

XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX

PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumour
XX necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
XX nucleic acid encoding TNFalpha -

PS Example 6; Page 57; 283pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 432 CCGAGCCCTCCAGTCCGACG 451
DB 1 CTGACCTCCAGTCCAG 20

RESULT 91
ID AAA37020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA37020;

XX 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human dyseferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #282.

XX Human; dyseferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14;

XX detection; muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;
XX myotonic myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;
XX screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200011016-A1.

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19394.

XX 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930.

XX (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F,
PI

XX WPI; 2000-246531/21.

XX Dyseferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. myotonic myopathy and
XX limb girdle muscular dystrophy -

PS Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated dyseferlin DNA of 20-25
CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038, 1352-1411,
CC 1424-1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1715-1734, 1714-1759,
CC 2241-2260, 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271,
CC 4356-4375, 4665-4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5726-5735, 6035-6054,
CC 6179-6198, 6243-6263 and 6529-6548 of the human dyseferlin nucleotide
CC sequence given in AAA36744. Dyseferlin nucleotide sequences containing
CC specific mutations can be used for diagnosing a patient, a fetus or
CC a pre-embryo at risk of developing a dyseferlin associated disorder by
CC detecting mutations in the dyseferlin gene in biological samples from
CC patients. Alternatively, the biological sample containing genomic DNA
CC can be incubated with a restriction enzyme, preferably BamHI, BspI286I,
CC RsaI, HhaI, HaeIII, BspI286I, NlaIV, NlaIII, BclI, AwaI, BstEII, PstI,
CC HaeI, AluI, ApcI, Tsp509I, SalI, HincII, TagI, HinfI, TfiI, SfiAI or
CC FokI and the presence or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the
CC sample is detected as an indication of the presence or absence of a
CC particular mutation in the sample. Dyseferlin polynucleotides are useful
CC for treating hereditary muscular dystrophies such as myotonic myopathy
CC (MM) and limb girdle muscular dystrophy-2B (LGMB-2B). MM and LGMB-2B
CC map to the human chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers
CC D2S292 and D2S286. The present sequence represents a primer for human
XX dyseferlin.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1425 CTGCGCTCGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1444
DB 1 CTGACCTCCAGTCCAGTCC 20

RESULT 92
ID AAA04807/C

XX AAA04807;

XX 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:96.

XX Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
XX cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200006775-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16632.

XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.

XX (UYV-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.

XX Willmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS,
XX

DR WPI; 2000-18337/16.

XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein -

XX Claim 23; Page 66; 177pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AA04712 to AA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
CC Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
CC of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AA05244
CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given
CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
CC specification.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

385 AACACACGACGACCCCTGTC 404

DB 20 AACACACGACGACCCCTGAC 1

RESULT 93
AA249574/C
ID AA249574 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AA249574;

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Reverse primer for PCR mapping studies of human Mp-7 gene.

XX PCR primer; human myocardium protein-7; Mp-7; congestive heart failure;
KW cardiovascular disorder; cardiomyopathy; PCR mapping study; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN W0967387-A2.

XX

ED 29-DEC-1999.

XX

PT 24-JUN-1999; 99WO-US14307.

XX

XX 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090579.

XX

PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0163284.

XX

PR 02-MAR-1999; 99US-0261759.

XX

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX

PI Khodadoust M;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-136984/12.

XX

PT Novel myocardium protein-7 polynucleotides, used to modulate a variety
XX of cellular processes -

XX Example 2; Page 94; 116pp; English.

XX The present sequence is the reverse PCR primer designed from 3'UTR
CC sequence of myocardium protein-7 (Mp-7). This was used in PCR mapping
CC studies to determine the chromosomal localization of Mp-7 gene. Specific
CC amplification was carried on human and hamster cell line DNA. Mp-7 is
CC used to modulate a variety of cellular processes e.g. modulating the
CC activity of proteins involved in cardiovascular disorders like
CC congestive heart failure or cardiomyopathy.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1220 GCTCTGTGAAGTGTGCTG 1239

DB 20 GCTCTGTGAAGTGTGCTG 1

RESULT 94
ABN89758
ID ABN89758 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABN89758;

DT 18-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ABCA6 specific PCR primer SEQ ID NO:169.

XX Human; ABCA5; ABCA6; ABCA9; ABCA10; ATP-binding cassette transporter;

XX Chromosome 17; chromosome 17q; chromosome 17q24; antiarteriosclerotic;

XX gene therapy; cholesterol; lipophilic molecule; inflammation;

XX prostanoid; prostacyclin; arteriosclerosis; transport; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN W0200246458-A2.

XX

ED 13-JUN-2002.

XX

PT 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-BP15401.

XX

XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000BP-0403440.

XX

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263231P.

XX

PA (AVENTIS) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

XX

PT (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX

PI Deneroff P, Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I;

XX

DR Deneroff N, Allkmetz R, Dean M;

XX

PT WPI; 2002-557584/59.

XX

PT A novel nucleic acid corresponding to ATP-binding cassette transporter
XX genes and the encoded polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating a
XX dysfunction in reverse transport of cholesterol -

XX Claim 9; Page 106; 216pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human ATP-binding cassette transporters
CC (ABCI). Specifically described are the human ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and
CC ABCA10 genes (see ABN89594 to ABN89597) which encode the proteins given
CC in ABN81574 to ABN81577. ABN89598 to ABN89715 represent ABCA5, ABCA6,
CC ABCA9 and ABCA10 nucleotide fragments; and ABN89716 to ABN89806 represent
CC primers for ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10 genes which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The ABC sequences have
CC antiarteriosclerotic activities and can be used in gene therapy. ABC
CC sequences can be used in the manufacture of a medicament intended for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a subject affected by a dysfunction in
CC the reverse transport of cholesterol. The ABC proteins are involved in
CC the reverse transport of cholesterol, in membrane transport of lipophilic
CC molecules, in particular inflammation mediating substance such as

CC prostaglandins and prostacyclins, or in any pathology whose candidate
CC chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful
CC for the manufacture of a medicament intended for prevention of
CC arteriosclerosis in various forms. The ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10
CC genes are located on chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 422 CCTTCAGTTCAGCCCTCC 441
DB 1 CCTTCAGTTCAGCCCTCC 20

RESULT 95
AAS96881/c
ID AAS96881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS96881;

XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #88.

XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; 88; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antineumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cycostatic.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX US2001029250-A1.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-0758881.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09054.

XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.

XX Karraas JG;

XX WI; 2002-009991/01.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing
XX inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription
XX proteins -

XX Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
XX (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
XX the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing
XX Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They
XX are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
XX disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, such as those of the
XX breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukemias, myelomas,
XX melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
XX characterized by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
XX apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
XX research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell

CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 315 GAGCCGCGAGTCCGGAGC 334
DB 20 GAGCCGCGAGTCCGGAGC 1

RESULT 96
AB192961/c
ID AB192961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB192961;

XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#8 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
XX cancer; oncogene; tumor suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; 88.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNBEL RBS POUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zilva M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kilman R;

XX WI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, bacteria monocytes neofornans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting computer scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sees occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a

CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB192074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1275 AACTGGAGATTGAGCCTG 1294
Db 20 AACGGGAGAGTGGAGCGTG 1

RESULT 97
AAS09461/C
ID AAS09461 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAS09461;

XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, mutagenic primer P1 Ala.

XX Human; plasminogen activator inhibitor-1; PAI-1; serpin; PLAIa;
XX immobilised enzyme; cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX ARDS; HIV infection; Human immunodeficiency virus; prostate cancer;
XX TNF-mediated inflammation; benign prostatic hypertrophy; PCR primer; 88.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200138560-A2.

XX 31-MAY-2001.

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US32315.

XX 22-NOV-1999; 99US-0167553.

XX (AMNA-) AMERICAN NAT RBD CROGS.

XX Lawrence DA, Day D;

DE WPI, 2001-441436/47.

XX Detecting a functionally active form of an enzyme in a biological
PT sample comprises contacting an enzyme inhibitor immobilised on a solid
PT substrate -

PS Example 1; Page 32; 69pp; English.

XX The sequence is a PCR primer for mutating a nucleic acid encoding human
CC plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1, a serine protease inhibitor
CC or serpin, at the P1 position (residue 346 of the mature protein). The
CC protein is used to demonstrate the method of the invention which
CC comprises detecting a functionally active form of an enzyme in a
CC biological sample by contacting an enzyme inhibitor immobilised on a
CC solid substrate with the biological sample and measuring the binding of
CC the enzyme inhibitor to the active form of the enzyme by a detectable
CC label, where the enzyme inhibitor specifically forms a covalent bond or
CC binds with a dissociation constant of 1 x 10⁻⁹M or less with the active
CC form of the enzyme. The present invention provides a sensitive method for
CC the detection of a functionally active form of an enzyme in a biological
CC sample. Human PAI-1 can be used to detect a number of enzymes including
CC tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, thrombin, plasmin, neutrophil
CC elastase, pancreatic elastase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, cathepsin G and
CC prostate specific antigen and as such can be used in methods to diagnose
CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), HIV infection, TNF-mediated inflammation, prostate cancer and
CC benign prostatic hypertrophy.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1327 GGGCCATGAGGGGAGAC 1346
Db 20 GGGCCATGAGGGGAGAC 1

RESULT 98
AAH62124
ID AAH62124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAH62124;

XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Adrenergic alpha-1C receptor polymorphism containing DNA fragment #25.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
XX heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,G)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200138576-A2.

XX 31-MAY-2001.

XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US31639.

XX 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334.

XX (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

XX WPI, 2001-367705/38.

XX New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
PT including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
PT paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis -

PS Claim 1; Page 30; 80pp; English.

XX DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in
CC the invention for analysing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
CC of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the disease, and as
CC a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in
CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
CC medicine and genetic analysis.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 476 TGGCCATCTCTGCTTG 495
Db 2 TGGCCATCTCTGCTCATG 21


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RESULT 99
ABX09347/c
ID ABX09347 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX09347;
XX
XX 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from F8C #34.
XX
XX KM Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
XX mutation; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200272882-A2.
XX
XX PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP02780.
XX
XX PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-1011925.
XX
XX PA (OGMA-) OGHAM GMBH.
XX
XX PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-723374/78.
XX
XX PT Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
XX comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
XX derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 123; 146pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
XX of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
XX studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
XX CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
XX mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
XX complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
XX acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
XX evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
XX inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
XX multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
XX CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are
XX CC risk-associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be
XX CC combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable
XX CC diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene
XX therapy) that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations
XX in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the
XX CC method is well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes
XX used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 AGAATGCTATTATTTTGG 1491
DB 20 AGAAGGTATTTTGG 1

RESULT 100
AAD32814
ID AAD32814 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD32814;
XX

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DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human FOXP3 gene exon 8 amplifying PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KM Human; detection; mutation; scurfy gene; FOXP3 gene; scurfy disease;
XX KM FOXP3 gene-related disease; X-linked disorder; polyendocrinopathy;
XX KM immune dysregulation; diagnosis; enteropathy; X-linked syndrome; PCR;
XX KM primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200216656-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US41814.
XX
XX PR 21-AUG-2000; 2000US-226759P.
XX
XX PA (CBLL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
XX
XX PI Brunkow ME;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-292072/33.
XX
XX PT Detecting mutations of human orthologs of murine scurfy gene, FOXP3 for
XX diagnosing FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans, by amplifying FOXP3
XX PT nucleic acid sequence using oligonucleotide primers and detecting
XX mutations -
XX
XX PS Claim 9; Page 19; 40pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to methods and compositions for detecting a
XX CC mutation in a human orthologue of the murine scurfy gene, termed FOXP3.
XX CC The method is useful for detecting mutations of the FOXP3 gene and is
XX CC useful for diagnosis of FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans. Mutations
XX CC in the human scurfy/FOXP3 gene causing human X-linked disorders which
XX CC may or may not be similar to scurfy disease in mice, may be detected.
XX CC An e.g. of such a human disorder is immune dysregulation, enteropathy,
XX CC polyendocrinopathy or X-linked syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR
XX CC primer used to amplify human FOXP3 gene exon 8.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1278 TGGAGATTGAGCTGTGG 1297
DB 2 TGGAGATTGAGCTGTGG 21

RESULT 101
AAA60401/c
ID AAA60401 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA60401;
XX
XX DT 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human telomerase antisense oligonucleotide hEST21a SRQ ID NO:2.
XX
XX KM Human; telomerase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; hEST2;
XX KM malignant tumour; cytostatic; telomerase inhibitor; liver cancer;
XX KM lung cancer; breast cancer; brain glioma; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200027858-A1.
XX
XX PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302

DB 4 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 18

RESULT 104

AAT15122/c

ID AAT15122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT15122;

XX 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)

XX Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #20.

XX Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;

XX deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;

XX proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;

XX hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; se.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9606951-A1.

XX 07-MAR-1996.

XX 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US11233.

XX 31-AUG-1994; 94US-0239977.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1996-160382/16.

XX Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms -

XX hyper-mutable target nucleic acid

XX Claim 14; Page 66; 78pp; English.

XX The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or

XX additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated

XX with proliferative cell disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia,

XX or non-malignant disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms

XX hyperplasia, etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the

XX hypermutable target nucleic acid (HTNA) sequences which comprise a repeat

XX sequence selected from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTG, AAA, AGT or TCT.

XX Mutations in the HTNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred

XX microsatellite loci include ARA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14),

XX MD (chromosome 19), SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPA (chromosome 12),

XX FGA and D4S243 (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21).

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302

DB 17 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 3

RESULT 105

AAV21046

ID AAV21046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV21046;

XX 20-UTL-1998 (first entry)

XX Microsatellite DNA PCR primer 12.

XX Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;

XX cell proliferation disorder; se; PCR; primer; amplification.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9808980-A1.

XX 05-MAR-1998.

XX 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15286.

XX 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1998-179451/16.

XX Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.

XX neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s)

XX Claim 15; Page 17; 53pp; English.

XX Microsatellite DNA PCR primers AAV21027-V21058 are used to amplify

XX target sequences to detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or

XX genetic instability by size fractionation. This can be used for the

XX diagnosis of cell proliferative disorders such as neoplasia, benign or

XX malignant.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302

DB 4 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 18

RESULT 106

AAV21014/c

ID AAV21014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV21014;

XX 20-UTL-1998 (first entry)

XX Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequence 20.

XX Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;

XX cell proliferation disorder; se.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9808980-A1.

XX 05-MAR-1998.

XX 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15286.

XX 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sidransky D;
 XX
 XX WPI: 1998-179451/16.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.
 PT neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s)
 XX
 PS Claim 14, Page 16; 53pp; English.
 XX
 CC Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequences AAV20995-V21026 are amplified to
 CC detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic instability by
 CC size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of cell
 CC proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302
 17 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 3
 Db
 RESULT 107
 AA221670/c
 ID AA221670 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA221670;
 XX
 DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Exemplary target nucleotide sequence 20.
 XX
 KM neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
 KM neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO946408-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05220.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0038637.
 XX
 PA (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Sidransky D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
 XX
 PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
 PT associated with cancer -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 21; 99pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a target nucleotide sequence, to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide primers hybridize.
 CC There are over 40 known proto-oncogenes and suppressor gene to date,
 CC which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
 CC of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
 CC cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
 CC provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
 CC neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
 CC sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
 CC head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
 CC of the preneoplasia or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk
 CC patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302
 17 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 3
 Db
 RESULT 108
 AA221702
 ID AA221702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA221702;
 XX
 DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer 10.
 XX
 KM neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
 KM neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
 KM primer; PCR; amplification.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO946408-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05220.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0038637.
 XX
 PA (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Sidransky D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
 XX
 PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
 PT associated with cancer -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
 CC neoplastic related gene mutations.
 CC There are over 40 known proto-oncogenes and suppressor genes to date,
 CC which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
 CC of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
 CC cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
 CC provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
 CC neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
 CC sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
 CC head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
 CC of the preneoplasia or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk
 CC patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1288 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 1302
 4 GAGCCTGTGTCTCTG 18
 Db
 RESULT 109
 AA02125/c

ID AAV02125 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV02125;
 XX
 XX
 DT 23-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human steroid 5-alpha reductase type II antisense oligonucleotide 16.
 XX
 KW Human; steroid 5-alpha reductase; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX androgenic alopecia; therapy; phosphorothioate; inhibitor; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..21
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Optionally with phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX
 XX MO9738728-A1.
 XX
 XX 23-OCT-1997.
 XX
 XX 14-APR-1997; 97MO-US06133.
 XX
 XX 15-APR-1996; 96US-0015488.
 XX
 XX (DYAD-) DYAD PHARM CORP.
 XX (HOKR/) HOKR G D.
 XX
 XX Hoke GD;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-526220/48.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide(s) complementary to 5-alpha reductase gene
 PT transcripts - for anti-sense therapy of androgenic alopecia
 XX
 XX Claim 8; Page 44; 52pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for human
 CC steroid 5-alpha reductase type II. The antisense oligonucleotide is
 CC used as an antisense molecule for topical treatment of androgenic
 CC alopecia, optionally in combination with minoxidil. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide effectively reduces the synthesis of 5-alpha reductase
 CC type 2. It acts as an extremely potent, highly selective inhibitor and
 CC should not exhibit any side effects produced by standard anti-androgens,
 CC e.g. feminisation or impotency.
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1069 TGCAGGTCAGTCC 1083
 DB 15 TGCAGGTCAGTCC 1
 RESULT 110
 AAV30692
 ID AAV30692 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV30692;
 XX
 XX 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer K320.
 XX
 XX Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis;
 KW prognosis; cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein;
 XX PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX GB2317891-A.
 XX
 XX 08-APR-1998.
 XX
 XX 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-0020890.
 XX
 XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0915503.
 XX 01-OCT-1996; 96US-0724643.
 XX 18-APR-1997; 97US-0844419.
 XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-0846017.
 XX 06-MAY-1997; 97US-0851843.
 XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0854050.
 XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0911312.
 XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0912951.
 XX
 XX (GERO-) GERON CORP.
 XX (UTTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 XX
 XX Andrews WH, Cech TR, Chapman KB, Harley C, Lingner J;
 XX Morin GB, Nakamura T, Harley CB;
 WPI; 1998-171633/16.
 XX
 XX Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
 PT variants are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of
 PT cell proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 42; 387pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
 CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
 CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
 CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
 CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
 CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
 CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
 CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
 CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
 CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
 CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
 CC and (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing
 CC hTERT expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in
 CC cell vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
 CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding
 CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
 CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be
 CC used to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase
 CC activity. A protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new
 CC methods.
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1424 GCTGCGTCTGCTGC 1438
 DB 1 GCTGCGTCTGCTGC 15
 RESULT 111
 AAF88055
 ID AAF88055 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF88055;
 XX
 XX 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE H. pylori catalase derived antibody HP25/6m/1B5 light chain CDR2 DNA.
 XX

XX Heavy chain; light chain; catalase; beta-urease; detection; CDR; antigen;
 KM infection; acid-resistant microorganism; fecal; antibody; diagnosis;
 KM antibacterial; complementarity determining region; ds.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX MO200127613-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-APR-2001.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000MO-EP10058.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-1999; 99EP-0120351.
 PR 16-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0105592.
 PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0107028.
 PR 10-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110110.
 XX
 XX (CONN-) CONNEX GES OPTIMIERUNG VON FORSCHUNG & E.
 XX
 XX Reiter C, Cullmann G, Heppner P, Ringels A, Mueller H, Haendl E;
 XX WPI; 2001-282087/29.
 DR P-PSDB; AAB86053.
 XX
 XX Detecting infections by acid-resistant microorganisms, particularly for
 PT diagnosing Helicobacter pylori, comprises an immunoassay on a fecal
 PT sample -
 XX
 XX Claim 22; Page 17; 89pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting, in a mammal,
 CC infection by an acid-resistant microorganism (A) which comprises reacting
 CC a fecal sample with: (i) a receptor (R) such that a complex is formed
 CC with an antigen (Ag) of (A); or (ii) two different R so that a three-part
 CC complex is formed with Ag, and the formation of a complex detected. R are
 CC specific for an Ag which, after passage through the intestines, at least
 CC in some mammals, retains a native (or corresponding) structure against
 CC which the mammal produces antibodies (when immunized or infected with
 CC (A), or its extracts, lysates or derived proteins (or fragments) or
 CC synthetic peptides). The products of the invention have antibacterial
 CC activity. The method is used to diagnose infection by Helicobacter,
 CC Campylobacter or Mycobacterium, particularly H. pylori (most preferred),
 CC H. hepaticus, C. jejuni and M. tuberculosis, and also to monitor the
 CC progress of treatment. Receptors, particularly antibodies, directed
 CC against Ag can be used therapeutically for treatment of infections. The
 CC method requires only one R to provide a reasonably secure diagnosis
 CC (although use of two R improves sensitivity), so it is relatively
 CC inexpensive and more easily standardized. Also it is direct,
 CC non-invasive, suitable for automation and may indicate the stage of an
 CC infection. This sequence encodes a complementarity determining region
 CC (CDR) from an antibody generated against a Helicobacter pylori antigen
 CC (catalase or beta-urease) which is used to illustrate the method of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 QY
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1184 TGGACATCCACCCGG 1198
 1 TGGACATCCACCCGG 15
 XX
 RESULT 112
 ID AAF88112 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF88112;
 XX
 DT 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX H. pylori catalase derived antibody HP25/6m/1BS light chain CDR2 DNA.
 XX
 XX Catalase; beta-urease; antibody; antigen; detection; infection; epitope;
 KM acid-resistant microorganism; complementarity determining region;
 KM CDR; feces; heavy chain; light chain; ds.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX MO200127612-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-APR-2001.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000MO-EP10057.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-1999; 99EP-0120351.
 PR 16-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0105592.
 PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0107028.
 PR 10-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110110.
 XX
 XX (CONN-) CONNEX GES OPTIMIERUNG VON FORSCHUNG & E.
 XX
 XX Reiter C, Cullmann G, Lahner M, Truse A, Dahnert S, Schwartz G;
 XX WPI; 2001-282086/29.
 DR P-PSDB; AAB86085.
 XX
 XX Detecting infections by acid-resistant microorganisms, particularly for
 PT diagnosing Helicobacter pylori, comprises immunochromatographic
 PT detection of antigen in feces -
 XX
 XX Claim 26; Page 26; 90pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting infection by an
 CC acid-resistant microorganism (A), in a mammal, using
 CC immunochromatography. The method is used to diagnose infection by an
 CC acid-resistant microorganism (A), in a mammal, such as Helicobacter,
 CC Campylobacter or Mycobacterium, particularly H. pylori (most preferred),
 CC H. hepaticus, C. jejuni and M. tuberculosis. The method is rapid, simple,
 CC inexpensive and non-invasive, and may indicate the stage of infection.
 CC A test strip used in the method may include a filter to eliminate
 CC particles present in the sample and only a single receptor provides a
 CC reasonably secure diagnosis, with specificity and selectivity improved
 CC by detecting several epitopes (of catalase) or different antigens
 CC (catalase and beta-urease). The method can be automated. This sequence
 CC encodes a complementarity determining region (CDR) from an antibody
 CC raised against the H. pylori catalase or beta-urease antigen which is
 CC used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 QY
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1184 TGGACATCCACCCGG 1198
 1 TGGACATCCACCCGG 15
 XX
 RESULT 113
 ID AAT09240/c
 XX AAT09240 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAT09240;
 XX
 XX 10-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Factor XIII "a" gene segment C primer, C2.
 DE
 XX Primer; amplification; factor XIII "a" gene; deletion;
 KM splice donor/acceptor site; translational frameshift; substitution;
 KM nonsense mutation; transition; diagnosis; bleeding; haemorrhage;

KM miscarrriage; clot formation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX MO9617953-A2.
 PN
 XX 13-JUN-1996.
 PD
 XX 07-DEC-1995; 95MO-GB02857.
 PF
 XX 08-DEC-1994; 94GB-0024823.
 PR
 XX (UTLB-) UNIV LEEDS.
 PA
 XX Markham AF;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-287196/29.
 DR
 XX Genetic study of Factor XIII activity - used for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of Factor XIII disorders, e.g. bleeding, haemorrhage,
 PT miscarriage or clot formation
 PS
 XX Claim 18; Table 2; 44pp; English.
 CC
 CC The sequences given in AAT09233-42 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification of the factor XIII "a" gene as four separate overlapping
 CC segments, A, B, C and D. This allows analysis of the factor XIII gene
 CC and identification of differences in the gene sequence which are known
 CC to segregate with a reduction or enhancement of factor XIII activity.
 CC Three mutations which may be the cause of "a" subunit deficiency have
 CC been described. The first is a two base pair deletion at a splice donor
 CC acceptor site. This deletion does not grossly affect the splicing of
 CC the factor XIII pre mRNA, but causes a translational frameshift
 CC resulting in early translation termination. The second mutation is a G
 CC to A substitution at a splice donor site. The mechanism of how this
 CC mutation causes factor XIII deficiency is yet to be determined. The
 CC third mutation is a nonsense mutation in which a C to T transition at
 CC position 598, in an Arg codon, results in a stop codon TGA. A further
 CC eight mutations have been identified and include a deletion/insertion
 CC event, a nonsense mutation and missense/silent mutations. These primers
 CC may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving factor
 CC XIII e.g. bleeding, haemorrhage, miscarriage or clot formation. This
 CC primer binds to position 1753-1770 of the factor XIII gene.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 QY
 Db 373 AACATCAGCTTCACACAC 390
 18 AACATCAGCTTCACAC 1
 RESULT 114
 AAT9177/c
 ID AAT9177 standard; CDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT9177;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer used in the invention.
 XX
 KM Anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein; ADMP-1; Xenopus; neuroblastoma;
 KM human bone morphogenetic protein 3; BMP-3; therapy; diagnosis; neuroma;
 KM tissue proliferation; neurofibromatosis; probe; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Xenopus sp.
 XX
 PN US5693779-A.

XX
 PD 02-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0335583.
 XX
 PR 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0335583.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 PI Krinks M, Moos M, Wang S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-031819/03.
 PT Polynucleotide encoding Xenopus anti-dorsalising morphogenetic
 PT protein - useful to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 PT inappropriate tissue proliferation
 PS
 XX Example 3; Column 11; 47pp; English.
 CC
 CC AAT9157-799188 represent amplification primers used in the invention.
 CC These sequences were used to amplify developmental sequences, to
 CC determine the expression of the protein of the invention in various
 CC stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention is the
 CC anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein (ADMP-1) of Xenopus. ADMP-1 is
 CC closely related to the human bone morphogenetic protein 3 (BMP-3). The
 CC ADMP-1 can be used to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 CC inappropriate tissue proliferation, e.g. neuroblastoma, neuroma and
 CC neurofibromatosis. The polynucleotide can be used to probe mammalian DNA
 CC libraries for mammalian equivalents of ADMP-1.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 QY
 Db 172 CTCATCAGCAGCAGC 189
 18 CTCATCAGCAGCAGC 1
 RESULT 115
 AA275155
 ID AA275155 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA275155;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9511.
 XX
 KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KM diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB00822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX
 PA (GENET) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel diallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 2258; 2745bp; English.
 CC A265654 to A269578 represent human diallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. A269579 to A277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the diallelic markers. The diallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotype studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterization of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1003 TCCATCTACCCACCCAC 1020
 DB 2 TCCATCTTCCACCCAC 19
 RESULT 116
 ID AAA85786/c
 XX AAA85786 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA85786;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #115.
 XX
 KM Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 KM reestenosis; ss.
 OS
 XX Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting reestenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in

CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting reestenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in reestenosis treatment.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 364 CACAAAGCAACATCAC 381
 DB 19 CACAAAGCAACATCAC 2
 RESULT 117
 ID AAH60948/c
 XX AAH60948 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH60948;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3372.
 XX
 KM Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KM proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KM cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KM matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cyostatic;
 KM antiapoptotic; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide;
 KM antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KM atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KM basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KM sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiapoptotic,
 CC dermatological, cyostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and vitruide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or sebaceous wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AHS7577 to AHS7577 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 364 CACAAAGCAGATCACC 381
 Db 19 CACAAAGCAGATCACC 2

RESULT 118

AB07540
 ID AAS07540 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAS07540;

DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE REVOLUTA cDNA PCR primer FIL-2.

XX Revoluta; Rev; corn; barley; rice; tomato; PCR primer; apical meristem;
 XX leaf; floral organ; stem; transgenic plant; crop yield; cereal; fruit;
 XX pharmaceutical; industrial; ss.

OS Arabidopsis thaliana.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200133944-A1.

XX 17-MAY-2001.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30794.

XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164587.

XX (SLAD/) SLADE A.

XX (MADI/) MADISEN L.

XX (COMA/) COMAI L.

XX Slade A, Madisen L, Comai L;

XX WPI, 2001-328861/34.

PT Isolated DNA molecule comprising a sequence that encodes a REVOLUTA
 PT protein, useful for producing transgenic plants with modulated cell
 PT division -
 PS Example 4; Page 57; 149pp; English.

CC AAS07401-AAS07571 represent REVOLUTA (REV) coding sequences and PCR
 CC primers of the invention. The REV nucleic acid sequences were isolated
 CC from plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana, tomato, corn, barley and rice.
 CC The REV gene is required to promote the growth of apical meristems, but
 CC has an opposite effect on meristems of leaves, floral organs and stems,
 CC such that it acts to limit cell division reducing the rate of plant
 CC growth and final size of the tissue. Therefore, loss of functional
 CC REV leads to increases in the size of floral organs, leaf and stem
 CC tissue. DNA encoding the REV protein is useful for modulating plant cell
 CC division. The mutant REV DNA is also useful for producing transgenic
 CC plants with modulated cell division. These transgenic plants can be used
 CC to increase crop yield in cereals and fruits, and as a potential source
 CC of pharmaceuticals and industrial products.

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1057 AACGTGACGACCTGCAGG 1074
 Db 1 AACGTGACGACCTGCAGG 18

RESULT 119

ABA95109/c
 ID ABA95109 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABA95109;

DT 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE ANP gene specific forward primer.

XX Aldosterone; cyclooxygenase-2; cardiovascular; eplerenone; cardiac;
 XX vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; cerebroprotective; thrombolytic; rat;
 XX angiotensin; antiinflammatory; vulnery; antibacterial; virucide; ss;
 XX nephrotropic; atrial natriuretic factor; ANP; PCR primer.

XX Rattus sp.

XX WO200209759-A2.

XX 07-FEB-2002.

XX 26-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US23601.

XX 27-JUL-2000; 2000US-221364P.

XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261497P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Roche R, Zack MD, McMahon EG;

XX WPI, 2002-227077/28.

PT Method for treating or preventing inflammation-related cardiovascular
 PT disorders comprising administration of an aldosterone antagonist and
 PT cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor combination -

PS Example 18; Page 160; 273pp; English.

CC The invention provides a method for treating or preventing an
 CC inflammation-related cardiovascular disorder. The method involves
 CC administration of an aldosterone antagonist and cyclooxygenase-2
 CC inhibitor combination or their salts. The method is used to treat or
 CC prevent inflammation-related cardiovascular disorders in the heart,
 CC kidney and/or brain, e.g. coronary artery disease, aneurysm, embolism,
 CC arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, thrombosis,
 CC stroke, angina, vascular plaque inflammation, vascular plaque rupture,
 CC Kawasaki disease, vascular or valvular calcification, trauma, surgically-
 CC bacterial or viral-induced inflammation. The use of eplerenone in
 CC conjunction with the aldosterone receptor antagonist markedly attenuates
 CC the initial vascular inflammatory response and subsequent myocardial
 CC injury. Sequences ABA95106-138 represent Tagban primers and probes
 CC designed from known sequences of rat genes such as transforming growth
 CC factor beta 1 (TGFbeta1), atrial natriuretic factor (ANP), collagen I and
 CC III, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), osteopontin, monocyte chemoattractant
 CC protein-1 (MCP-1), intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular
 CC adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and a reference cyclophilin, used in the
 CC course of the invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 509 TGATGGAGATAGCCCA 526
 Db 18 TGATGGAGAGAGCCCA 1

RESULT 120
 ID AAK10366/c
 ABK10366 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAK10366;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Rat Atrial natriuretic factor RT-PCR primer #1.

KM Vascular inflammation; cardiac tissue damage; inflammatory response;
 KM inflammation-related disorder; trauma induced inflammation;
 KM surgically induced inflammation; bacterial induced inflammation;
 KM viral induced inflammation; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KM coronary artery disease; aneurysm; arteriosclerosis; angina;
 KM myocardial infarction; embolism; stroke; thrombosis; Kawasaki disease;
 KM vascular plaque inflammation; vascular plaque rupture; calcification;
 KM aldosterone blocker; valvar calcification; PCR; primer; ss;

OS Rattus sp.

PN MO200209683-A2.

PD 07-FEB-2002.

PF 26-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US23520.

PR 27-JUL-2000; 2000US-221358P.

PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-261352P.

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Rocha R, Zack MD, McMahon EG;

DR MPI; 2002-195909/25.

PT Treating or preventing an inflammation-related disorder e.g. coronary
 PT artery disease, aneurysm, arteriosclerosis and myocardial infarction,
 PT comprises treatment with an aldosterone blocker -
 PS Example 18; Page 111; 210pp; English.

CC The invention relates to treating or preventing an inflammation-related
 CC disorder comprising treatment with an aldosterone blocker or its salts.
 CC Rates were treated with aldosterone in the presence of salt to induce
 CC vascular inflammation and cardiac tissue damage. The damage induced by
 CC the treatment was preceded by an inflammatory response characterized by
 CC upregulation of proinflammatory molecules. Administration of eplerenone
 CC markedly attenuated this initial vascular inflammatory response and
 CC subsequent myocardial infarction. The aldosterone blocker is used
 CC for treating or preventing inflammation-related disorders
 CC (occurring in tissue or organs), such as trauma induced inflammation,
 CC surgically induced inflammation, bacterial induced inflammation or
 CC viral induced inflammation. e.g. cardiovascular disorders (e.g.
 CC coronary artery disease, aneurysm, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis,
 CC myocardial infarction, embolism, stroke, thrombosis, angina, vascular
 CC plaque inflammation, vascular plaque rupture, Kawasaki disease,
 CC calcification (e.g. vascular calcification and valvar calcification)
 CC and inflammation) or cardiovascular disorder which occurs in whole or
 CC in part in the kidney, brain or heart. The present sequence is an
 CC RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase PCR) primer for a rat gene encoding
 CC a molecule involved in regulation of inflammation whose expression may
 CC be altered by administration of an aldosterone blocker.

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 509 TGATGGAGATAGCCCA 526
 Db 18 TGATGGAGAGAGCCCA 1

RESULT 121
 ID AAV82768/c
 AAV82768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV82768;

DT 19-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer of the invention.

KM Salmonella typhimurium; attenuated Salmonella strain;
 KM vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.

PN MO9848026-A1.

PD 29-OCT-1998.

PF 11-DEC-1997; 97MO-EP06933.

PR 18-APR-1997; 97EP-0106503.

PA (GBFB) GBS BIOTECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG MEH.

PI Chakraborty T, Dairi A, Gerstel B, Guzman C, Timmls K;

PI Weicholz P, Weiland J, Weiss S;

DR MPI; 1998-609995/51.

PT Attenuated Salmonella strain carrying eukaryotic vectors expressing
 PT heterologous/autologous genes - can be used for oral, nasal or
 PT mucosal vaccines in gene delivery to vertebrates
 PS Disclosure; Page 21; 33pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAV82768-69 are used in the course of the invention.
 CC The specification describes an attenuated Salmonella strain
 CC that carries an eukaryotic vector for expressing a heterologous/
 CC autologous gene or gene fragment within an open reading frame inside
 CC the vector. The attenuation is adjusted to the vaccination of
 CC vertebrates including humans. The use of attenuated Salmonella carrying
 CC eukaryotic expression vectors enables genetic immunisation by oral
 CC administration of the carrier. Also, a very versatile system for new
 CC immunisation strategies is provided by the stimulation of
 CC cytotoxic/helper T cells and the induction of a strong antigen response.
 CC The strain can be used to form a vaccine for oral/nasal/mucosal gene
 CC delivery to vertebrates, especially humans. The strain together with
 CC vaccine can be used for expression screening of heterologous genomic DNA
 CC libraries or genomic cDNA libraries through vaccination.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 406 TTCTCTGAGTACCGCACC 423
 Db 19 TTCTCTGAGTACCGCACC 2

RESULT 122

DR WPI; 1998-286350/25.
 XX New Helicobacter pylori proteins - induced by contact with
 PT epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation,
 PT useful in diagnosis and immunisation
 XX
 PS Claim 35; Page 71; 107pp; English.
 CC AAV43909-V43946 are Helicobacter pylori Icea 1 allele specific genomic
 CC DNA fragments. This protein or its fragments, are used in standard
 CC immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for
 CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of Icea-positive strains
 CC which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of Icea-positive strains also
 CC allows the risk of developing gastric carcinoma to be assessed. Ligands,
 CC particularly antibodies, that recognise Icea proteins are used to treat
 CC peptic ulcers, while immunisation with Icea-negative H. pylori is used
 CC to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers,
 CC gastritis and gastric cancer). Immunogenic Icea fragments, or the nucleic
 CC acid encoding them, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab)
 CC raised against Icea can be used therapeutically or to screen other
 CC strains for homologous proteins. Expression of Icea is strongly
 CC correlated with ulceration, so detecting Icea allows differentiation
 CC between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTCAAGCCATTCT 1542
 DB 19 GCCATTCAAGCCATTCT 2
 RESULT 125
 AAV43945/c
 ID AAV43945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV43945;
 XX
 XX 01-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX H. pylori Icea 1 allele specific genomic DNA fragment #37.
 #DE
 XX Icea; immunoassay; detection; ulcerogenic; gastric carcinoma; treatment;
 KM peptic ulcer; immunisation; vaccine; protection; de.
 XX
 XX Helicobacter pylori.
 OS
 XX MO9743901-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-NOV-1997.
 PD
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1997; 97MO-US08558.
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-1996; 96US-0650528.
 XX
 XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX
 XX Blaser MJ, Miller CG, Peek RM, Thompson SA;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-286350/25.
 XX
 XX New Helicobacter pylori proteins - induced by contact with
 PT epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation,
 PT useful in diagnosis and immunisation
 XX
 PS Claim 35; Page 72; 107pp; English.
 CC AAV43909-V43946 are Helicobacter pylori Icea 1 allele specific genomic
 CC DNA fragments. This protein or its fragments, are used in standard
 CC immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for

CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of Icea-positive strains
 CC which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of Icea-positive strains also
 CC allows the risk of developing gastric carcinoma to be assessed. Ligands,
 CC particularly antibodies, that recognise Icea proteins are used to treat
 CC peptic ulcers, while immunisation with Icea-negative H. pylori is used
 CC to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers,
 CC gastritis and gastric cancer). Immunogenic Icea fragments, or the nucleic
 CC acid encoding them, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab)
 CC raised against Icea can be used therapeutically or to screen other
 CC strains for homologous proteins. Expression of Icea is strongly
 CC correlated with ulceration, so detecting Icea allows differentiation
 CC between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 GCCATTCAAGCCATTCT 1542
 DB 18 GCCATTCAAGCCATTCT 1
 RESULT 126
 AA295025
 ID AA295025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA295025;
 AC
 XX
 XX 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Prol15 reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag;
 KM BSR; diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis;
 KM marker; human; Prol15; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200023111-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99MO-US24331.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737.
 XX
 XX (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
 XX
 XX Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafterkey R;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2000-339531/29.
 XX
 XX Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
 PT prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer
 PT comprises measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 27; 74pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is that of the reverse primer used in the
 CC real-time quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific
 CC gene Prol15 (see AA295004 and AA295005). Overexpression of Prol15
 CC was found in 3 of 4 primary prostate cancer samples examined.
 CC indicative of it being a diagnostic marker for prostate cancer.
 CC The invention provides BSRs and full-length cDNAs for CSGs
 CC (see AA294998-295017). The CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and
 CC antibodies that specifically bind CSG are used in claimed methods
 CC for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and
 CC treating prostate cancer.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 GGATTCACCTCTGGACCA 775
 DB 2 GGATTCACCTCTGGACCA 19

RESULT 127
 AAH00810/c

ID AAH00810 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH00810;

XX 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Cryptosporidium parvum nucleotide sequence SRQ ID NO:801.

XX Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;

XX identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitic;

XX microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;

XX translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;

XX catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial;

XX vaccine; primer; ss.

XX Cryptosporidium parvum.

XX NC0200123604-A2.

XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000MO-CA01150.

XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-2283458.

XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-2307010.

XX (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.

XX Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M,

XX Picard RJ, Roy PH.

XX WPI; 2001-245006/25.

XX Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and

XX primers which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal,

XX archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitic species in a test sample.

XX Claim 11, Page 859; 1580pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for generating a repository of

XX nucleic acids of tuf, fuf, atp and/or recA genes from which probes

XX and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic

XX acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitic

XX species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be

XX used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more

XX related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and

XX parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous

XX detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal

XX and parasitic species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (1)

XX obtained using the method of the invention can be used for the universal

CC AAH00010 to AAH002304 represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes
 CC which are given in the exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 TGGGCTCTTCACCGTGT 734
 DB 20 TGGGCTCTTCACCGTGT 3

RESULT 128
 ABL60514/c
 ID ABL60514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL60514;

XX 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human MDM2 mRNA fragment complementary oligo primer 6.

XX Pseudo-cyclic oligonucleotide; PCO; gene expression; protein kinase A;

XX nucleic acid detection; ribozyme inhibition; gene transcription; MDM2;

XX cytosolic; antisense inhibition; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6383752-B1.

XX 07-MAY-2002.

XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0540699.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-127538P.

XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-174642P.

XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.

XX Agrawal S, Kandimala BK.

XX WPI; 2002-442807/47.

XX New oligonucleotide containing functional and protecting segments

XX useful as a therapeutic ribozyme can exist in cyclized form with

XX increased stability towards nuclease -

XX Examples; Fig 11B; 45pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a new class of oligonucleotides, pseudo-cyclic

XX oligonucleotides (PCOs). The PCOs comprise (a) a functional segment (FS)

XX of 11-75 bases; (b) protecting segment (PS) of 5-30 bases, complementary

XX to a sequence within (FS) with polarity opposite to that of its

XX complement in (FS); and (c) a covalently bound linker between (FS) and

XX (PS). The PCOs are useful as antisense, aptamer or ribozyme reagents for

XX inhibiting gene expression, either therapeutically (targeting oncogenes

XX or genes essential to growth of pathogens) or experimentally. They are

XX also useful as primers and probes for detection (including in high

XX throughput screens) and amplifying target sequences, e.g. for gene

XX expression studies, diagnosis or toxicological studies. The PCOs are

CC

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 1 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 593 CTGTGGTGAATCATGTCG 611
DB 19 CTGTGTCGTGACACAGCTG 1

RESULT 129

AA155531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA155531;
AC
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX GSH-1 gene related PCR primer, SEQ ID No 8.

XX plant; inducing plant threshold; rice; mechanical harvesting; qsh-1;
KM rice; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX MO200301653-AL.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002MO-JP07430.

XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0249651.

XX (NAG-) NAT INST AGRICULTURAL SCI.

XX Yano M, Konishi S;

XX WPI; 2003-248157/25.

XX Gene qsh-1 inducing plant threshold; useful in providing improved
PT breeds particularly of rice suitably modified and controlled to enable
PT mechanical harvesting -

XX Example 1; Page 20; 85pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel DNA that encodes a plant-originated
CC protein with a function of inducing plant threshold. The novel DNA
CC comprises a DNA encoding a protein with an amino acid sequence of 612
CC amino acids; or a DNA containing a region coding for a base sequence of
CC 2450 or 4486 base pairs. The novel gene is useful in providing improved
CC plant breeds, particularly of rice, suitably modified and controlled to
CC enable mechanical harvesting. This sequence represents a qsh-1 related
CC PCR primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 633 GAATCTCATCAACAGTA 650
DB 1 GAATCTCATCAACAGTA 18

RESULT 130

AA16172
ID AA16172 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.

XX AA16172;
AC
XX

DT 27-SEP-1996 (first entry)

DE primer #2 for human alpha2(I)procollagen.

XX Alpha1(II)collagen; human; pro-collagen; pro-peptide; artificial skin;

XX proteolytic cleavage site; tissue; biocompatible material; cell culture;

XX suture; haemostatic sponge; tissue augmentation; primer; amplify; PCR;

XX polymerase chain reaction; yeast; ubiquitin; UBI1; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP699752-A2.

XX 06-MAR-1996.

XX 30-MAY-1995; 95EP-0108307.

XX 22-JUL-1994; 94US-0278774.

XX (CLGE) COLLAGEN CORP.

XX Berg RA, Toman PD, Wallace DG;

XX WPI; 1996-130769/14.

XX Recombinant production of collagen - by expressing a

XX pro-peptide-collagen sequence and cleaving at an intermediate

XX proteolytic recognition site

XX Example 2; Page 8; 27pp; English.

XX AA16171 and AA16172 represent amplification primers for human

XX alpha2(I)pro-collagen. The protein encoded by the 159 nucleotide

XX amplified fragment was used in a recombinant human collagen polypeptides

XX of the invention. The recombinant pro-collagen of the invention

XX comprises a natural collagen polypeptide chain, a pro-peptide, and a

XX non-natural site-specific proteolytic agent recognition site between the

XX collagen and pro-peptide. The recombinant pro-collagens are used to

XX produce collagens which can be used in tissue and cell cultures. The

XX collagens can also be used as biocompatible materials such as artificial

XX skin, sutures, haemostatic sponges or tissue augmentation compositions

XX for use in humans. The pro-peptide increases the yield of secreted

XX pro-collagen from cells expressing the recombinant pro-collagen. The

XX increase in yield of the pro-collagen, as compared to cells expressing

XX the collagen chains alone, is at least 100%.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1063 AGCACTCTGACGTTCACT 1080
DB 3 AGCACTCTGACGACCACT 20

RESULT 131

AA143287
ID AA143287 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA143287;
AC
XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX p7Bblue TA vector (Novagen) PCR primer.

XX G-protein fusion receptor; extracellular domain; PCR; primer; ss;

XX transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; CAR; mGluR; GABBR;

XX modulator identification.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO200229033-A2.
 XX 11-Apr-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PR 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31074.
 XX
 PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679664.
 XX
 PA (NPSF-) NPS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Storfjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JB;
 PI Stormann RT;
 XX WPI; 2002-330170/36.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CAR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 23; 168pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CAR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CAR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACTATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACGT 19
 XX
 RESULT 132
 AAL43290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL43290;
 XX
 DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE pBluescript SKII(-) plasmid (Stratagene) PCR primer.
 XX
 KW G-protein fusion receptor; extracellular domain; PCR; primer; ss;
 KW transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; CAR; mGluR; GABABR;
 KW modulator identification.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200229033-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-Apr-2002.
 XX
 PR 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31074.
 XX
 PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679664.
 XX
 PA (NPSF-) NPS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Storfjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JB;
 PI Stormann RT;
 XX WPI; 2002-330170/36.
 XX

PT Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CAR, mGluR and GABABR, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 24; 168pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domains similar to CAR,
 CC mGluR or GABAB receptor sequences. The G-protein fusion receptors of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CAR, mGluR and GABABR for use in treating associated conditions. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 GCACTATGCCAGTACGT 1409
 DB 2 GCATTATGCCAGTACGT 19
 XX
 RESULT 133
 ABK12657
 ID ABK12657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK12657;
 XX
 DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse voltage gated sodium channel (Na_V2) specific PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW NG; mouse; salt intake; transgenic; Na_V2; primer; ss;
 KW voltage gated sodium channel.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN BPI184454-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001EP-0306609.
 XX
 PR 04-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0237320.
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0241637.
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0222263.
 XX
 PA (NIOK-) JAPAN OKAZAKI NAT.
 XX
 PI Noda M, Matanabe B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-282839/33.
 XX
 PT Null mutant non-human animal, for use as model of excessive salt intake
 PT experiments, shows normal salt intake behaviour under water-sufficient
 PT conditions, and shows more intakes under water/salt-depleted conditions
 PT -
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Page 9; 30pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a null mutant non-human animal showing salt
 CC intake behaviour similar to that of wild-type animals under water-
 CC sufficient conditions and showing much more intakes of hypertonic saline
 CC compared with wild-type animals under water and salt-depleted
 CC conditions. The transgenic animal of the invention is useful as a model
 CC for excessive salt intake experiments. The transgenic animal and the
 CC protein and DNA sequences of the invention may be used for screening a
 CC material that promotes or suppresses the function or the expression of

XX 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #267.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KM flk-1; KDR; hammethead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9715662-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WC-US17480.
 PF
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 XX (CHIR-) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jacobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (Flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular disease, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 CATGTGGAGGAGATC 246
 DB 16 CACGTGGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 137

AA23166
 ID AA23166 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA23166;
 AC
 XX 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE p53 gene amplifying sense primer 3A.

KM Ovarian carcinoma; p16 gene; ovarian epithelium; detection; diagnosis;
 KM p53 gene; p21 gene; beta-tubulin gene; tumor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US5976799-A.

PD 02-NOV-1999.

XX 17-MAR-1997; 97US-0819358.

XX 21-MAR-1996; 96US-0041554.

PA (UVR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.

PI Shigemasa K, O'Brien TJ;

XX WPI; 1999-619647/53.

XX Early detection of ovarian carcinoma -
 XX Disclosure; Columns 7-8; 18pp; English.

XX The invention provides a method for early detection of ovarian carcinoma
 CC that comprises detecting overexpression of p16 mRNA in a sample derived
 CC from ovarian epithelium. The method comprises: (a) taking a sample
 CC containing p16 mRNA derived from the subject's ovarian epithelium; (b)
 CC isolating the p16 mRNA from the sample; (c) preparing cDNA to the p16
 CC mRNA; (d) combining the cDNA with primers complementary to p16 DNA
 CC target sequences and to control DNA sequences; (e) amplifying the DNA in
 CC the sample; (f) quantifying the amplification products; and (g) comparing
 CC the amount of p16 amplification product with the amount of p16
 CC amplification product from a similarly treated reference sample. The
 CC is overexpressed in ovarian tumors but not in normal ovaries. The
 CC methods are useful for early diagnosis of ovarian carcinoma. Sequences
 CC AA23166-71 represent primers for amplifying the p53 gene. This is used
 CC to demonstrate the mRNA expression levels of p53, p21 and p16 genes
 CC relative to a beta-tubulin gene. Most tumors investigated showed an
 CC elevated p53 expression, low p21 expression and a very high p16
 CC expression.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1438 CTGCTCCCTGTCATCT 1453
 DB 1 CTGCTCCCTGTCATCT 16

RESULT 138

AAV93426/C
 ID AAV93426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV93426;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 886.

KM Human c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammethead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 KM delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 KM purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic acicles;
 KM infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9850530-A2.
 PN
 XX 12-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
 PF
 XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046053.

PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Beaudry A, Belgelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpelsky A, Kisch K, Maculic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Rat RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 PS Claim 177; Page 167; 259pp; English.
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Rat gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Rat gene.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 ATCATGGAAGCTTCTG 844
 DB 17 ATCATGGAAGCTTCTG 2
 RESULT 139
 AAV93427/c
 ID AAV93427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV93427;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 887.
 XX
 XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Rat gene;
 XX delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 XX purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;
 XX infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN W09850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.
 PD 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 PR 03-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Beaudry A, Belgelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpelsky A, Kisch K, Maculic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Rat RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 PS Claim 177; Page 167; 259pp; English.
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Rat gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Rat gene.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 ATCATGGAAGCTTCTG 844
 DB 16 ATCATGGAAGCTTCTG 1
 RESULT 140
 ABR00670/c
 ID ABR00670 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABR00670;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MOCO Hammerhead Ribozyme #670.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM

KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOG; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNase; inosine; G-cleaver; ambery; zymase; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwigen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCOG).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

XX DNase) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule

XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNV

XX motif) or an ambery (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zymase

XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human

XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

XX thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NCOG-targeting

XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NCOG gene in the presence of a

XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NCOG activity of the cell and

XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NCOG. The

XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.

XX In particular, the NCOG-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,

XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

XX states which respond to the modulation of NCOG expression. The

XX present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;

QY 1220 GCTGTGGAACGCA 1235

DB 17 GATGTGGAACGCA 2

RESULT 141

ID ABR00671/c standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABR00671;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NCOG Hammerhead Ribozyme #671.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOG; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNase; inosine; G-cleaver; ambery; zymase; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;

XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwigen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCOG).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

XX DNase) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule

XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNV

XX motif) or an ambery (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zymase

XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 GCGTCGTGAACCTGCA 1235
 DB 16 GATCTGTGAACCTGCA 1

RESULT 142

ID ABV79222 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV79222;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 468.

XX Human; Gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX BP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),

PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners; and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

XX Example 2; Page 125; 71pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-8 (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include with disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 414 GTACCGCACCCTTCAG 429
 DB 2 GTCCCGCACCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 143

ID ABV79224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV79224;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 470.

XX Human; Gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX BP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 PS Example 2, Page 125, 718pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-8 (8 for short) compared to HTPL-1 (1 for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 415 TACCGACCTTCACGT 430
 DB 1 TCCCGACCTTCACGT 16

RESULT 144

AA517009 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA517009;

XX 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human p53 sequencing and PCR primer 3A.

XX Human; ss; PCR primer; p53; 3A; p16; p21; ovarian carcinoma;

XX ovarian tumour; cystadenoma.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6287775-B1.

XX 11-SEP-2001.

XX 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0346200.

XX 21-MAR-1996; 96US-041554P.

XX 17-MAR-1997; 97US-0819358.

XX 21-MAR-1996; 96US-0621180.

XX (UYAR-) UNIT AKAASAS.

XX O'Brien TJ, Shigemasa K;

XX WPI; 2002-048215/06.

XX Detecting changes in ovarian epithelium, especially for early diagnosis
 XX of ovarian carcinomas, comprises quantifying p16 gene products -
 PS Disclosure; Column 7, 16pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting changes in the ovarian epithelium of a
 CC test subject, comprising removing a sample from the subject's ovarian
 CC epithelium, quantifying p16 gene products in the sample, and comparing
 CC the amount of p16 gene products with a known control. An increase or
 CC decrease in the amount of p16 gene products relative to the control
 CC indicates a change in the subject's ovarian epithelium. The method is
 CC used for early diagnosis of ovarian carcinomas on the basis of increased
 CC p16 gene expression. Increased p16 expression is a sensitive marker for
 CC ovarian tumours. In a study on 38 ovarian epithelium samples, p16
 CC overexpression (at least 2 standard deviations) was observed in 0/6
 CC normal samples, 1/2 benign cystadenoma samples, 5/6 cystadenoma samples
 CC of low malignant potential and 22/24 carcinoma samples. The present
 CC sequence represents a sequencing/PCR primer human p53 used in an
 CC experiment comparing levels of p16, p53 and p21 ovarian samples.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1438 CTGTCCTTCATCT 1453
 DB 1 CTGTCCTTCATCT 16

RESULT 145

AAQ26549 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ26549;

XX 08-JAN-1993 (first entry)

XX Control probe #4 for caucosoid RING11 gene.

XX immunosuppressants; immunoenhancers; treatment; diagnosis; screening;

XX immune disorders; transporter peptides; proteasome complex;

XX MHC class I molecules; HLA; antigen processing;

XX antigen presentation; autoimmune disease; antibody spondylitis;

XX prenatal diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9211289-A.

XX 09-JUL-1992.

XX 19-DEC-1991; 91WO-GB02278.

XX 19-DEC-1990; 90GB-0027520.

XX 16-SEP-1991; 91GB-0019711.

XX (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.

XX Glynn R, Kelly AP, Powis SH, Trowdale J;

XX WPI; 1992-250330/30.

XX DNA encoding RING4, RING10, RING11 AND RING12 proteins - for
 XX treatment and diagnosis of immune disorders and screening of new
 XX immunosuppressants and immuno-enhancers

XX Example 2; Page 40; 101pp; English.

XX This probe was used together with AAQ26546-51 to analyse caucosoid
 XX controls by oligonucleotide typing, whilst investigating RING 11
 XX polymorphisms - see AAQ26544.5.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1410 CCTCTGGGCGCTGGGC 1425
DB 1 CCTCTGGGCGCTGGGC 16

RESULT 146

AAH26547
ID AAH26547 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAH26547;

DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human km23 phosphorylation motif mutated cDNA.

XX Human; km23; transforming growth factor-beta; TGF-beta;

KW signal transduction; ovary cancer; tumour suppressor; diagnosis;

XX gene therapy; phosphorylation; mutant; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

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XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

CC components in TGF-beta pathway. Mutations in the km23 gene can be
CC used for diagnosis and prognosis of cancer, especially ovarian
CC cancer.

QY 590 GCACTGTGGGTGAGAT 605
DB 2 GCACTGTGGGTGAGAT 17

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

CC components in TGF-beta pathway. Mutations in the km23 gene can be
CC used for diagnosis and prognosis of cancer, especially ovarian
CC cancer.

QY 590 GCACTGTGGGTGAGAT 605
DB 2 GCACTGTGGGTGAGAT 17

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables
 CC a highly specific classification of hematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 380 CCTTCAACAACAACA 395
 Db 17 CCTTCAACAACAACA 2

RESULT 148
 ABS64426/c
 ID ABS64426 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

NC ABS64426;

DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOVX forward PCR primer Ag2493.

XX Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;
 XX Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;
 XX schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;
 XX cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;
 XX muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;
 XX deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 XX immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;
 XX bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;
 XX viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;
 XX anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;
 XX dyslipidaemia; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200264791-A2.

XX PD 22-AUG-2002.

XX PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48369.

XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-254329P.

XX PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-255648P.

XX PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-291037P.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-291773P.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-309258P.

XX PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-315639P.

XX PR 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-326393P.

XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX PI Alsbrook JP, Anderson DM, Burgess CR, Boldog FL, Casman SJ,

XX PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grose WM,

XX PI Guo X, Herrmann UL, Kakuha R, Lepley DM, Li L, MacDougall JR,

XX PI Millet I, Pena CA, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shinkens PA,

XX PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM, Voss EZ,

XX PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;

XX DR WPI; 2002-643486/69.

XX PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or

XX PT preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,

XX PT cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or

XX PT immunological diseases

XX PS Example 2; Page 255; 299pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,
 CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease).
 CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or
 CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,
 CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and
 CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,
 CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or
 CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune diseases,
 CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive
 CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen
 CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,
 CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive
 CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or
 CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,
 CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, anorexia and
 CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,
 CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid
 CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping,
 CC identifying an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing),
 CC and in forensic identification of a biological sample. The present
 CC nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the
 CC methods of the invention for amplification of NOVX genes.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 AGGAGTCAGGCGGCTT 947
 Db 18 AGGAGTCAGGCGGCTT 3

RESULT 149
 ABK93774

XX ID ABK93774 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABK93774;

XX DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis, HIAPI, antisense oligonucleotide #25.

XX XX Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; HIAPI; HIAPI2; XIAP;

XX XX cytostatic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;

XX XX pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;

XX XX autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX XX lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;

XX XX adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200265968-A2.

XX PD 04-APR-2002.

XX PF 27-SBP-2001; 2001WO-CA01379.

XX PR 28-SBP-2000; 2000US-0672717.

XX PA (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.

XX PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse R, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;

XX PI WPI; 2002-479562/51.

XX PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for

XX PT enhancing apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other

XX PT proliferative diseases

XX Claim 9; Page 37; 135pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense
CC nucleic acid (I) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of
CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse
CC or human XIAP, HAPI or HAPI2. Also included are a pharmaceutical
CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of
CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative
CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP
CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a
CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for
CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.
CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,
CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,
CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or
CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic
CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative
CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes
CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP
CC antisense molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 545 TGACCTTGCAATTCAC 560
DB 1 TGACCTTGCAATTCAC 16

RESULT 150
ABN868080/C

ID ABN868080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABN868080;

DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Caenorhabditis elegans related dsRNA2 upstream primer.

XX Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;
XX antinematode; nematocides; plant protectant; gene therapy; infection;
XX calabar swelling; lymphatic filariasis; elephantiasis; onchocercosis;
XX primer; ss.

XX Caenorhabditis elegans.
XX Synthetic.

XX WO200238600-A2.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP13038.

XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-246721P.

XX (CENI-) CENIX BIOSCIENCE GMBH.

XX Echeverri C, Goenczy P, Hyman A, Coulson A, Jones S, Oegema K;
XX Kirihama M;

XX WPI; 2002-471547/50.

XX New Caenorhabditis elegans genes required for viability, growth or
XX reproduction of nematodes, useful for diagnosing or treating e.g.
XX onchocercosis or elephantiasis in humans or animals, or plant diseases
XX caused by e.g. Heterodera

XX Example 2; Page 28; 35pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),
CC which encodes a polypeptide (II) required for the viability and/or growth
CC and/or reproduction of nematodes (Caenorhabditis elegans), or its
CC fragment. (I) and (II) have nematocidal and plant protectant activities,
CC and can be used in gene therapy. (II) is useful for producing (II)
CC required for the viability, growth and/or reproduction of nematodes.
CC Nucleic acids, probes, polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies from
CC the present invention are also useful in a screening assay for
CC interacting drugs that inhibit, stimulate or affect worm growth,
CC viability or reproduction. They are useful for diagnosing or treating
CC human or animal diseases associated with the infection or presence of
CC nematode worms, e.g. Mucrobia haemofili, Brugia malayi, Loa loa or
CC Onchocerca volvulus. These diseases include calabar swellings, lymphatic
CC filariasis (elephantiasis) or onchocercosis. The nucleic acids, probes,
CC polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies are also useful for
CC diagnosing or treating plant diseases associated with the infection or
CC presence of nematode worms. Furthermore, the nucleic acid and amino
CC acid sequences are useful for developing computational models, structural
CC models or other models for evaluating drug binding and efficacy. The
CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from
CC the present invention in RNAi experiments.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 226 TTCAACATGCGAAGG 241
DB 16 TTCAACATGCGAAGG 1

RESULT 151
ABN86926

ID ABN86926 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABN86926;

DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOV2 exon linking PCR primer SEQ ID NO:45.

XX Human; NOV2; cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular; lymphoma;
XX antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; gene therapy; cancer;
XX cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; cell signal processing; diabetes; AIDS;
XX metabolic pathway modulation; neoplastic; neurological disorder; asthma;
XX adenocarcinoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; immune response;
XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Graft versus host disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200230974-A2.

XX 18-APR-2002.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31922.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-240113P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240625P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240637P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240648P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240662P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240703P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240732P.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-241190P.

XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-262455P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX (MILL-) MILLER I.

CC substitution at position 2640. The method is easy, convenient and
 CC has a high degree of sensitivity and accuracy. Polymorphisms in the
 CC P45012 gene can lead to a modification of metabolism which may be
 CC beneficial or deleterious.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCCTGTTCTCTCC 1099
 DB 16 CCCTGTTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 154
 ID AAX97132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX97132;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO9927105-A2.

XX 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.

XX (BEST) GENSET.

XX Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae

XX Page 1880; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX94584-
 CC AAX95879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleic acid sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1426 TGCGTCTCTCTCTG 1441
 DB 16 TGCGTCTCTCTCTG 1

RESULT 155
 ID AAA74354
 AAA74354 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA74354;

XX 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Forward PCR primer for loblolly pine locus R1PP7314.

XX PCR primer; loblolly pine; simple sequence repeat; SSR;
 KW microsatellite DNA repeat; genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study;
 KW population genetics study; plant breeding programme; ss.

XX Pinus taeda.

XX WO200042210-A2.

XX 20-JUL-2000.

XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00325.

XX 15-JAN-1999; 99US-0232884.

XX 19-JAN-1999; 99US-0232785.

XX (INTO) INT PAPER CO.

XX (BCHT) BCHT C S.

XX (NETS) NELSON C D.

XX (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.

XX Echt CS, Nelson CD;

XX WPI; 2000-482836/42.

XX Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in
 PT plants for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an
 PT inheritance study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding
 PT program

XX Examples; Page 52; 57pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
 CC or more simple sequence repeats (SSRs) (see AAX74205-A74322). SSRs are
 CC also known as microsatellite DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic
 CC markers for genetic mapping, population genetics studies and inheritance
 CC studies in various plant breeding programmes. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer used for detecting the presence of a SSR locus in a pine
 CC genomic DNA sample.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1578 GCTGAGAGAGCAAA 1593
 DB 5 GCTGAGAGAGCAAA 20

RESULT 156
 ID AAA39444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA39444;

XX 06-SEP-2000 (first entry)

DE B. lactofermentum pda gene PCR primer # 3.

XX Pyruvate dehydrogenase; enzyme; PCR primer; pdaa;

KM coryneform bacteria; L-glutamic acid production; ss.
 XX
 OS Brevibacterium lactofermentum.
 XX
 PN BP1010755-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-DEC-1999; 99BP-0125302.
 XX
 PR 18-DEC-1998; 98JP-0360619.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 PI Kanno S, Kimura E, Matsui K, Kurahashi O, Horino I, Nakamatsu T;
 XX WPI; 2000-389401/34.
 DR
 XX
 PT Coryneform bacterium having enhanced pyruvate dehydrogenase activity,
 PT and capable of producing L-glutamic acid, useful as a food or a
 PT medicament -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 26; 32pp; English.
 XX
 CC Coryneform bacteria with enhanced intracellular pyruvate dehydrogenase
 CC activity have been produced. The bacteria was produced by increasing the
 CC copy number of an intracellular pyruvate dehydrogenase gene, thereby
 CC increasing the capacity of the transformed bacteria to produce L-glutamic
 CC acid. The pyruvate dehydrogenase gene, pdhA, was derived from
 CC Brevibacterium lactofermentum and the present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used for amplifying the pdhA gene. The PCR product was used to
 CC produce a recombinant vector, carrying the pdhA gene, which can be
 CC used to transform coryneform bacteria. L-glutamic acid can be used as a
 CC food or a medicament.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 GTTGACTCTCGGCAAT 811
 DB 16 GTTGACTCTCGGCAAT 1

RESULT 157
 AAA29933/c
 ID AAA29933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA29933;
 XX
 AC
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for pdhA gene amplification plasmid construction.
 XX
 KM Bacterial strain; biosynthesis gene; amino acid yield; PCR primer;
 KM fermentative production; pdhA; pyruvate dehydrogenase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200018935-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 22-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP05175.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98JP-0271786.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98JP-0271787.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 PI Asakura Y, Nakamura J, Kanno S, Suga M, Kimura E, Ito H;

PI Matsui K, Ohsumi T, Nakamatsu T, Kurahashi O;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-293168/25.
 XX
 XX
 PT Corynebacterium containing an amino-acid production gene comprising a
 PT modified promoter useful for high-yield fermentative production of
 PT amino acids -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 84; 98pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the construction of a
 CC pyruvate dehydrogenase (pdhA) amplification plasmid. The primer is used
 CC in the method of the invention. The invention relates to a method for the
 CC production of a bacterial strain with improved amino or nucleic acid
 CC production. The method comprises mutating or genetically recombining the
 CC promoter sequence of an amino or nucleic acid biosynthesis gene on a
 CC Corynebacterium chromosome, culturing the mutants and selecting for high
 CC amino or nucleic acid yield. The invention also includes Corynebacterium
 CC strains containing a glutamic acid or arginine synthesis gene with the
 CC mutated promoter. Also included is a method for the production of
 CC L-glutamic acid by culturing an L-glutamic acid producing strain of
 CC Corynebacterium which is tolerant to 4-fluoroglutamic acid. The methods
 CC can be used to increase the yield of amino acids such as glutamic acid
 CC and arginine by fermentative production.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 GTTGACTCTCGGCAAT 811
 DB 16 GTTGACTCTCGGCAAT 1

RESULT 158
 AAF89327/c
 ID AAF89327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF89327;
 XX
 DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.
 XX
 KM Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
 KM clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
 KM SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129257-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB01632.
 XX
 PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.
 XX
 PA (GENST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Schork N, Skierczynski B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-316248/33.
 XX
 XX
 PT Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
 PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by
 PT paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from
 PT non-hierarchical clustering -
 XX
 PS Claim 61; Page 87; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCCTGCTTCTCTCC 1099

DB 17 CCCTGCTTCTCTCC 2

RESULT 159

AAH20524

ID AAH20524 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH20524;

XX 09-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX Human MTR1 PCR primer MTR1E17F.

XX MTR1, TRP-related protein; Ca²⁺ regulation; calcium regulation; tumor;

XX transient receptor potential family; BMS Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome;

XX 1p15.5 abnormality; chromosome 11; anticancer; developmental activity;

XX intracellular calcium ion regulation; hormone; growth factor; apoptosis;

XX cell growth; cell death; cell differentiation; urogenital disease;

XX polycystic kidney disease; calcium influx; Wilms tumor; rhabdoid tumor;

XX rhabdomyosarcoma; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200132693-A2.

XX 10-MAY-2001.

XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000MO-DE03876.

XX 04-NOV-1999; 99DB-1053167.

XX (UYGU-) UNIV GUTENBERG JOHANNES.

XX Prawdtt D, Pelletier J, Zabel B;

XX WPI; 2001-316417/33.

XX DNA encoding MTR1 protein, useful e.g. for treating Beckwith-Wiedemann

XX syndrome and tumors, also related proteins and antibodies -

XX Example 1; Page 19; 46pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) encoding the MTR1
CC protein that: (i) has at least one biological activity of a TRP
CC (transient receptor potential) family protein; (ii) is connected with
CC etiology of BMS (Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome) and/or (iii) is connected
CC with tumors involving 1p15.5 abnormalities. The products of the
CC invention have anticancer and developmental activities. MTR1 is involved in
CC regulation of intracellular calcium ion levels, which are essential for
CC cellular responses to hormones and/or growth factors; also in apoptosis
CC and cell growth, death and differentiation, and in urogenital diseases,
CC including polycystic kidney disease. (I) and related ribozymes, antisense
CC RNA, proteins and antibodies (Ab) are used to treat or prevent diseases
CC associated with altered expression of the MTR1 gene or activity of its
CC protein, or with calcium influx into cells, e.g. BMS, Wilms tumor,
CC rhabdoid tumors and rhabdomyosarcoma. Probes from (I), or Ab, are also

CC used for diagnosis of such diseases. (I) can also be used for recombinant
CC production of MTR1 protein (II) (used for analysis, characterization and
CC therapy), as tissue or chromosomal markers, for identifying genetic
CC diseases and related sequences, as primers for genetic fingerprinting, as
CC source of oligonucleotides for biochips, and to raise anti-protein or
CC anti-DNA antibodies. (II) are used to raise Ab, as reagents in
CC competitive assays for (I), as tissue markers, for identifying
CC interacting proteins and in screening for (anti)agonists. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human MTR1 gene
CC described in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CTTGACGGTGTTCACG 738

DB 4 CTTGACGGTGTTCACG 19

RESULT 160

ABQ74654

ID ABQ74654 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABQ74654;

XX 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX STRAP gene sense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.

XX human; PCR primer; identification; tumour senescence; cytotoxic; ss;

XX abnormal cell proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; growth-inhibitory.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO200261134-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001MO-US05074.

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-257807P.

XX 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0257907.

XX (UNIT) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUNO.

XX Robinson IB, Chang B;

XX WPI; 2002-619266/66.

XX Identifying a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian p53

XX deficient or tumor cell comprises assaying expression of cellular genes

XX in the presence of the compound with expression of the genes in the

XX absence of the compound -

XX Example 4; Page 51; 73pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for identifying a compound that
CC induces senescence in a mammalian cell comprising culturing the cell in
CC the presence and absence of the compound, assaying expression of at least
CC one cellular gene (G1a) from 56 or a gene (G2) from 64 genes, with
CC corresponding accession numbers given in the specification, and
CC identifying compounds that induce senescence when expression of (G1a) or
CC expression of (G2) is lower, in the presence of the compound. Also
CC described: (1) a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell;
CC (2) assessing efficacy of a treatment of a disease or condition relating
CC to abnormal cell proliferation or neoplastic cell growth; (3) treating a
CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC neoplastic cell growth; or (4) identifying a compound that inhibits
CC senescence-associated induction of cellular gene expression. The compound

CC is useful for treating or for assessing efficacy of treatment of a
 CC disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
 CC neoplastic cell growth. The compound of the invention has a growth-
 CC inhibitory effect without producing systemic side effects found with
 CC other growth-inhibitory compounds. AB074511 to AB074734 represent
 CC PCR primers which are used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1052 TTGAGAACGTGAGCAGC 1067

DB 5 TTGAGAACGTGAGCAGC 20

RESULT 161

ID ABN74864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABN74864;

XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human caspase 2 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #42.

XX Caspase 2; antisense; cytosolic; osteopathic; cerebroprotective;

XX neuroprotective; antiapoptotic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial;

XX haematopoietic disorder; bone metabolism disorder; cholesterol disorder;

XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; blood disorder; stroke;

XX brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation;

XX tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key

XX modified_base

XX 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= "m5c, OTHER"

XX /note= "Nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are five-nucleotide

XX wings consisting of 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides,

XX 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides, backbone linkages are

XX phosphodiester, all cytosines are 5-methylcytidines"

XX MO200224720-A1.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28631.

XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0667018.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2002-351998/38.

CC osteopathic, cerebroprotective, neuroprotective, antiapoptotic,
 CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial. The antisense compounds are useful
 CC for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
 CC caspase 2, such as haematopoietic disorder, bone metabolism disorder,
 CC cholesterol disorder, or a hyperproliferative disorder. These compounds
 CC may further be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish
 CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway, in the
 CC treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating
 CC the expression of caspase 2, including cancer, blood disorders,
 CC stroke, brain injury and neurodegenerative diseases. They may also be
 CC used for prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. Records ABN74810-ABN74952 represent caspase 2 mRNA
 CC inhibitor oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 598 GGTGAGATCATGTCGAG 613

DB 3 GGTGAGATCATGTCGAG 18

RESULT 162

ID AAT77699 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAT77699;

XX 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)

DE wheat microsatellite WMS261 left primer.

XX Microsatellite marker; hypervariable genomic fragment; Triticum aestivum;

XX wheat; Triticaceae; sequence tagged site; STS; primer; PCR; amplify;

XX polymorphism; genetic analysis; hexaploid; tetraploid; mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS DE19525284-A1.

XX 02-JAN-1997.

XX 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-1025284.

XX 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-1025284.

XX (PFLA-) INSR PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPFLANZENFOR.

XX Ganai M, Plaschke J, Roeder M;

XX WPI; 1997-053731/06.

XX Primers for STS microsatellite markers for wheat and related

XX species - useful for genetic mapping, analysis and labelling etc. of

XX wheat

XX Claim 5; Page 8; 8pp; German.

XX Microsatellite markers based on hypervariable genomic fragments, from

XX Triticum aestivum (wheat) or the tribe Triticeae, consist of a sequence

XX tagged site (STS), defined by 2 specific primers (of mean size 17-23

XX bases) that flank a microsatellite sequence at both ends, which can be

XX amplified to polymorphisms (PCR products of different sizes). The

XX microsatellites are n-fold tandem repeats (n = 10 or more) of di-, tri-

XX or tetra-nucleotide sequences, combination microsatellite sequences or

XX an imperfect sequence in which individual bases are mutated. The

XX microsatellite markers can be used for genetic analysis of hexaploid and

XX tetraploid forms of wheat and for genetic mapping or labelling of

XX monogenic and polygenic properties, and for their selection; for

XX analysing relationships and identifying varieties; and for evaluating

CC varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can
 CC differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and show a higher
 CC degree of DNA polymorphism than known probes for the wheat genome. They
 CC can be detected by PCR, so large numbers of samples can be analysed
 CC easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related
 CC polymorphisms are stably inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.
 CC AAT77003-22 and AAT77535-716 are primer pairs that define the
 CC microsatellite markers. WMS261 has a CT type repeat.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 339 GCGCTACGCTGACGAGG 357
 DB 19 GCGTTAGGCGGACGAGG 1

RESULT 163

AA85787/c
 ID AA85787 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AA85787;

04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #116.

Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

restenosis; ss.

Mammalia.

MO200032765-A2.

08-JUN-2000.

06-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28772.

04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

WPI; 2000-412314/35.

New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

Disclousure; Page 97; 109pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAB82415 to AAB86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCAAAAGCAACATC 378
 DB 19 CAGTCACAAAGCAAGATC 1

RESULT 164

AAH60949/c
 ID AAH60949 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AAH60949;

10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3373.

CC human, ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 CC recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 CC proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 CC cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; WMP;
 CC matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 CC antiproliferative; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vituicide;
 CC anti-aging; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 CC atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 CC basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 CC stroke cell retinopathy; ss.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC Synthetic.

CC MO200130362-A2.

03-MAY-2001.

26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.

26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

Robbins JM, Tritz R;

WPI; 2001-300427/31.

CC Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 CC ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 CC matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 CC kinases -
 CC Example 1; Page 317; 409pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, anti-aging,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and vituicide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGACAAAGACACATC 378
 DB 19 CAGTCACAAAAGCAAGTC 1

RESULT 165

ID ABR97554/C
 ID ABR97554 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABR97554;

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human LCAT gene forward PCR primer #11.

KM Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase; LCAT; Norum disease; gene therapy;
 KM fish-eye disease; atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; forensic;
 KM population diversity; anthropological lineage; paternity testing;
 KM human; polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200253575-A1.

PD 11-JUL-2002.

PP 03-JAN-2001; 2001W0-US00092.

PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001W0-US00092.

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PI Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

DR WPI; 2002-557737/59.

PT Novel isolated polymorphic variant polymucleotide of
 PT lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase gene, useful for studying
 PT expression and biological function of the gene, and for therapeutic,
 PT diagnostic or forensic purposes -

PS Example 1; Page 29; 72pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new polymucleotide comprising a
 CC nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). The invention
 CC is useful for identifying an association between a trait (preferably a
 CC clinical response to drug targeting LCAT) and at least one genotype or
 CC haplotype of LCAT gene. The method of the invention has applicability
 CC in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments for Norum
 CC disease, fish-eye disease and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.
 CC The haplotyping and genotyping methods are useful for studying
 CC population diversity, anthropological lineage, the significance of
 CC diversity and lineage at the phenotypic level, paternity testing,
 CC forensic applications and for identifying association between the LCAT
 CC genetic variation and a trait such as level of drug response or
 CC susceptibility to disease. In addition, the methods for identifying the
 CC LCAT haplotypes present in individuals are useful in the development of
 CC drugs targeting LCAT. For example, determining the frequency of
 CC individual LCAT haplotypes in a population with a specific disease,
 CC e.g. Norum disease, will facilitate the development of drugs targeting
 CC the LCAT isoform(s) that are most frequent in that disease population.
 CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection
 CC (ABR97534-ABR97573) of PCR primers that were used in the methods of the
 CC invention to detect polymorphisms in the human LCAT gene.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1073 GGTTCAGTCCGCTTCTT 1091

DB 19 GGTTCAGTCCGCTTCTT 1

RESULT 166

ID ABR03834/C
 ID ABR03834 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABR03834;

DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NBSI gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 355.

KM Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
 KM transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200240716-A2.

PD 23-MAY-2002.

PP 13-NOV-2001; 2001W0-US43461.

PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-249508P.

PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.

PI Palm K;

DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.

PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by
 PT identifying the presence of markers in host test sample using array of
 PT neoplastic molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array
 PT of the reagents -

PS Example 1; Page 20; 41pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analysing
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
 CC sequences of markers of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGCAGATTCACATCTGCG 772

DB 19 AGCAGATTCACATCTGCG 1

RESULT 167

ID AAG65832/C
 ID AAG65832 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAG65832;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)

DE Type II procollagen PCR primer IH-16-1.

KM Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9411532-A1.
XX PD 26-MAY-1994.
XX PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US10964.
XX PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-0977284.
XX PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX PI Ahmad NN, Ala-Kokko L, Baldwin C, Hopkinson I, Prockop DJ;
PI Rivas-Lemus P, Williams CJ;
PI MPI; 1994-183530/22.
XX DR
XX PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other
XX PT diseases involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by
XX PT amplification and analysis of DNA and comparison with standards
XX
XX PS Claim 16; Page 26; 112pp; English.
XX
XX CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a
XX CC mammalian gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising
XX CC a sequence identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes
XX CC 179 primer sequences (see AA05728-065906).
XX CC The following details are given for primer IH-16-1:
XX CC Region/exon: 32/33
XX CC Direction: sense
XX CC Primer position: 13076
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Db 861 CTTGATGACTCTGAGTCC 879
XX 20 CTTGATGCTCTCTGAGCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 168
XX AA062027/C
XX ID AA062027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AA062027;
XX
XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 17-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mutant Ki-ras 5'-UTR antisense phosphorothioate oligo ref. 6956.
XX
XX XX Antisense; phosphorothioate; H-ras; translation initiation codon;
XX KM codon-12 point mutation; activated; inhibition; ras-luciferase;
XX KM activity; detection; modulation; inhibition; expression; oncogene;
XX KM proliferation; Ki-ras; cancer cell; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_difference 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX PN MO9408003-A1.
XX
XX PD 14-APR-1994.
XX
XX PF 01-OCT-1993; 93WO-US09346.

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XX PR 05-OCT-1992; 92US-0958134.
XX PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-0007996.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Becker DJ, Freier SM, Monia BP;
XX PI MPI; 1994-135570/16.
XX
XX DR
XX PT New oligonucleotides hybridizable with H-ras or Ki-ras gene
XX PT nucleic acid - in normal or mutated form, for detecting or
XX PT modulating gene expression, specifically inhibiting proliferation
XX PT of cancer cells.
XX
XX PS Claim 109 and 115; Page 36; 104pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequences given in AA062025-38 are antisense phosphorothioate
XX CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to various regions of Ki-ras
XX CC oncogene. These oligonucleotides gave significant and reproducible
XX CC inhibition of the level of Ki-ras mRNA. These oligonucleotides may
XX CC be used for detecting and modulating, esp. inhibiting expression of
XX CC the Ki-ras gene, esp. for inhibiting proliferation of cancer cells, and
XX CC other conditions associated with Ki-ras oncogene activation. Activated
XX CC (mutant) Ki-ras can be detected from its differential affinity for
XX CC particular oligos.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Db 322 CAGGTGCGGAGCGGCGC 340
XX 20 CAGGTGCGGAGGAGGCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 169
XX AA083725
XX ID AA083725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AA083725;
XX
XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer D1, to generate a dihydrofolate reductase cDNA gene fragment.
XX
XX XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; DHFR;
XX KM dihydrofolate reductase; loss of heterozygosity; LOH; cancer cell; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9503335-A1.
XX
XX PD 02-FEB-1995.
XX
XX PF 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US08473.
XX
XX PR 26-JUL-1993; 93US-0095597.
XX
XX PA (KOTE-) KO TECHNOLOGY INC.
XX
XX PI Hausman DB;
XX PI MPI; 1995-090555/12.
XX
XX DR
XX PT Inhibitor of one alternative allele of a gene encoding a protein
XX PT vital for cell viability or cell growth - used to treat patients
XX PT suffering from cancer.

```


PS Example C; Page 34; 43pp; English.

XX The dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene encodes a protein essential for

CC cell proliferation. The gene is located on chromosome 5q11.2-q13.2, a

CC region frequently reduced to homozygosity in colorectal and liver

CC cancers. The DHFR cDNA sequence was subdivided, which comprises 979 bp

CC into 5 overlapping fragments. The fragments were generated by PCR using

CC 10 specific primers (D1-D10; Q83725-34) and cDNA isolated from tumour

CC cells. PCR fragments of between 219 and 263 bp were generated and

CC analysed. 2 DNA polymorphisms, at nucleotides 721 and 829 (numbering

CC from Genbank, J00140) were identified. 3/22 cDNAs were heterozygous for

CC T or C at position 829, the other 19 were homozygous for C. At position

CC 721, 4/20 were heterozygous for A or T, the other 16 were homozygous for

CC T. These nucleotide substitutions, which do not result in an amino acid

CC exchange, are ideal targets to develop antisense oligonucleotides or

CC ribozymes which will specifically discriminate between the different

CC polymorphisms.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GTCGTCCTCCGCTGCTCT 1312

DB 1 GACGTCCTCCGCTGCTCT 19

RESULT 170

ID AAQ79846/c

XX AAQ79846 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ79846;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 04-SEP-1995 (first entry)

DE K-ras modulating sequence, targeted to 5' UTR.

XX

XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ligand; peptide backbone; human; H-ras;

XX K-ras; expression; ras gene; mutation; tumour; cancer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "Back base is attached to a N-acetyl(2-amino-

FT ethyl)gly residue through the N-acetyl group"

FT

XX MO9428720-A1.

XX

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX

XX 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06620.

XX

XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076234.

XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

XX Becker D, Freiler S, Lima W, Montia B,

XX

XX MPI; 1995-035955/05.

XX

XX New peptide nucleic acid oligomers for ras oncogene modulation -

XX including specific inhibition of the activated gene, for

XX diagnosis and treatment esp. of tumours

XX

XX Claim 1; Page 133; 148pp; English.

XX

XX The sequences given in AAQ79823-57 represent peptide nucleic acids

CC (PNA) that bind to complementary ssDNA and RNA strands through their

CC oligonucleotide ligands which are linked to a peptide backbone.

CC These sequences are directed to the human H-ras and K-ras genes and

CC they modulate the expression of the ras gene in cells or tissues and

CC specifically modulate the expression of the activated ras in cells

CC or tissues suspected of harbouring a mutated gene. These sequences

CC are designed to hybridise with the mRNA from the H-ras and K-ras

CC genes which interferes with the normal role of mRNA causing a loss

CC of function in the cell. These sequences are used in the

CC treatment of tumours.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CAGGTCCGCGAGCCGCGGC 340

DB 20 CAGGTCCGCGAGAGAGGCC 2

RESULT 171

ID AAT29996

XX AAT29996 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAT29996;

XX

DT 14-NOV-1996 (first entry)

DE Human Ras ligand gene PCR primer, ISS.

XX

XX Ras ligand; lung; autoimmune disease; hepatitis C; diabetes;

XX diagnosis; non-tissue specific; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX JP0808256-A.

XX

PD 09-APR-1996.

XX

XX 19-SEP-1994; 94UP-0251436.

XX

XX 19-SEP-1994; 94UP-0251436.

XX

XX (KOBAYASHI T.

XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX

XX MPI; 1996-233348/24.

XX

XX Human Ras ligand gene - useful in diagnosis of autoimmune disease,

XX hepatitis C and diabetes

XX

XX Example 1; Page 5; 9pp; Japanese.

XX

XX AAT29987-T29998 are PCR primers used for the isolation of the human

XX Ras ligand gene derived from human lung mRNA. The gene and its

XX fragments are useful for the diagnosis of autoimmune diseases,

XX hepatitis C infection and diabetes. The gene may be engineered to be

XX expressed in any tissue.

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 GAACCTCGGCGAAGG 854

DB 2 GCACTCTCGGCGAAGTGC 20

RESULT 172
 AAT96997
 ID AAT96997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT96997;
 XX
 DT 14-UU-1398 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Presentin-2 gene probe #2.
 XX
 KW Probe; hybridisation; presentin; human; brain; expressed sequence tag;
 KW EST; alternative splicing; detection; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW transgenic animal; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9738133-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-OCT-1997.
 XX
 PP 20-MAR-1997; 97MO-US04683.
 XX
 FR 04-APR-1996; 96US-0014860.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.
 PA (UTSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 PA (UNIM) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX
 PI Fuldner RA, Goate AM, Hardy J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-512739/47.
 XX
 PT Variant presentin-2 gene - useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's
 PT disease
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 12; 40pp; English.
 XX
 SQ This sequence represents a probe used to isolate the presentin-2 (PS-2)
 CC gene from a human brain library using a Gene Trap kit (Gibco BRL).
 CC The sequence of the probe was derived from the expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) clone AAT03796. This probe result in the isolation of the
 CC complete PS-2 gene as compared to the original probe (AAT96996) which
 CC isolated several clones lacking the region around the start codon. The
 CC invention relates to the isolation of variant PS-2 genes, especially
 CC created by alternative splicing. These variants, or primers used to
 CC detect them, can be used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease, particularly
 CC in Voisga-Germans (a culturally distinct subpopulation in Russia). The
 CC PS-2 gene variants can also be used in the creation of transgenic animals
 CC for use as disease models.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query March 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1456 CAATTCGAGACCAAGAGA 1474
 DB 1 CAATTCGAGACCAAGAGA 19
 XX
 RESULT 173
 AAT91330
 ID AAT91330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT91330;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bacillus sp. alpha-glucosidase PCR primer P1.
 XX
 KW Bacillus sp.; alpha-glucosidase; trehalose; variant; disaccharide;

XX reduced affinity; purity; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Bacillus sp.
 XX
 PN JF09234081-A.
 XX
 PD 09-SEP-1997.
 XX
 PP 04-MAR-1996; 96UP-0084388.
 XX
 FR 04-MAR-1996; 96UP-0084388.
 XX
 PA (SUNR) SUNTORI LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-497322/46.
 XX
 PT Modified alpha-glucosidase has Gly residue at position 273 replaced
 PT - to give enzyme with reduced affinity for trehalose, but not other
 PT di-saccharide(s), useful for producing high purity trehalose
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 3; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 SQ The present sequence represents a PCR primer involved in the
 CC modification of a new protein which is modified at least at the
 CC Gly residue at position 273 of the 586 amino acid sequence,
 CC corresponding to positions 817 to 819 of the nucleic acid sequence.
 CC The protein preferably is modified to give a Pro residue at position
 CC 273. The protein has alpha-glucosidase activity but affinity to
 CC trehalose is greatly reduced. The modified enzyme is used for
 CC preparing trehalose of high purity.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query March 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 756 CAGATCCACCTCTGTGAC 774
 DB 1 CAGATCCACCTCTGTGAC 19
 XX
 RESULT 174
 AAV01154
 ID AAV01154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV01154;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Albumin PCR primer for universal mammalian 5TS's.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-5TS;
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9731012-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PP 18-FEB-1997; 97MO-US02403.
 XX
 FR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061.
 XX
 PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA (UDMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
 XX
 PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbaslyan-Gurkan V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-435083/40.
 XX

PT New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and
PT making cross-species comparisons

PS Claim 1, Page 9, 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain
CC reaction (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific
CC genes that are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of
CC oligonucleotides from the present specification represent universal
CC mammalian sequence-tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used
CC to develop genomic maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make
CC cross-species comparisons and to develop additional genetic markers.
CC UM-STS allow genomic comparisons to be made between more species.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 790 AGCAGGTGACTTCTGCGC 808
Db 2 AGTAGAGATGCTCTGCGC 20

RESULT 175

AAV26405/C
ID AAV26405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV26405;

DT 30-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Competitive PCR primer PSM 2 ext.

XX Multiple competitor type-1 receptor; somatostatin; prostatic;
KM antigen; aa; PCR; amplification; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO9810094-A1.

PD 12-MAR-1998.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP04814.

PR 05-SEP-1996; 96IT-FI00208.

XX (ORLA/) ORLANDO C.

PA (PAZZ/) PAZZAGLI M.

PA (SERI/) SERIO M.

XX (SST/) SESTINI R.

PI Orlando C, Pazzagli M, Serio M, Sestini R;

XX WPI; 1998-199639/17.

DR Plasmid(s) containing two or more competitors in sequence - allow

PT simultaneous measurement of two or more sequences by competitive PCR

XX techniques

PS Claim 7, Page 20; 29pp; English.

XX The competitive PCR primers AAV26401-V26432 act as multiple competitors
CC to quantitate simultaneously two or more genic sequences by competitive
CC PCR technique. This is especially useful for type-1 and type-2 receptors
CC of somatostatin, or prostatic antigens, PSA and PSM. A multiple
CC competitor can be used for example to assay the expression of genes
CC involved in sclerosis of human tissues and organs caused by the anomalous
CC production of extracellular matrix.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 794 AGGTGACTTCTGCGATTC 812
Db 19 AGATGCGCTCTGCGATTC 1

RESULT 176

AAZ04169
ID AAZ04169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ04169;

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM Bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-1B01939.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.

XX (GSEST) GENSET.

PI Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis

XX Disclosure; Page 1666; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAZ01425-137949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis;
CC peritrophic, Bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis;
CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1572 CTCGTGCTGCTGTAAGA 1590
Db 2 CTCGTGCTGCTGTAAGA 20

RESULT 177
AAZ04026/c
ID AAZ04026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ04026;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KM Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
FN W09928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WC-IB01939.
XX
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1655; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAZ16754-Y37943) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis;
CC perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1452 CTGCCAATCCGAGCCAA 1470
DB 19 CTGCCAATCCGAGCCAA 1
XX
RESULT 178
AAZ00628/c
ID AAZ00628 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ00628;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPC4 exon 1 SSCA primer B.
XX
KM Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;

KM glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
KM treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
KM tumour formation; SSCA; single strand conformation polymorphism;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN W09937764-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1999; 99WC-EP00329.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200226.
XX
PA (VIAA-) VIAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI David GJP, Veugelers MPD;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-469128/39.
XX
PT New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
PT diagnose, e.g. tumor formation
XX
PS Example 3; Page 37; 79pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotides and encoded
CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
CC growth and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation.
CC AAZ00627-200648 represent GPC4 SSCA primers (single strand conformation
CC polymorphism) used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 381 CTTCACACAGACGATGCC 399
DB 19 CTTCACACAGACGATGCC 1
XX
RESULT 179
AAZ00588/c
ID AAZ00588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ00588;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPC4 exon 1 deletion analysis primer B.
XX
KM Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
KM glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
KM treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
KM tumour formation; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN W09937764-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1999; 99WC-EP00329.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200226.

XX (VLA-1) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

XX David GJF, Veugelers MPD;

XX WPI; 1999-469128/39.

XX New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
PT diagnose, e.g. tumor formation

XX Example 2; Page 35; 79pp; English.

XX This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
CC growth and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation.
CC AA00587-200608 represent GPC4 deletion analysis primers used in the
CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

381 CTTCACACACACGACGACC 399

19 CTTCACACACACGACGATCC 1

RESULT 180

AAZ17894

1D AAZ17894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAZ17894;

11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;

kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;

primer; se.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

WO9934016-A2.

08-JUL-1999.

28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

(GENE-) GENENAL LTD.

Vider B;

WPI; 1999-419113/35.

Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
gene expression in a selected gene family
Claim 4; Page 30; 102pp; English.

CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

985 ACCCTGTTGCGACAGGAT 1003

1 ACCCTGTTGCGACAGGAT 19

RESULT 181

AAZ17986

1D AAZ17986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAZ17986;

11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

BRN gene conserved primer.

Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;

kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;

primer; se.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

WO9934016-A2.

08-JUL-1999.

28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

(GENE-) GENENAL LTD.

Vider B;

WPI; 1999-419113/35.

Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
gene expression in a selected gene family
Claim 4; Page 35; 102pp; English.

The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 985 ACCCTGTGGCCACGCGGT 1003
 Db 1 ACCCTGTATGCGACGCTGT 19

RESULT 182
 AA217988 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA217988;
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX BDN gene conserved primer.
 XX
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 KM genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KM kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KM primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN W09934016-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 PD 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
 PF 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
 PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
 XX
 XX (GENE-) GENENIA LTD.
 PA
 XX
 PI wider B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
 PT gene expression in a selected gene family
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 35; 102pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the

CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 985 ACCCTGTGGCCACGCGGT 1003
 Db 1 ACCCTGTATGCGACGCTGT 19

RESULT 183
 AA56986/c
 ID AA56986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA56986;
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Ras gene modulating liposomal entrapped oligonucleotide primer 30.
 XX
 XX Ras gene; modulator; liposome; primer; antisense; anticancer; inhibition;
 KM cell growth inhibitor; treatment; cancer; ras protein; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN W09922772-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-MAY-1999.
 PD 28-OCT-1998; 98WO-US22821.
 PF 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0961469.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Geary RS; Hardee GR; Howard R; Levin A; Mehta RC;
 PI Tempilin MV;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-313181/26.
 PT Liposome-encapsulated oligonucleotides useful for treating or
 PT preventing cancers associated with ras gene activation
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 112; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention describes novel compositions comprising oligonucleotides
 CC (AA56987-457017), entrapped within liposomes, that hybridize
 CC specifically to a target DNA or mRNA which encodes a mutant or wild-type
 CC ras protein. The products of the invention have anticancer activity and
 CC specifically bring about the antisense inhibition of ras genes or mRNA.
 CC The products of the invention are used to modulate expression of a ras
 CC gene in cells, tissue, organs or organisms, particularly to inhibit cell
 CC growth and especially to treat or prevent cancers associated with
 CC activation of a ras gene. Encapsulating the oligonucleotide reduces the
 CC rate at which it is cleared from the blood when compared with
 CC non-encapsulated material, and the oligonucleotides become distributed to
 CC practically all parts of the body.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CAGGTGGCGAGCGCCGCGC 340
 |||||
 DB 20 CAGGTGGCGAGCGAGGCC 2

RESULT 184
 AAX29424/c
 ID AAX29424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX29424;

AC 10-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Rat JNK1-specific oligo ISIS No: 21870.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridise; JNK1;
 KM JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 KM hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p54; SAP; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Rattus norvegicus.

XX MO9909214-A1.

XX 25-FEB-1999.

PF 07-AUG-1998; 98MO-US16488.

XX 13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dean N, Gaarde WA, McKay R, Monia BP, Nero PS;

XX WPI; 1999-181060/15.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins - useful for treating
 hyperproliferative diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 PT and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins

XX Example 7; Page 114; 190pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 CC modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins. The
 CC oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 protein, and which modulate expression of these
 CC proteins. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 CC expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 CC of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 CC expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 CC events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 CC treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 CC tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 CC specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 CC protein kinase (SAP) or p54, a homologue of human JNK protein.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 701 TCAACACTCCGACTCTGG 719
 |||||

DB 19 TCCACAGATCCGACTCTGG 1

RESULT 185
 AAX29432

ID AAX29432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX29432;
 AC 10-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Rat JNK2-specific oligo ISIS No: 18261.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridise; JNK1;
 KM JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 KM hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p54; SAP; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Rattus norvegicus.

XX MO9909214-A1.

XX 25-FEB-1999.

PF 07-AUG-1998; 98MO-US16488.

XX 13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dean N, Gaarde WA, McKay R, Monia BP, Nero PS;

XX WPI; 1999-181060/15.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins - useful for treating
 hyperproliferative diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 PT and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins

XX Example 7; Page 119; 190pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 CC modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins. The
 CC oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 protein, and which modulate expression of these
 CC proteins. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 CC expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 CC of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 CC expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 CC events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 CC treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 CC tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 CC specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 CC protein kinase (SAP) or p54, a homologue of human JNK protein.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATCAGCTCCGAGGCTC 1574
 |||||

DB 2 CACCAGCTCCGAGTCTC 20

RESULT 186
 AAX27889/c
 ID AAX27889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX27889;

DE 02-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Probe for human CSR protein coding sequence.

KW Cellular stress response protein; CSR1; CSR2; CSR3; human; macrophage;

KM scavenger receptor protein; intracellular stress; arteriosclerosis;
 KM diabetic circulatory obstruction; microbial infection; probe; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9909159-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 PF
 XX 12-AUG-1998; 98MO-JP03602.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98JP-0230121.
 PR 13-AUG-1997; 97JP-0233396.
 XX
 PA (NIBS) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 XX
 PI Nakamura Y, Tokino T;
 XX WPI; 1999-181032/15.
 DR
 XX Scavenger receptor proteins - for treatment and diagnosis of
 PT disorders involving cell stress
 PS
 XX Example 10; Page 167; 175pp; Japanese.
 CC This sequence represents a probe for DNA encoding a human cellular
 CC stress response (CSR) protein of the invention. The CSR proteins are
 CC macrophage scavenger receptor proteins. The CSR proteins can be used in
 CC the treatment, gene therapy and diagnosis of diseases in which
 CC intracellular stress is important, such as arteriosclerosis, diabetic
 CC circulatory obstruction, and microbial infection. Expression of the
 CC proteins is induced in vivo in response to intracellular stress, and
 CC inhibits cell death as a result of such stress.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1061 TCAGCAGCTGACAGTTCAG 1079
 DB 19 TCAGCTCTTCAGTTCAG 1
 RESULT 187
 AAX21622/c
 ID AAX21622 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX21622;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Ki-ras specific antisense oligo ISIS #6956.
 XX
 KM Human; N-ras; inhibition; pharmaceutical; modulation; cancer; oncogene;
 KM diagnostic; therapeutic; tumour; Ki-ras; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9902732-A1.
 PN
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 PD
 XX 06-JUL-1998; 98MO-US13966.
 PR 08-JUL-1997; 97US-0889296.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Cowser LM, Manoharan M, Monia BP;

XX WPI; 1999-120932/10.
 DR
 XX New oligonucleotide targeting human N-ras nucleic acid - is
 PT capable of inhibiting human N-ras expression, useful for preventing
 PT or treating conditions arising from the activation of a human N-ras
 PT oncogene
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 35; 97pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides, which target a nucleic acid
 CC encoding human N-ras, and are capable of inhibiting human N-ras
 CC expression. The antisense oligonucleotides form a pharmaceutical
 CC composition, which is useful for modulating the expression of human
 CC N-ras, inhibiting the proliferation of cancer cells, and preventing or
 CC treating conditions arising from the activation of a human N-ras
 CC oncogene. The oligonucleotides are also useful in diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, and as research reagents and kits. The oligonucleotides
 CC enable the specific modulation of activated human N-ras expression,
 CC which is associated with tumour formation. Sequences AAX1670-633
 CC represent antisense oligonucleotides complementary to human Ki-ras.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CAGGTCCGCGACGCCGCGC 340
 DB 20 CAGGTCCGCGAGAGAGAGGCC 2
 RESULT 188
 AAV84026/c
 ID AAV84026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV84026;
 XX
 DT 05-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 6956 directed against Ki-ras 5' UTR.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human H-ras;
 KM tumour formation; cancer cell proliferation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9849349-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 30-APR-1998; 98MO-US08800.
 PR 30-APR-1997; 97US-0848840.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Cook PD, Becker DT, Freiler SM, Monia BP, Sanghvi VS;
 XX WPI; 1999-024070/02.
 DR
 XX New oligonucleotides for inhibiting ras gene in mutant and activated
 PT form - also used to detect ras genes.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 38; 118pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV84024-37 represent antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides
 CC directed against human Ki-ras. The oligonucleotides are representative
 CC of the invention, where each oligonucleotide has at least one portion
 CC comprising at least one CH2-NH-O-CH2, CH2-O-N(CH3)-CH2,
 CC CH2-N(CH3)-N(CH3)-CH2 or O-N(CH3)-CH2-CH2 linkage alternating with a

phosphorothioate or phosphodiester linkage. The oligonucleotides are used for the inhibition of expression of the ras gene in both the normal and the activated form, the latter of which has been implicated in tumour formation. They are also used for the detection of the ras gene in cells and tissues and the treatment of conditions arising from the activation of the ras gene i.e. to inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

322 CAGTGCAGGAGGCGCGCC 340
DB 20 CAGTGCAGGAGGAGGCGCC 2

RESULT 189
AAA97669/c
ID AAA97669 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAA97669;
15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Human MDM2 PCR primer 6.

Pseudocyclic oligonucleotide; functional segment; protective segment;
nucleic acid detection; mRNA cleavage; antisense therapy; PCO;
nucleic acid amplification; human MDM2 Gene; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200056330-A2.

05-OCT-2000.

31-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08826.

31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127138.

05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174642.

(HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.

Agrawal S, Kandimala ER;

WPI; 2000-672550/65.

New pseudo cyclic oligonucleobases comprising a functional segment, a protective segment and a linker segment, useful e.g. in diagnostics -
Example 9; Fig 11B; 58pp; English.

The invention relates to novel pseudocyclic oligonucleotides (PCOs) comprising a functional segment, a protective segment and a linker segment. The protective segment is complementary to a portion of the functional segment, and is linked to the functional segment either by a direct 3'-3' or 5'-5' linkage, a linker oligonucleotide segment or a chemical moiety. PCOs can be used for the same purposes as their constituent functional segment oligonucleotide, for example, as probes or in solid phase, e.g., attached to a biochip or magnetic beads for high-throughput nucleic acid screening and solid phase PCR. PCOs are particularly useful for cleaving an mRNA molecule by contacting the mRNA with a PCO in the presence of an RNase H under conditions that permit hybridization of the functional segment to at least a portion of the RNase H and subsequent cleavage of the mRNA, where the functional segment of the oligonucleotide is complementary to at least a portion of the mRNA. PCOs are also useful for detecting a target oligonucleotide, and for amplifying a target nucleic acid, using a PCO as a primer and/or as a primer/probe, where the functional

sequence is complementary to the target nucleic acid to be amplified. The oligonucleotides can be used therapeutically to inhibit gene expression, e.g., to inhibit endogenous oncogenes in the treatment of cancer. PCOs are more stable than conventional antisense oligonucleotides because of the presence of 3'-3' and 5'-5' linkages and the formation of intramolecular pseudo-cyclic structures. In studies in mice, PCOs have higher in vivo stability than oligodeoxynucleotide phosphorothioates, while having similar pharmacokinetic and tissue distribution profiles. The present sequence represents a human MDM2 PCR primer used in an exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

593 CTGTGCTGAGATCATGTC 611
DB 19 CTGTGCTGAGATCATGTC 1

RESULT 190
AAA54152/c
ID AAA54152 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AAA54152;

08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Antisense oligonucleotide (W9) directed against preproendothelin-1.

Preproendothelin; endothelin; antisense oligonucleotide; therapy;
treatment; inhibition; synthesis; lung disease;
pulmonary hypertension; obstructive broncholitis; asthma;
obstructive pulmonary disease; human; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200055314-A2.

21-SEP-2000.

17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US40074.

18-MAR-1999; 99US-0125000.

(UNTH-) UNITED THERAPEUTICS CORP.

Corder R, Smith AP, Higgenbottom TW, Rothblatt M, Vane SJ;

WPI; 2000-647072/62.

Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to human preproendothelin-1 mRNA and capable of inhibiting synthesis of preproendothelin-1 useful for treating lung diseases such as pulmonary hypertension and asthma
Claim 26; Fig 19; 54pp; English.

Antisense oligonucleotides directed against human preproendothelin-1 can be used to inhibit the synthesis of preproendothelin-1 and endothelin-1. Combinations of active antisense oligonucleotides achieve a greater effect than individual antisense oligonucleotides. The antisense oligonucleotides have applications for treating lung disease such as pulmonary hypertension, obstructive bronchitis, asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, they are also useful for treating diseases caused or aggravated by excess production of endothelin. The antisense oligonucleotides are described in GENESER records AAA54136-A54157 and AAA54197-A54205. This antisense oligonucleotide is designated W9 and corresponds to nucleotide 942-961 of preproendothelin-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 CCGACTCTGGCTCTTCAC 728
DB 20 CCGACTCTGGCTCTTCAC 2

RESULT 191
AAC62967/c
ID AAC62967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC62967;
AC AAC62967;
DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #21870.
XX
XX Antisense; gene therapy; JNK2 protein; apoptosis; cancer;
XX cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
XX myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
XX diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200059549-A1.

XX 12-OCT-2000.

XX 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US08880.

XX 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX McKay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero PS, Garde WA;

XX WPI; 2000-638427/61.

PT Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
e.g. cancer -

XX Example 8; Page 151; 160pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
CC (AAC62844-C63000, AAA96093-A96099 and AAA07993) that hybridise
specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
CC protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
CC induction of apoptosis. The present sequence is one such antisense
CC oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
CC for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
CC and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
CC increase the stimulation of apoptotic proteins, e.g. for treating
CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
CC retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
CC obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 701 TCACGACTCCGACTCTG 719
DB 19 TCACGACTCCGACTCTG 1

RESULT 192

AAC62975
ID AAC62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC62975;

AC AAC62975;
DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #18261.

XX Antisense; gene therapy; JNK2 protein; apoptosis; cancer;
XX cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
XX myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
XX diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200059549-A1.

XX 12-OCT-2000.

XX 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US08880.

XX 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX McKay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero PS, Garde WA;

XX WPI; 2000-638427/61.

PT Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
e.g. cancer -

XX Example 8; Page 152; 160pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
CC (AAC62844-C63000, AAA96093-A96099 and AAA07993) that hybridise
specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
CC protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
CC induction of apoptosis. The present sequence is one such antisense
CC oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
CC for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
CC and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
CC increase the stimulation of apoptotic proteins, e.g. for treating
CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
CC retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
CC obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATTAGCTCCCAAGGCTC 1574
DB 2 CACGAGCTCCCATGTGCTC 20

RESULT 193

AAC73843/c
ID AAC73843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC73843;

AC AAC73843;
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human IL-5R antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#16746.
 XX
 XX Human; interleukin-5; IL-5; signal transduction;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; antineoplastic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
 KW IL-5 receptor-alpha; asthma; eosinophilic syndrome; infection;
 XX inflammation; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W0200058512-A1.
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US07318.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0280799.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R;
 XX WPI; 2000-594648/56.
 DR
 PT Antisense oligonucleotide compound used to treat asthma and
 PT eosinophilic syndrome in humans modulates interleukin-5 signal
 PT transduction -
 XX
 PS Example 30; Page 91; 156pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used for antisense
 CC modulation of interleukin-5 (IL-5) signal transduction. Oligonucleotides
 CC were designed to target nucleic acids encoding IL-5 and IL-5
 CC receptor-alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used for the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with IL-5 signal transduction, IL-5
 CC expression or IL-5 receptor-alpha expression. Such diseases include
 CC asthma and eosinophilic syndrome. The oligonucleotides are also useful
 CC for research uses and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1312 TGGTTGCAAGAGCGCGG 1330
 DB 20 TGTTCGCAAGAGCGCGG 2
 RESULT 194
 ID AAA95860/c
 AC AAA95860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA95860;
 XX
 DT 18-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Ki-ras antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #6956.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense oligonucleotide; ras; H-ras; Ki-ras; N-ras; cytosstatic;
 KW phosphorothioate; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6117848-A.
 PD 12-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0128494.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1992; 92US-0958134.
 PR

PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-0007996.
 PR 01-OCT-1993; 93WO-US03346.
 PR 03-APR-1995; 95US-0411734.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Manoharan M, Cowsett LM, Monia BP;
 XX WPI; 2000-610851/58.
 DR
 PT Oligonucleotides targeted to human H-ras or human Ki-ras coding
 PT sequences, useful for treating and preventing cancer -
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Column 19; 41pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence was used in methods for the modulation of ras
 CC expression. Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to specifically
 CC target mRNA encoding human H-ras, Ki-ras and N-ras. The oligonucleotides
 CC can be used to inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells and to prevent
 CC or treat a condition arising from the activation of a ras oncogene. They
 CC may also be used to modulate the expression of human H-ras or human
 CC Ki-ras. The antisense oligonucleotides may contain modified backbones,
 CC substituted sugar moieties and modified bases. The sequences preferably
 CC have a phosphorothioate backbone. They are preferably
 CC oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides containing
 CC 2'-O-methyl ends and a central deoxy gap.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CAGGTCCGAGAGCGCGCC 340
 DB 20 CAGGTCCGAGAGCGCGCC 2
 RESULT 195
 ID AAZ44801
 AC AAZ44801;
 XX
 DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FADD primer ISIS #101838.
 XX
 KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6015712-A.
 PD 18-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
 DR
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
 PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated
 PT region of the FADD gene -
 XX
 PS Example 16; Column 61-62; 37pp; English.
 PS

CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OCNs) (1)
 CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC nucleic acids encoding human Ras-associated death domain (RADD),
 CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (1) can be used to treat
 CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with RADD expression. AA244746-244831
 CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1323 GAGGCGGCGCATGAGAGG 1341
 DB 2 GAAAGGCTCATGCGCGG 20

RESULT 196

AA246587 ID AA246587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA246587;

DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Forward primer specific for human CACNA1P exon 27.

XX Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;

XX myopia; nystagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;

XX eye disorder; human; CACNA1P; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9963078-A2.

XX PD 09-DEC-1999.

XX PF 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-CA00514.

XX PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635.

XX (UTR-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.

XX Bech-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;

XX WPI; 2000-097327/08.

XX New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop

XX products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital

XX strabismic night blindness and related disorders -

XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 55pp; English.

XX The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of
 CC nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium
 CC channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-
 CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC
 CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for
 CC incomplete CSNB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene
 CC can provide information as to the basic defect in this retinal
 CC conditions, which could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure
 CC of the disorder. As the associated features of myopia, nystagmus and
 CC strabismus frequently observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be
 CC caused by calcium-regulated development pathways, identification of the
 CC RCC gene may help to elucidate the molecular details of eye development
 CC and which may lead to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases.
 CC Sequences AA246583-650 represent human CACNA1P (alpha1F-subunit of RCC
 CC gene) exon-specific PCR primers, used for mutational analysis in humans.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1089 GTTCTCTCCCATCTCTAC 1107
 DB 2 GTTCTCATCCCTCTCTAC 20

RESULT 197

AA248042 ID AA248042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA248042;

DT 08-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human foetal 5'-UTR IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide GT14002.

XX Human; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor II; cell growth modulation;

XX tumour; inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate;

XX metastasis; antitumour; antiproliferative; angiogenesis; apoptosis;

XX tumour cell migration; proliferative disease; atherosclerosis;

XX prostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9955854-A2.

XX PD 04-NOV-1999.

XX PF 23-APR-1999; 99MO-CA00323.

XX PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791.

XX (GENE-) GENSENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;

XX WPI; 2000-062027/05.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides against mRNA of insulin-like growth factor

XX II, for treating tumors and other proliferative diseases -

XX Claim 4; Page 18; 72pp; English.

XX AA248041 to AA248070 represent specifically claimed antisense
 CC oligonucleotides (1) complementary to the mRNA of human insulin-like
 CC growth factor II (IGF-II). The present invention also describes a method
 CC for inhibiting growth or metastasis of mammalian tumours by
 CC administering (1). (1) have antitumour and antiproliferative activity,
 CC and inhibit: (i) the autocrine and paracrine functions of IGF-II which
 CC promote tumour-induced angiogenesis and tumour cell migration; and (ii)
 CC autocrine growth of tumour cells, possibly including induction of
 CC apoptosis. (1) may also function as ribozymes. (1) are used for
 CC treatment of other proliferative diseases, e.g. atherosclerosis and
 CC (iii) as molecular weight markers. (1) that bind to the 5'-untranslated
 CC region of the foetal transcript (the form present in tumour cells) should
 CC not affect the adult transcript. They are effective against
 CC drug-resistant tumours.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1311 CTGCTTGCAGAGAGCGCGG 1339
 DB 2 CTGCTGCGCAGAGCGCGG 20

RESULT 198
 AAS15181/c
 ID AAS15181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS15181;
 DT 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human interleukin-5 receptor antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 16746.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense oligonucleotide; IL-5R; interleukin-5 receptor; ss;
 KM anti-infection; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; inflammation; infection;
 KM tumour; ISIS 16746; probe.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key
 FH Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..20

FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base
 FT 1..20

FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All
 cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"

FT modified_base
 FT 1..5

FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues when
 16-20 are also 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All
 cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"

FT modified_base
 FT 11..20

FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residue. All
 cytosines in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"

FT modified_base
 FT 16..20

FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2' methoxyethoxy residues when
 1-5 are also 2' methoxyethoxy residues. All cytosines
 in this region are also 5-methyl-cytosine"

FN W0200172765-A1.
 PD 04-OCT-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08174.
 XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08174.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Crooke ST, Manoharan M, Wyatt JR, Baker BF, Monia BP,
 PI Freiler SM, McKay K, Karras JG;

XX WPI; 2001-626250/72.

XX Controlling cell behaviour, useful e.g. for treatment of tumours, by
 XX modulating processing, e.g. splicing, of specific mRNA sequences with
 XX non-cleaving antisense agents -
 XX Example 10; Page 75; 121pp; English.

XX The invention relates to controlling cell behaviour by modulating the
 CC processing of a selected wild-type mRNA target in the cell, is new.
 CC The mRNA is bound to a specific-binding antisense compound that does not
 CC cleave bound mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful as research
 CC reagents, diagnostic agents (in hybridisation assays), and for treatment
 CC or prevention of diseases, e.g. to prevent or delay infections,
 CC inflammation and tumours. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide which targets the intron 13/exon 14 boundary of the
 CC gene for human interleukin-5 receptor.
 XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1312 TCGTTCGAGAGAGCGCGG 1330
 DB 20 TCGTTCGAGAGAGCGCGG 2

RESULT 199
 AAK95225
 ID AAK95225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95225;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4470.

XX Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EPI130094-A2.

XX 05-SEP-2001.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0114089.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-0194486.

XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0118774.

XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-0183765.

XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y,
 XX Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

XX WPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their
 XX use in genetic manipulation -

XX Example 18; Page 134; 1380pp + sequence listing; English.

XX The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA
 CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been
 CC isolated and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA
 CC molecules have been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length
 CC cDNA are useful for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by
 CC the cDNA. The full length clones were obtained by construction of full
 CC length enriched cDNA libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping
 CC method. The primers enable the production of the full length cDNA easily
 CC without any special methods. The present sequence is a primer used
 CC to amplify a human cDNA clone provided in the invention.
 XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAAGG 1508
 Db 1 GGCTGAGAGTAAATGCG 19

RESULT 200
 AAC6135/c
 ID AAC6135 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC6135;

XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE JNF22 primer to isolate APEX cDNA.

XX Antigen presenting cell expression protein; APEX-1; APEX-2; APEX-3;
 XX extracellular domain; immunoglobulin-like domain; Ig-like structure;
 XX N-glycosylation site; transmembrane domain; cytoplasmic domain; PCR;
 XX SH2-binding motif; asthma; arteriosclerosis; AIDS; cirrhosis; primer;
 XX Crohn's disease; atopic dermatitis; autoimmune anemia; buritis;
 XX cholecystitis; diabetes mellitus; emphysema; atrophic gastritis;
 XX inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
 XX myocardiitis; pericardial inflammation; osteoarthritis;
 XX osteoporosis; psoriasis; Reiter's syndrome; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX inflammation; cancer; autoimmune disease; graft rejection; amplify;
 XX graft versus host disease; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 XX polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200146260-A2.

XX 28-JUN-2001.

PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US34963.

XX 23-DEC-1999; 99US-0172025.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX Starting GC, Finger J;

XX WPI; 2001-418044/44.

PT Novel Antigen presenting cell expression protein useful for treating
 PT asthma, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
 PT disease and atopic dermatitis
 XX
 PS Claim 50; Page 84; 112pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAC6117-42 are primers which were used to
 CC isolate the cDNA sequences which encode antigen presenting cell
 CC expression (APEX-1, APEX-2 and APEX-3 proteins. APEX-1 and APEX-2
 CC comprise an extracellular domain having one immunoglobulin (Ig)-like
 CC structure and N-glycosylation site, a transmembrane domain, and a
 CC cytoplasmic domain having at least one SH2-binding motif. APEX
 CC proteins and antibodies are useful in the study, diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of disease associated with the presence of an APEX
 CC protein e.g., asthma, arteriosclerosis, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
 CC disease, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune anaemia, buritis, cholecystitis,
 CC diabetes mellitus, emphysema, atrophic gastritis, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardiitis or
 CC pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, psoriasis,
 CC Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation, cancer, immune
 CC disorders, autoimmune diseases, graft rejection, graft versus host
 CC reaction and systemic lupus erythematosus. APEX proteins are useful as
 CC diagnostic and/or prognostic markers on APCs or APEX expressing cells,
 CC the ability to elicit the generation of antibodies and as targets for
 CC various therapeutic modalities. APEX proteins are also useful for
 CC identifying and isolating ligand that bind APEX.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 CCCATGACCCCTGAGCTCA 541
 Db 20 CCCATGACCCCTGAGCTCA 2

RESULT 201
 AAF62716
 ID AAF62716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF62716;

XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human GM-CSF cDNA downstream primer.

XX Human; GM-CSF; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor;
 XX cytostatic; immunostimulant; vaccine; gene therapy;
 XX transgenic dendritic cell; adeno-associated virus; AAV; cancer;
 XX infectious disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200111067-A1.

XX 15-FEB-2001.

PF 07-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US21410.

XX 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147263.

XX (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.

XX Hermonat PL, Santin AD, Liu Y, Mane M, Parham GP;

XX Chitliva-Internati M;

XX WPI; 2001-191551/19.

PT Preparing genetically altered dendritic cells, for stimulating the
 PT immune system of a patient, comprises transducing dendritic cells with
 PT an adeno-associated virus vector comprising a heterologous gene
 XX
 PS Example; Page 25; 76pp; English.

XX The sequence was used in reverse transcription-polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of heterologous granulocyte-macrophage colony
 CC stimulating factor (GM-CSF) RNA expression in monocytes infected with
 CC AAV/GM-CSF/Neo virus. This was performed to illustrate a novel
 CC method for preparing genetically altered dendritic cells. The method
 CC involves obtaining dendritic cell precursors from a human subject and
 CC transducing the precursors with at least one heterologous gene using an
 CC adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector to obtain genetically altered
 CC dendritic cells expressing the heterologous gene. The method is useful
 CC for stimulating an immune response of a patient afflicted with a disease.
 CC It is also useful for treating cancer and infectious diseases.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 CAAGCAGAGGCTCTTAAAG 195
 Db 1 CAAGCAGAGGCTCTTAAAG 19

RESULT 202

AAf91303
ID AAF91303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF91303;
XX
XX
DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KM Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6187587-B1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
PT Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
PS Example 15; Column 42; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30
CC nucleobases in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1
CC The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F
CC transcription factor 1 in cells or tissues. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a research agent and to prevent
CC infection, inflammation or tumours.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 489 GCGCGCGATGATGATGAGA 517
DB 2 GCGCGCGATGATGATGAGA 20
XX
RESULT 203
AAc67700
ID AAC67700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAC67700;
XX
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #11 ISIS #116879.
XX
KM Antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; methionine aminopeptidase 2;
KM inhibitor; MetAP2; eukaryotic initiation factor associated protein; p67;
KM eIF-2; protein synthesis; antisense oligonucleotide; infection; human;
KM inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; 2-methoxyethyl wings; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6136504-A.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2000.
XX

PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX
PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-030942/04.
XX
PT New antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit
PT human methionine aminopeptidase 2 expression, useful for treating
PT methionine aminopeptidase 2 related disorders and preventing
PT inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
PS Claim 14; Columns 41-42; 39pp; English.
XX
CC Methionine aminopeptidase 2 (also known as MetAP2 and eukaryotic
CC initiation factor [eIF-2]) associated protein, p67) is a cellular
CC glycoprotein that promotes protein synthesis in the presence of active
CC eIF-2 kinases by protecting the eIF-2 alpha subunit from
CC phosphorylation. The present invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides (AAC67690-C67767) which inhibit human methionine
CC aminopeptidase 2 coding sequence expression (see AAC67683). The present
CC sequence is one such antisense oligonucleotide. The present sequence may
CC be used for treating a patient suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MetAP2. In addition,
CC the present sequence can also be used as research reagents, diagnostics
CC and to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The antisense oligonucleotide may further be used
CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. Note: the present sequence may have a phosphorothioate
CC backbone and 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 261 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 279
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 19
XX
RESULT 204
ABLS7890
ID ABLS7890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABLS7890;
XX
XX
DT 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypersensitive reaction and pathogenicity, hrc2, PCR primer Xcc2.4.
XX
XX
KM PCR; primer; hypersensitive reaction and pathogenicity; hrc2;
KM exo-polyaccharide; xanthan gum; ss.
XX
OS Xanthomonas campestris pv vesicatoria.
XX
PN WO200078967-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-FR01725.
XX
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99FR-0007963.
XX
PA (RHOD) RHODIA CHIM.
XX
PI Pierrard J, Simon J, Chevallereau P;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-102725/11.

XX New Xanthomonas campestris bacteria strains for use in production of
PT exo-polyisaccharides are made non-virulent by inactivation of at least
PT one virulence gene -

XX Example 1; Page 25; 33pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to new Xanthomonas campestris bacteria
CC strains made non-virulent by inactivation of at least one virulence gene
CC but which have retained the capacity to produce exo-polyisaccharides
CC (preferably xanthan gum). One such virulence gene deleted to produce the
CC bacterial strain was the hrc2 gene (Hypersensitive Reaction and
CC pathogenicity). The hrc genes are essential for pathogenicity in plants.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to clone the hrc2 gene in an
CC example from the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 GATCGACCTCGTGCACAG 777
DB 1 GTTCACCTCGTGCACAG 19

RESULT 205

ABX17313/c
ID ABX17313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABX17313;

DT 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE Error prone PCR primer #4.

XX Gene; ss; poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid; biodegradable polyester.

OS Unidentified.

PN JP2002199890-A.

XX 16-JUL-2002.

PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0054717.

PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0322748.

PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

DR WPI; 2002-744015/81.

PT Modification of a biodegradable polyester synthase, a mutant
PT poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase, its preparation, a recombinant vector,
PT a transformant, preparation of a biodegradable ester polymer -

XX Example 2; Page 118; 124pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the modification of an
CC enzyme participating to the biosynthesis of a poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid
CC by modifying by recombinant DNA technology. The invention also comprises
CC a gene encoding the above mutant poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase and a
CC recombinant vector containing the above gene. The method of the
CC invention may be used for the preparation of biodegradable polyesters.
CC The present sequence represents a DNA encoding a protein used
CC the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CCTGAGGCGGAGAGCCG 321
DB 20 CCTGAGGCGGAGAGCCG 2

RESULT 206

AB083572/c
ID AB083572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB083572;

DT 24-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE P. haemolytica purf PCR primer SEQ ID NO:194.

XX Antibacterial; vaccine; gram negative bacterial virulence gene;
KW identification; virulence; Pasteurellaceae; PCR primer; ss.

OS Pasteurella haemolytica.

PN MO200275507-A2.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

PF 17-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US01971.

PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0809665.

PA (FHNA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.

PI Lowery DB, Fuller TB, Kennedy MJ;

DR WPI; 2002-740868/80.

PT New mutant gram-negative bacterie, useful as vaccines and for
PT identifying new anti-bacterial agents that target virulence genes and
PT their products -

XX Example 12; Page 60; 350pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a gram-negative bacteria comprising a
CC mutation in a gene, where the mutation results in decreased activity of
CC a gene product encoded by the mutated gene. Also described is a method
CC for producing a gram-negative bacteria mutant or an attenuated
CC Pasteurellaceae bacteria. The mutated genes have antibacterial activity
CC and can be used in vaccines. The gram-negative bacteria or the
CC attenuated Pasteurellaceae bacteria can be used as vaccines in the
CC fields of human medicine or veterinary medicine, and for identifying
CC new antibacterial agents that target the virulence genes and their
CC products. AB083458 to AB083578 and ABP54473 to ABP54551 represents
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 AGGCGGAGAGCCCGGAGGT 326
DB 19 AGGCGGAGAGCCCGGAGGT 1

RESULT 207

ABT13226/c
ID ABT13226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABT13226;

DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Fanconi anaemia FANCD exon amplifying PCR primer SEQ ID No 129.
 XX Cyclostatic; dermatological; vasotropic; anti-anaemic; PA pathway defect;
 KM Fanconi anaemia protein complex; FANCD; DNA repair; Cockayne's syndrome;
 KM cell cycle abnormality; Fanconi anaemia; ataxia telangiectasia; cancer;
 XX Bloom's syndrome; Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; gene therapy;
 KM Xeroderma pigmentosum; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 PN W0200236761-A2.
 PD 10-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-NOV-2001; 2001MO-US45561.
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-245756P.
 XX
 PA (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.
 XX D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M;
 DR WPI; 2002-519251/55.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex polypeptide, termed
 PT FANCD2, useful for treating Fanconi anemia pathway defect in cell
 PT target or for treating patient with defective FANCD2 gene -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 55; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated Fanconi anaemia protein complex
 CC (FANCD2) polypeptide. The FANCD2 protein comprises a sequence of 1472
 CC amino acids fully defined in the specification, its 90% identical
 CC sequence, a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide that is at least 90%
 CC identical to sequences given in specification such as a 5127 base pair
 CC sequence, or a fragment which is at least 50 amino acids in length. The
 CC FANCD2 protein is useful for treating an FA pathway defect in a cell.
 CC Target or for treating a patient with a defective FANCD2 gene. The FANCD2
 CC gene is useful for making a recombinant expression vector. The FANCD2
 CC protein and its gene are useful as a novel target for therapeutic
 CC development, and in diagnostic test and screening assays for diseases
 CC associated with DNA repair and cell cycle abnormalities such as Fanconi
 CC anaemia, Bloom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, Hereditary non-polyposis
 CC colon cancer, ataxia telangiectasia and Xeroderma pigmentosum. The FANCD2
 CC gene is useful in producing probes and primers for screening patients in
 CC genetic based test, for diagnosing Fanconi anaemia and cancer, for
 CC preparing an experimental mouse model for use in screening new
 CC therapeutics for treating conditions involving defective DNA repair, and
 CC in gene therapy methods. A recombinant vector containing the FANCD2 gene
 CC of the invention is useful in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a FANCD exon relating to the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1313 GGTTCGACAGACGGGGC 1311
 DB 20 GGTTCGACAGACGGGGC 2
 XX
 RESULT 208
 AB230346
 ID AB230346 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB230346;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4497.

XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KM signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS
 PN W0200253728-A2.
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001MO-US49486.
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-259128P.
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0792024.
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-314050P.
 XX
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KU;
 DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 XX
 PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele
 PT of a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional
 PT expression -
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4497; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent by
 CC the European Patent Office.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 998 ACGGTCGACATCACCGAC 1016
 DB 1 ACGGTCGACACCGAC 19
 XX
 RESULT 209
 ABV73640/c
 ID ABV73640 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV73640;
 XX

DT 06-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human IL-5R alpha antisense oligonucleotide #SEQ ID 31.
 KW Antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; apoptosis; mitosis;
 KM differentiation; hormone; cytokine; signaling molecule;
 KM mRNA modulation; mRNA cleavage; therapeutic; human; IL-5R alpha;
 XX Interleukin 5 receptor alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
 FT /note= "nucleotides 1-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE);
 FT optionally 1-10 or 6-15 are 2'-deoxy nucleotides; all C
 FT nucleotides are 5-methyl-cytosines; all linkages are
 FT phosphorothioate"
 XX US2002049173-A1.
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0734847.
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0277020.
 XX (BENNETT) BENNETT C F.
 XX (CROOK) CROOK S T.
 XX (MANO) MANOHARAN M.
 XX (WYATT) WYATT J.
 XX (BAKER) BAKER B F.
 XX (MONI) MONIA B F.
 XX (MCKAY) MCKAY R.
 XX (KARR) KARRAS J G.
 XX Bennett CF, Crooke ST, Manoharan M, Wyatt J, Baker BF, Monia BP,
 PI McKay R, Karras JG;
 XX WPI: 2002-415043/44.
 XX Controlling cell behaviour by modulating mRNA modification, useful in
 PT therapeutics and as research tool, comprises using antisense
 PT oligonucleotide which hybridize to mRNA and block modification regions
 PT such as splice acceptor sites -
 XX Example 10; Page 25; 50pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to the control of cell behaviour by modulating the
 CC processing of a wild-type mRNA target, comprising binding to the target
 CC an antisense compound which specifically hybridises to the target and
 CC does not elicit cleavage of the mRNA upon binding. The method of the
 CC invention can be used in therapeutics (i.e. antisense therapy), including
 CC prophylaxis, and as a research tool. It is used for controlling the
 CC behaviour of a cell (especially responses such as apoptosis, mitosis,
 CC differentiation and quiescence to stimuli such as stress, hormones,
 CC cytokines and other signalling molecules), tissue or organism through
 CC antisense modulation of mRNA processing. The current sequence represents
 CC a human IL-5R alpha (interleukin-5 receptor alpha) antisense
 CC oligonucleotide assigned SEQ ID 31, designed to target splice sites in
 CC the human IL-5 receptor alpha mRNA.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1312 TGGCTTGCAGAGAGCGGCG 1330
 DB 20 TGTATTGCAAGAAAGCTGCG 2

RESULT 210
 ID AAD45187/c
 XX AAD45187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD45187;
 XX 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104257.
 XX Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy;
 KM phosphorothioate; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 XX modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX modified_base 1..2
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX modified_base 4..7
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX modified_base 11
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX modified_base 17..19
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX US6426221-B1.
 XX 30-JUL-2002.
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920663.
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920663.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Ward DT, Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI: 2002-673017/72.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid
 PT encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2, for treating
 PT diseases associated with RIP2 expression -
 XX Claim 3; Column 46; 35pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic
 CC acid encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2 to inhibit
 CC its expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases
 CC associated with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide targetted
 CC to human RIP2 DNA.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1326 CCGGCGCATGAGCGGCGAG 1344

DB 20 CCGGCGCATGAGCGGCGAG 2

RESULT 211

ABQ81479/c

ID ABQ81479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABQ81479;

DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Yeast Gal-4 DNA binding domain PCR primer GALDBD41.

XX Transgenic animal; milk; gamma-carboxylated protein;

KW multi-gene system; yeast; Gal-4 binding domain; LMRStat;

KW transactivation factor; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

PN WO200272024-A2.

PD 19-SEP-2002.

PF 11-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US07540.

PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-274983P.

PA (PROG-) PROGENETICS LLC.

PA (COOP/) COOPER J D.

PA (OSTC/) O'SICKEY T K.

PA (BUTL/) BUTLER S P.

PI Cooper JD, O'Sickey TK, Butler SP;

DR MPI; 2002-723262/78.

XX New transgenic non-human mammal having a multigene system which does

PT not require administration of an exogenous induction factor or ligand,

PT useful in producing peptides and proteins having clinical applications

PS Example 18; Page 72; 127bp; English.

XX The present invention provides non-human transgenic animals having

CC a multigene system allowing secretion of desired proteins into

CC their milk. A trans-regulatory gene encodes a non-secreted

CC transcriptional activating protein, which is made in a temporally

CC controlled and mammary tissue-specific manner. DNA encoding the

CC protein to be secreted is constructed on a separate gene sequence

CC under the regulation of a minimal promoter and a trans-activation

CC binding domain. Administration of an exogenous induction factor or

CC ligand is not required. The transgenic animals are preferably

CC cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and especially, pigs. The method

CC allows production of proteins which require specialized propylidases

CC for post-translational processing, e.g. gamma-carboxylated proteins.

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

529 ACCCTGAGGCTCAGTCATGCA 547

DB 20 ACTCGGCGAGCTCAGTCATGCA 2

RESULT 212

ABV72224

ID ABV72224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABV72224;

DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II foetal mRNA.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;

KW tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;

KW atherosclerosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6417169-B1.

PD 09-JUL-2002.

PF 22-APR-1999; 99US-0295593.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-082791E.

PA (GENE-) GENENSENS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PA Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;

PA MPI; 2002-634739/68.

PI Novel antisense compounds targeted to insulin-like growth factor mRNA,

PT useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals -

PS Claim 9; Column 10; 40bp; English.

XX ABV7223-37 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to

CC human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) foetal mRNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are complementary to the 5' untranslated region

CC consisting of exons 4, 5 or 6 of human fetal IGF-II mRNA. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the growth

CC of human tumour, where a chemotherapeutic agent is also administered.

CC They are also useful for treating proliferative disorders including

CC various forms of cancers, psoriasis, and atherosclerosis, as

CC hybridization probes to detect the presence of IGF-II mRNA in mammalian

CC cells, and as molecular weight markers.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

PT Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

PT Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

PT Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1311 CTGGTTGCGAGAGCGGCGG 1329

DB 2 CTGGTTGCGAGAGCGGCGG 20

RESULT 213

ABV66049

ID ABV66049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABV66049;

DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

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XX Universal fungi detection primer #4.
DE Microbe detection; Legionella; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Mycobacterium;
XX Burkholderia cepacia; Escherichia coli; Acinetobacter; Acanthamoeba;
XX Cryptosporidium parvum; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Universal fungi.
OS JP2002223766-A.
XX
XX 13-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0023742.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0023742.
XX
XX (RAKA-) RAKAN KK.
XX (GIFU-) GIFU DAIGAKUCHO.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-649521/70.
XX
XX Detection of a microbe and a primer set for the detection
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 6; 25pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for detection of a microbe by
XX amplifying the gene of the microbe belonging to a specified range of
XX classification by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer
XX targeting the gene of the microbe. A primer set for the detection of a
XX microbe is included for the detection of Legionella spp, Pseudomonas
XX aeruginosa, Burkholderia cepacia, Escherichia coli, Acinetobacter,
XX Mycobacterium, Acanthamoeba, Cryptosporidium parvum groups. AB565002-
XX AB565053 represent primers used to detect the microbes of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1390 ATGCATATGCGCAGTACG 1408
DB 1 ATGCTCATCCGACGACG 19
RESULT 214
ABK9794
ID ABK9794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK9794;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #48.
XX
XX Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
XX CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
XX metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
XX receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX WO200248314-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50914.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0705267.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX

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XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding RAID which is an adaptor molecule containing both death
XX domain and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAID which is an
XX adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase with an
XX inhibits expression of RAID, or specifically hybridizes with at least
XX an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of RAID (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
XX associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
XX tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with RAID, where the disease or condition is a
XX hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
XX disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylaxis,
XX as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
XX members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
XX also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAID
XX antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAID
XX protein.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 402 GTCTTCCTCGAGTACCGC 420
DB 2 GTCTTCGACGACGACCTC 20
RESULT 215
ABK9811/c
ID ABK9811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK9811;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #65.
XX
XX Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
XX CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
XX metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
XX receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX WO200248314-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50914.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0705267.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.
XX
XX
XX

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XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 PT encoding RAIDD which is an adaptor molecule containing both death
 PT domain and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
 PT disorder

XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144pp; English.

XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAIDD which is an
 CC adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase
 CC recruitment domains (CRD), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits expression of RAIDD, or specifically hybridizes with at least
 CC an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of RAIDD (Receptor Interacting Protein (RIP)
 CC associated ICH-1/CRD-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with RAIDD, where the disease or condition is a
 CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
 CC disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
 CC as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
 CC members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
 CC also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAIDD
 CC antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAIDD
 CC protein.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1288 GAGCGTGTGCTCTGCCGC 1306

Db 19 GAGCCCGTGTGCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 216

AD39548

ID AD39548 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AD39548;

XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109342.

XX Human, calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;

XX cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;

XX antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;

XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 8
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 10..11
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c

XX MO200236743-A2.

XX 10-MAY-2002.

XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US49045.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702327.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2002-479759/51.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding
 PT calreticulin, useful for treating a human having disease or condition
 PT associated with calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune
 PT disease

XX Claim 3; Page 83; 109pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
 CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
 CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
 CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease,
 CC by inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
 CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
 CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
 CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
 CC gapmer oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1572 CTCTGTCTGTCGAGAGCA 1590

Db 1 CTCTGTCTGTCGAGAGCA 19

RESULT 217

ABN99725

ID ABN99725 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ABN99725;

XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 59.

XX Human, antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

XX hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200222635-A1.
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28235.
 XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-0659791.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Pfeifer SM;
 XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
 PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
 XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
 CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
 CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
 CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
 CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
 CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also
 CC contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 366 CAAAGCAACATCACCCTTC 384
 DB 2 CAAAGCAACATCACCCTTC 20
 ID AAD36447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD36447;
 XX AC
 XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse L66 intron 4/exon 5 junction sequence #4.
 XX Mouse; nuclear receptor; L66 protein; FXR-beta; physiological response;
 XX drug screening; ds.
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH 1..10 /tag= a
 FT intron /number= 4
 FT /partial
 FT exon 11..20 /tag= b
 FT /number= 5
 FT /partial
 XX PN WO200222817-A2.
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10323.

XX 16-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0120370.
 PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001EP-011658.
 XX (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.
 XX Casati G, Hoefler M, Jackson D, Kranz H, Otte K, Rimmel B;
 PI Suckow J;
 XX WPI; 2002-393967/42.
 XX Novel mammalian nuclear receptor polypeptide, L66, useful for screening
 PT for agents which inhibit cellular function of the polypeptide and for
 PT construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Fig 18A; 136pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to mammalian nuclear receptor proteins, L66
 CC (also referred as FXR-beta) and polynucleotides encoding such proteins.
 CC Sequences of the are useful for screening for agents which are capable
 CC of inhibiting the cellular function of L66. They are useful for the
 CC construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
 CC and for the construction of protein sequence alignments. L66 proteins
 CC are useful for screening drugs for agonist and antagonist activity,
 CC for developing antibodies for detection of L66, for screening for drugs
 CC useful in regulating physiological responses associated with L66, in
 CC cell-free screening assays for isolating compounds which affect the
 CC activity of L66, for in silico, i.e., computer analyses, for identifying
 CC domains and new receptors and for modelling the 3-dimensional structure
 CC of L66. L66 nucleic acid sequences are useful for making vectors, for
 CC determining L66 expression levels, for transforming cells, as scientific
 CC research tools for developing nucleic acid probes and primers and for
 CC developing analytical tools for selectively inhibiting expression of the
 CC L66 gene to determine physiological responses. The present DNA sequence
 CC is an intron 4/exon 5 junction sequence of mouse L66 gene.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1428 CGTCTGCGCTGCTGCTTCCT 1446
 DB 20 CGTCTGCGCTGCTGCTTCAT 2
 ID ABR48264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABR48264;
 XX AC
 XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX Cell differentiation associated ATRA, antisense PCR primer.
 XX Neutrogenal cell line; cell differentiation induction; transplantation;
 KM neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; gene therapy; tissue engineering;
 KM transplantation; gene therapy; drug discovery; ATRA; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 XX OS
 XX PN WO200226941-A2.
 XX 04-APR-2002.
 XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA03383.
 XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236394P.

PA (VKOO/) VAN DER KOOP D.
 XX (TROP/) TROPEPE V.
 XX
 PI Van Der Koop D, Tropepe V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-315799/35.
 XX
 PT Producing neuronal cell lines based on the degree of neural commitment
 PT and growth factor responsiveness, and the potential to produce neural
 PT and non-neural progeny -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 24; 84pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a novel neuronal cell line and a method for
 CC producing it based on the degree of neural commitment and growth factor
 CC responsiveness in vitro and the potential to produce neural and
 CC non-neural progeny in vivo. A method for differentiating embryonic cell
 CC lines is used for analysing the role of genes in the regulation of
 CC neural fate specification and/or for obtaining a homogeneous uniform
 CC neural cell base. The cell line is used as a supply of cells for
 CC transplantation, for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, for the
 CC treatment of diseases and conditions resulting from cell loss, or
 CC function in the neural system e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC disease and multiple sclerosis and in gene therapy. The neural line
 CC cells have a number of uses such as tissue engineering, transplantation,
 CC gene therapy and drug discovery. It has been discovered that in low
 CC density cell culture assays, in the absence of serum-derived or feeder
 CC cell-derived factors and in the absence of embryoid body formation,
 CC embryonic stem cells directly differentiate into neural cells. The
 CC transition from ES cell to neural cell can be enhanced by the inhibition
 CC of Wnt/beta-related signalling, in a manner that is consistent with a
 CC default model of neural fate specification, but one which is distinct
 CC from Xenopus default neuralisation. This sequence represents the
 CC antisense primer used to isolate cDNA of cell differentiation associated
 CC gene ARA4 from differentiating mouse embryonic cells in order to study
 CC the genes involved in regulating neuronal cell differentiation.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 481 AACATCTGCTGCTGCTG 499
 20 AACAGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2
 XX
 RESULT 220
 ID ABA98707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABA98707;
 XX
 DT 13-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer R1.
 XX
 KM FRET; nucleic acid amplification; PCR primer;
 KM fluorescence resonance energy transfer; disease diagnosis;
 KM food-borne pathogen detection; microbial detection;
 KM allelic discrimination; genotyping; gene expression analysis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200194638-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18464.
 XX
 PR 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209883P.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-0875211.

XX (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
 XX
 PI Chen C, Egholm M, Haff L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-216734/27.
 XX
 PT Novel asynchronous thermal cycling method for amplification of target
 PT nucleic acid, involves two annealing and two extension steps employing
 PT two primers which differ in their thermal melting temperatures -
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 37; 87pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for amplifying nucleic acid.
 CC The method comprises annealing a primer (P1) to first strand (S1) of
 CC denatured target nucleic acid (dNA) at annealing temperature (T1);
 CC extending P1 at T1 or extension temperature (E1) to generate
 CC double-stranded (ds) nucleic acid; annealing primer (P2) to second strand
 CC (S2) of dNA at annealing temperature (T2); extending P2 to generate dsNA;
 CC denaturing target dNA into S1 and S2. A probe hybridisation step may be
 CC incorporated into the cycle. A detectable probe is annealed to S2 of
 CC denatured target nucleic acid at a probe hybridisation temperature. The
 CC method is useful for amplifying target nucleic acid, preferably a
 CC plasmid, cDNA, amplicon, genomic DNA, restriction digest or a ligation
 CC product, or a target comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms. The
 CC asynchronous PCR cycle has utility in nucleic acid cleavage assay with a
 CC cleaving DNA fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probe, in
 CC assays for human disease diagnosis, food-borne pathogen detection and
 CC microbial detection, for allelic discrimination of target DNA, and in
 CC genotyping and gene expression analysis. The present sequence is a PCR
 XX primer, which was used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1437 GCTGTCCTGCTGCTGCTG 1455
 1 GCTGTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 19
 XX
 RESULT 221
 ID ABR15873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABR15873;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Notch 1 gene reverse PCR primer DNA sequence.
 XX
 KM Notch 1; real-time PCR; primer; neuroprotective; cancer; ss;
 KM multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; organ transplant;
 KM asthma; allergy; autoimmunity; graft rejection; tumour; cysticosis;
 KM Notch signal modulator; T-cell mediated disease; infectious disease;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; virucide; hepatotropic; procoagulate.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200212890-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001WO-GB03503.
 XX
 PR 04-AUG-2000; 2000GB-0019242.
 XX
 PA (LORA-) LORANTIS LTD.
 XX
 PI Lamb JR, Hoyne GF, Dallman MJ, Champion BR;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-217232/27.

XX Monitoring the immune system for prevention and/or treatment of T-cell
PT mediated diseases e.g. allergy, autoimmunity or cancer, involves
PS detecting modulation of Notch signalling

XX Disclosure; Fig 13; 75pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new method for monitoring the immune
CC system that involves detecting modulation of Notch signalling. The method
CC of the invention can be used for monitoring the immune system such as
CC detecting or monitoring T-cell activation or inactivation, immunological
CC tolerance or activity, monitoring the efficacy of immunotherapy and for
CC detecting or monitoring the reactivity of a T-cell to an antigen e.g. for
CC detecting increased or decreased reactivity of a T-cell to an antigen and
CC whether the antigen is self or foreign antigen. The method is used in the
CC prevention and/or treatment of T-cell mediated diseases such as asthma,
CC allergy, autoimmunity, graft rejection, tumour induced aberrations to the
CC T-cell system, and infectious diseases caused by e.g. Cytomegalovirus,
CC Pseudomonas, Toxoplasma, Microfilariæ, Helminths, Mycobacteria, human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV), plasmidium species, Echinococcus,
CC Hemophilus influenza type B, measles, Hepatitis C or Toxocara. The
CC method is also used for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, diabetes and for organ transplantation. The present assay
CC method provides a much more objective measure of the effectiveness of
CC therapy than the rather subjective symptoms-based measures which are
CC often used at present. The ability to detect an immune response could be
CC used in identifying the cause of an allergic reaction by monitoring the
CC activity of the immune system in the presence of different potential
CC allergens. The assay could be used to check for successful immunisation
CC against a given disease antigen. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents the Notch 1 reverse PCR primer that was used in the invention
CC with the Notch 1 forward PCR primer (ABK15872) and the Notch 1 probe
CC (ABK15874) for real-time PCR of the Notch 1 gene.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1279 GGGAGATTGAGCTGTGG 1297

Db 20 GTGAGAGTGAAGCCCTGG 2

RESULT 222

ABK37054

XX ABK37054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABK37054;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #6.

XX Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;

XX antihyperlipidemic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;

XX hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;

XX antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200210185-A1.

XX 07-FEB-2002.

XX 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22975.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0629645.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-108720/24.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,

PT hyperlipidaemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis

PS and myocardial ischaemia, inhibits lysophospholipase I -

XX Example 15; Page 79; 131pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I
CC (II) where (II) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
CC of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC associated with lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
CC and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
CC ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostic. (I) is also
CC useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABK37028-ABK37191
CC represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
CC oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention.
CC Note: Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and
CC 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have
CC phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1022 AAGCTTGTGCGGTCCT 1040

Db 2 AAGCTTGTGCGGTCCT 20

RESULT 223

ABK37055

XX ABK37055 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABK37055;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #7.

XX Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;

XX antihyperlipidemic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;

XX hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;

XX antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200210185-A1.

XX 07-FEB-2002.

XX 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22975.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0629645.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-108720/24.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,

PT hyperlipidaemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis

PT and myocardial ischaemia, inhibits lysophospholipase I -
 PS Claim 3; Page 79; 131pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I
 CC (II), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression
 CC of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
 CC ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostic. (I) is also
 CC useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABK37028-ABK37191
 CC represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention.
 CC Note: Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and
 CC 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have
 CC phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1020 CGAAGCTTCTGCGCCCTGC 1038

DB 2 CAAAGGCTTCTGCCCATCC 20

RESULT 224

AAS97833/c

ID AAS97833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS97833;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #400.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 XX Obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 XX blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 XX protein replacement therapy.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200183749-A2.

XX 08-NOV-2001.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001MO-US13387.

XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX (MONB-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 XX Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Rose D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 XX SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 XX carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 XX diabetes, alcoholism -

XX Claim 14; Page 89; 239pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CTGGCATTCACGACCCCTC 567

DB 20 CTTTCATCTCCACCCCTC 2

RESULT 225

AAS97860

ID AAS97860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS97860;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #427.

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 XX Obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 XX blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 XX protein replacement therapy.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200183749-A2.

XX 08-NOV-2001.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001MO-US13387.

XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX (MONB-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 XX Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Rose D, Tordoff MG;

XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.

XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 XX SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 XX carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 XX diabetes, alcoholism -

XX Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated

CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SACL expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SACL. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SACL
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SACL locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SACL polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SACL genes.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CTGGCATTCACCACTTC 567
 DB 1 CTTCATCTCTCCACCTC 19

RESULT 226
 AB193053/c
 ID AB193053 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB193053;

DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#140 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
 KM cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO200179548-A2.

PD 25-OCT-2001.

PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

PI Barry F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Klaman R;

DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.

PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -

PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans, fungal
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, and
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting complement scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 CACGACACCGTCTCTC 408
 DB 20 CATCGACACCGTCTCTC 2

RESULT 227
 AB197168
 ID AB197168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB197168;

DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#4255 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
 KM cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO200179548-A2.

PD 25-OCT-2001.

PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

PI Barry F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Klaman R;

DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.

PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -

PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, and
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
 CC *medialis*. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting computer scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC acts occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 998 ACGGATCTCATCTACCCACC 1016
 DB 1 ACGGATCTCATCTACCCACC 19

RESULT 228
 AB282052/c
 ID AB282052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB282052;

DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DB Human potassium channel Kv1.1 sense PCR primer.

XX Potassium channel; Kv1.1; ion channel; cardiomyocyte; cardiac cell;

XX cell therapy; gene therapy; stem cell; differentiation; human;

XX cardiac; myocardial infarction; cardiac hypertrophy; ischaemia;

XX PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003010303-A1.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-AU00978.

XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001AU-0006560.

XX 18-MAR-2002; 2002AU-0001180.

XX (ESCE-) ES CELL INT PTE LTD.

XX (NEON-) NETHERLANDS INST ONTWIKKELINGSBIOLOGIE.

XX Mummery CL;

XX WPI; 2003-248077/24.

XX Inducing differentiation of stem cell useful for treating or preventing

XX a cardiac disease, muscle disease or vascular disease by culturing a

XX stem cell in the presence of an embryonic cell and/or extracellular

XX medium of an embryonic cell

XX Example 5; Page 33; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a sense primer for human potassium

XX channel Kv1.1, a cardiomyocyte marker. The primer was used with

XX the antisense primer given in AB282053 in a semi-quantitative

XX RT-PCR of Kv1.1 mRNA (product size, 723 bp) in an example from the

XX invention describing cardiomyocyte differentiation of human

XX embryonic stem cells induced by co-culture with visceral

CC endoderm-like cells (mouse EMD-2 cells). The invention relates to
 CC methods of inducing stem cell differentiation, particularly
 CC embryonic stem cell differentiation, into muscle cells (cardiomyocytes
 CC or skeletal muscle cells), endothelial cells, epithelial cells,
 CC hematopoietic cells or neural cells, by culturing the stem cells
 CC in the presence of an embryonic cell and/or extracellular medium of
 CC an embryonic cell. Cardiomyocytes obtained by this method are
 CC claimed, and are used in a claimed method of treating or preventing
 CC a cardiac disease, including myocardial infarction or cardiac
 CC hypertrophy, and in a claimed method of repairing damaged cardiac
 CC tissue resulting e.g. from cardiac ischaemia. The methods of the
 CC invention are useful for transplantation, cell therapy, gene
 CC therapy, drug screening and drug discovery in vitro.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1454 GCCAATCCGAGCCAGGA 1472
 DB 20 GCCAATCCGAGCCAGGA 2

RESULT 229
 AAL55480
 ID AAL55480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL55480;

DT 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DB GRAM related PCR primer, SEQ ID NO 7.

XX Antidiabetic; nephroprotective; neuroprotective; ophthalmological; human;

XX mitochondrial sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase; GPM;

XX diabetic complication; retinopathy; neuropathy; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003008590-A1.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX 16-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP07189.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0215337.

XX (KISP) KISSI PHARM CO LTD.

XX Sakamoto S, Onota H, Sugano S, Nakamura Y;

XX WPI; 2003-229583/22.

XX Human mitochondrial sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase and

XX antagonists for treatment and prevention of diabetic complications

XX Example 2; Page 13; 56pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel protein having human mitochondrial sn-

XX glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (GPM) activity. The novel protein

XX with GPM activity can be used in the prevention and treatment of

XX diabetic complications, including retinopathy and neuropathy, by

XX administration of antagonists to human GPM. This polynucleotide sequence

XX represents a PCR primer relating to the GPM activity protein of the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 ACCCGAGTACCTGCTT 227
 1 ACCCGAGTACCTGCTT 19

RESULT 230

AB277076/c
 ID AB277076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB277076;

AC 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human stearyl-CoA desaturase phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ331.

XX Human; stearyl-CoA desaturase; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl;
 XX 2'-MOE; cardiovascular; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; cyclostatic;
 XX antiinflammatory; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; tumour;
 XX abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism; infection;
 XX atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; inflammation; inhibition; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base

1..20

/tag= a

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base

1..5

/tag= b

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"

CC The antisense compounds (1) can also be used for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
 CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway. The present sequence represents a human stearyl-CoA desaturase
 CC inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is
 CC given in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Mismatches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1286 TTGAGCTGTGCTGCTCC 1304

DB 20 TTGAGCTGTGCTGCTCC 2

RESULT 231

ABX17745
 ID ABX17745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX17745;

AC 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #50.

XX Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;

XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;

XX bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;

XX endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200279515-A1.

PD 10-OCT-2002.

XX 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US08112.

XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0821972.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Freiler SM, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2003-058441/05.

XX New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating

XX hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,

XX ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumour

XX metastasis -

XX Example 15; Page 91; 153bp; English.

XX A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted

XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator,

XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of urokinase

XX plasminogen activator. The compound is useful for preparing a

XX composition for treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative

XX disorder, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix,

XX endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumour metastasis. This

XX sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate

XX expression of urokinase plasminogen activator.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Mismatches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PN W0200234883-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 02-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50857.
 XX
 PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.
 XX
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
 XX
 PA (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-479718/51.
 XX
 DR
 PT Detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a sample by coupling
 PT polymerase change reaction amplification step; a phosphatase digestion
 PT step; and a primer extension step consecutively in single container
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 46; 106pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase
 CC chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a
 CC molecular weight selective filter step) and a primer extension step
 CC involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray
 CC mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases.
 CC The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides
 CC a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence
 CC of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process
 CC is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association
 CC and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide
 CC variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-
 CC stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA
 CC hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
 CC human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 28 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1123 CCGGTTTCGACAGACGG 1141
 |||
 7 CCGCTTCGCCAGACCG 25
 DB
 RESULT 235
 AAH44576
 ID AAH44576 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH44576;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mACHR-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:21.
 XX
 KW Human; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mACHR-6; detection;
 KW antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;
 KW antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;
 KW G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;
 KW disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;
 KW smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;
 KW diabetes mellitus; diagnosis; drug screening; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6093545-A.
 XX

PD 25-JUL-2000.
 XX
 XX
 PF 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-394858/38.
 XX
 DR
 PT New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
 PT for treating nervous system related disorders -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Column 48; 64pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6
 CC (mACHR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mACHR-6 has
 CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic
 CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The
 CC mACHR-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine
 CC like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C
 CC signaling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for
 CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mACHR-6 protein activity such as
 CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,
 CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting
 CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel
 CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking
 CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders,
 CC and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
 CC The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug
 CC screening. The present sequence represents a human mACHR-6 antisense
 CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1325 GCGGGCCCATGGAG 1338
 |||
 4 GCGGGCCCATGGAG 17
 DB
 RESULT 236
 AAX59170
 ID AAX59170 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX59170;
 XX
 DT 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human flh845 5' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW G protein coupled receptor; flh845; human; diagnosis; screening;
 KW therapy; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective;
 KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;
 KW antiinflammatory; phosphatidylinositol; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09928470-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25832.
 XX

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA DiStefano P, Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ, Xie M;
 PI WPI; 1999-394858/33.
 DR New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor
 XX useful for treating nervous system related disorders
 PT Disclosure; Page 64; 140pp; English.
 PS
 XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of the 5'
 CC untranslated region of the human G protein coupled receptor
 CC flh845 gene corresponding to nucleotides 280-296 of the sequence
 CC given in AAK59167. It can be used to modulate flh845 activity, and
 CC hence to treat a disease or disorder characterized by, or
 CC associated with, aberrant or abnormal flh845 nucleic acid
 CC expression and/or flh845 polypeptide activity by inhibiting
 CC flh845 nucleic acid expression. Diseases and disorders associated
 CC with aberrant or abnormal flh845 activity include nervous system
 CC related disorders, e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic
 CC dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability; disorders
 CC affecting consciousness such as visual hallucinations, perceptual
 CC disturbances or delirium associated with Lewy body dementia;
 CC schizo-affective disorders, schizophrenia with mood swings,
 CC depressive illness (primary and secondary); affective disorders
 CC such as REM sleep abnormalities in patients suffering from e.g.
 CC depression, paradoxical sleep abnormalities, sleep-wakefulness, and
 CC body temperature or respiratory depression abnormalities during
 CC sleep; disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms e.g. pain
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain; movement
 CC disorders e.g. Parkinson's disease related movement disorders;
 CC eating disorders e.g. insulin hypersecretion related obesity or
 CC drinking disorders, e.g. diabetic polydipsia; smooth muscle related
 CC disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, diverticular disease,
 CC urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia or chronic obstructive
 CC airways disease; cardiac muscle disorders, e.g. pathologic
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation;
 CC and gland related disorder such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
 Db 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17
 RESULT 237
 ID AAK02890 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAK02890;
 XX
 DT 17-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human mACHR-6 cDNA antisense inhibitor #1.
 DE
 XX mACHR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; disorder; secretion;
 KM acetylcholine responsive cell; phosphatidylinositol turn-over;
 KM smooth muscle cell contraction; nervous system disorder; glandular;
 KM schizo-affective disorder; affective disorder; sleep disorder;
 KM movement disorder; eating disorder; drinking disorder; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5882893-A.
 XX
 XX 16-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 PR
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Goodearl AD;
 PI WPI; 1999-214063/18.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acids encoding muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 - useful
 PT for modulating the effects of acetylcholine on acetylcholine
 PT responsive cells
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Column 83-84; 59pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes the isolation of a novel human muscarinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6), capable of modulating the effects
 CC of acetylcholine on acetylcholine responsive cells. mACHR-6 cDNAs and
 CC polypeptides may be used to detect naturally occurring mutations of the
 CC mACHR-6 gene and determine if a subject with the mutated gene is at risk
 CC of (or is predisposed to have) a mACHR-6 related disorder, modulate cell
 CC activity mediated by mACHR-6 (e.g. biological processes mediated by
 CC phosphatidylinositol turn-over and signaling), secretion of a molecule
 CC (e.g. a neurotransmitter or a glandular enzyme), or contraction of a
 CC smooth muscle cell, treat disorders mediated by abnormal mACHR-6 activity
 CC e.g. nervous system disorders (e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic
 CC dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability, visual
 CC hallucinations, perceptual disturbances, and Lewy body dementia
 CC associated delirium), schizo-affective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia
 CC with mood swings, and depressive illness), affective disorders, sleep
 CC disorders (e.g. REM sleep abnormalities, paradoxical sleep abnormalities,
 CC sleep-wakefulness, and body temperature or respiratory depression
 CC abnormalities during sleep), pain generating mechanism disorders (e.g.
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), or chest pain), movement
 CC disorders (e.g. related to Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g.
 CC insulin hypersecretion related obesity), drinking disorders (e.g.
 CC diabetic polydipsia), smooth muscle related disorders (e.g. IBS,
 CC diverticular disease), urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia, and
 CC chronic obstructive airways disease), cardiac disorders (e.g. pathologic
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter and fibrillation), and
 CC glandular disorders (e.g. xerostomia and diabetes mellitus).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1325 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 1338
 Db 4 GCGGGGCCATGGAG 17
 RESULT 238
 ID ABR00669/c
 XX ABR00669; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABR00669;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #669.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

KM DNase; inosine; G-cleaver; ambery; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGSEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 PI Blatt L, MCSWigsen J, Chowrira BM,
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 PS Claim 88; Page 76; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 CC DNase) an inosine (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNN
 CC motif) or an ambery (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

S0 Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2,3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1222 TCTGTGAAACATCA 1235
 DB 16 TCTGTGAAACATCA 3

RESULT 239
 ABV79225
 ID ABV79225 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79225;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 471.
 XX
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN BP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 PA
 PI Zhan J,
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 125; 71pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 417 CCGCACCCTTCAGT 430
 DB 2 CCGCACCCTTCAGT 15

RESULT 240
 ABV79226
 ID ABV79226 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV79226;
 XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 472.
 XX KM Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EN EPI229046-A2.
 XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 PA Zhan J;
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABP86519 to ABP86520). HTPPL has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop codon in HTPPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPPL-L (L for long). HTPPL shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The shared structural features strongly imply that HTPPL plays a role similar to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPPL is important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPPL gene was mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPPL and its coding sequence are useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPPL, and in therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human HTPPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPPL proteins and nucleic acids are clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for

CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 417 CCGCACCCTTCAGT 430
 DB 1 CCGCACCCTTCAGT 14

RESULT 241
 ABK57014/C
 ID ABK57014 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK57014;
 XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1385.
 XX KM Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KM antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KM chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KM oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KM acetylcysteine.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EN W0200211674-A2.
 XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTREX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 PA Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DB;
 PI Gruppe A;
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic Obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 152pp; English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 CCAGAACATCAGCA 757

DB 15 CCAGAACATCAGCA 2

RESULT 242

ID ABR57293/C

ABR57293 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABR57293;

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1664.

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiaesthetic;

XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;

XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;

XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;

XX acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200211674-A2.

PN 14-FEB-2002.

PD 09-AUG-2001; 2001MO-US24970.

PP 09-AUG-2001; 2000US-224383P.

PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.

PS (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.

PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, McSwigen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

XX Gruppe A;

XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Claim 4; Page 110; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 CCAGAACATCAGCA 757

DB 17 CCAGAACATCAGCA 4

RESULT 243

ID ABR11854

ABR11854 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABR11854;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #1.

XX Human; ss; mAChR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;

XX cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;

XX Kliver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;

XX learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;

XX delirium; schizo-affective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;

XX affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;

XX irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;

XX Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;

XX heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;

XX fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2002166131-A1.

PN 07-NOV-2002.

PD 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0349755.

PP 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.

PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.

PS (MILL-) MILLERITUM PHARM INC.

PA Goodheart ADJ, Gluckmann MA;

XX WPI; 2003-298709/29.

XX New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6) nucleic acids and proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol, particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia or arrhythmia -

XX Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6) nucleic acid molecule and the encoded protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the mAChR-6 nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively binds the polypeptide above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing the host cell such that the mAChR-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method for detecting the presence of the mAChR-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid, a method for identifying a compound that binds to the mAChR-6 polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the mAChR-6 polypeptide. The mAChR-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody or modulator are useful in drug screening assays, diagnostic assays for identifying diseases, allelic screening, pharmacogenetic testing, methods of treatment, pharmacogenetics or monitoring the effects during clinical trials. In particular, the mAChR-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide or antibody is useful for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders (e.g. amnesia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Kliver-Bucy syndrome, Alzheimer's related memory loss or learning disability), disorders affecting consciousness (e.g. visual hallucinations or delirium), schizo-affective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia or depression), affective disorders (e.g. sleep disorders), disorders affecting pain generation

mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human MACHR-6.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1325 GCGGCGCCATGAG 1338

4 GCGGCGCCATGAG 17

RESULT 244

AA293447/C

AA293447; standard; DNA; 18 BP.

24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.

TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;

programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;

septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.

Synthetic.

Key misc_binding

Location/Qualifiers Complement (1..18) /tag= a

/note= "Complementary to bases 120-103 of the human TRADD sequence described in GENBSEQ record AA293431"

W0200012527-A1.

09-MAR-2000.

25-AUG-1999; 99MO-US19614.

28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143212.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Cowbert LM;

WPI; 2000-237846/20.

New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD protein, useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation

and septic shock

Claim 3; Page 51; 85pp; English.

The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical link between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and downstream activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense

oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research applications. Inhibiting the expression of TRADD by contacting human cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example, septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in GENBSEQ records AA293438-293517. The antisense oligonucleotides exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOB wings and a deoxy gap.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

874 GAGTCTCGCTGGA 887

15 GAGTCTCGCTGGA 2

RESULT 245

ABL43992

ABL43992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

11-APR-2002 (first entry)

Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1036.

Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

genome; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

JP2001321190-A.

20-NOV-2001.

12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

(RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

(GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

WPI; 2002-144136/19.

Arraying genome clones

Claim 4; Page 25; 528pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45334

CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1287 TGAGCGTGTGCTCC 1300
 DB 2 TGAGCGTGTGCTCC 15

RESULT 246
 AAQ82546/c
 ID AAQ82546 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 XX AAQ82546;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX 13-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus CDS) STS primer CDS-Z.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 XX cosmid library; Chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.

XX 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid
 XX library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone
 XX then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for
 XX mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 87; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
 XX cosmid by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.

XX A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of
 XX these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer
 XX analysis (using the "Primer" program available from B.Lander, MIT).
 XX The STSs and cosmid were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic
 XX cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific
 XX for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were
 XX regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
 XX sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
 XX The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of
 XX high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
 XX sequencing of genome DNA directly from cosmid clones.
 XX See AAQ82001-082706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58).
 XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct pw field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 TGAGTCTACAGC 897
 DB 18 TGAGTCTACAGC 5

RESULT 247
 AAD18358
 ID AAD18358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAD18358;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Degenerate PCR primer #1 used to screen GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene.

XX Glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
 XX GXM; protein therapy; cryptococcosis; cryptococcal meningitis;
 XX cerebral oedema; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX US6284508-B1.

XX 04-SEP-2001.

XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0648386.

XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.

XX (RERE) RES DEV FOUND.

XX Savoy AC, Bloomer SU, Kozel TR;

XX WPI; 2001-595468/67.

XX Novel enzyme for treating cryptococcosis or complications of
 XX cryptococcal meningitis such as cerebral edema, comprises
 XX glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase -
 XX Example 5; Column 13-14; 58pp; English.

XX The patent discloses a novel enzyme, glucuronoxylomannan (GXM)-O-
 XX acetylhydrolase and its corresponding polynucleotides. This enzyme
 XX de-O-acetylates GXM, an essential virulence factor which is present
 XX in the capsular polysaccharide of *Cryptococcus neoformans*. GXM-O-
 XX acetylhydrolase is useful for treating cryptococcosis or complications
 XX of cryptococcal meningitis, particularly cerebral oedema. The present
 XX DNA sequence is a degenerate PCR primer which is used for screening
 XX GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene. This primer is designed based on the
 XX N-terminal peptide of GXM-O-acetylhydrolase (AAH11004).

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 2 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1120 GACCGGTTCCGCGAG 1135
 DB 1 GACCGGTTCCGCGAG 16

RESULT 248

AAH40370/c
 ID AAH40370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH40370;

XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3166.

Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension; SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia; polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease; acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200129262-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US28436.

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Rohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence, absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic acid sample -

XX Claim 1; Page 66; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide primer extensions (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer. The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including; rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 1520 AGGAGCCATTGAG 1533
15 AGGAGCCATTGAG 2

XX RESULT 249

XX AAC88676

XX AC AAC88676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer #1 for GXM-O-acetylhydrolase.

XX GXM-O-Acetylhydrolase; glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; fungicide; KM cryptococcosis; capsular polysaccharide; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX US6146868-A.

XX 14-NOV-2000.

XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.

XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0371710.

XX (RERE-) RES DEV FOUND.

XX Kozel TR, Savoy AC, Bloomer SL;

XX WPI; 2001-040430/05.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule encoding glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase of *Cryptococcus neoformans*, used to treat cryptococcosis -

XX Example 5; Columns 13-14; 50pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the coding sequence and protein sequence for glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase (GXM-O-acetylhydrolase, see AAC88690 and AAB49431). GXM-O-acetylhydrolase is useful as a fungicide for treating cryptococcosis, since it modifies the structure of capsular polysaccharide, glucuronoxylomannan of *Cryptococcus neoformans*. The present sequence is a PCR primer for GXM-O-acetylhydrolase.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 2 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 1120 GACCCGGTTTGGCAG 1135
1 GACCCGGTTTGGCAG 16

XX RESULT 250

XX AAL49180/C

XX AAL49180; standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Porcine CD 151 coding sequence PCR primer #4.

XX CD 151; porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus; PRRSV; KM pig; selective breeding; xenotransplant; anti-RNA entry protein; anti-RBP; anti-viral; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Sus scrofa.

XX WO200260924-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 29-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US02868.

XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001US-0772044.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-0772044.

XX (UNITV) UNITV KANSAS STATE RES FOUND.

XX Kapil S, Shanmuthappa K;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-619225/66.

XX
PT Determining susceptibility and resistance to porcine reproductive and
PT respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), useful for improving swine
PT breeding; by assaying for CD 151 in a sample of cellular material of
PT known origin from the animal

XX
PS Example 17; Page 35; 77pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of determining the
CC susceptibility or resistance of an animal to porcine reproductive and
CC respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV). This involves assaying for CD 151 in
CC a sample of cellular material of known origin from the animal. In
CC addition, coding sequences of CD 151 are described, and anti-viral
CC compounds designated anti-RNA entry proteins (anti-RNPs). The method is
CC useful for determining susceptibility and resistance to PRRSV in an
CC animal. This is particularly useful for improving swine breeding or for
CC screening different pig breeding lines. The method is also useful for
CC developing non-simian recombinant cell lines for propagating the virus,
CC for producing anti-viral compounds or vaccines for inducing immunity
CC against PRRSV, and for diagnosing PRRSV infection in a swine. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the porcine CD 151 coding
CC sequence.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.ee+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 AGAGCGACTACATC 471
DB 17 AGAGCGACTACATC 4

RESULT 251

AAFe2963/C
ID AAF62963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAF62963;

DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX
DE Mouse PEBCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 113360.

XX
KW Mouse; antiinflammatory; cytosolic; antisense gene therapy;

XX
KM phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX
OS Mus musculus.

XX
PN US6187545-B1.

XX
PD 13-FEB-2001.

XX
PF 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0486671.

XX
PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0486671.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI McKay R, Butler NM, Wyatt J, Cowbert LM;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-190979/19.

PT Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
PT pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation -

PS Example 17; Column 44; 64pp; English.

XX
CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC PEPCK-cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOB wings and a
CC deoxy gap.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1377 GATGCCCAAGGTGA 1390
DB 20 GATGCCCAAGGTGA 7

RESULT 252

ABK44446
ID ABK44446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABK44446;

DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human HPK/GCK-like kinase antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 105345.

XX
KW Human; HPK/GCK-like kinase; antiinflammatory; cytosolic; antimicrobial;
XX HKK; NIK; Nck-interacting kinase; infection; inflammation; tumour;

XX
KM antisense gene therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /+tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOB) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /+tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; all cyridines
are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /+tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOB) nucleotides"

XX
PN US6346416-B1.
XX
PD 12-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0651011.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0651011.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean NM, Cowbert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-237091/29.
XX
PT New antisense compound, useful for preventing or delaying infection.

PT Inflammation or tumour formation, is targeted to nucleic acid molecule
 PT encoding HPK/GCK-like kinase (HGK) and hybridises and inhibits HGK
 PT expression -
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Column 43-44; 37pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) of 8-50 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region or 3'-untranslated
 CC region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HPK/GCK (undefined)-like
 CC kinase (HGK) (also known as NIK for NCK-interacting kinase) which
 CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits expression of HGK. (I) is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of HPK/GCK-like kinase in cells or
 CC tissues in vitro. (I) is useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation. (I) is also useful as a
 CC diagnostic and research reagent. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway and in
 CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to human HPK/GCK-like kinase.
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1481 ATTATTTTGGAGT 1494
 Db 7 ATTATTTTGGAGT 20
 RESULT 253
 ABZ68516/C
 ID ABZ68516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ68516;
 XX
 XX 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding CG11 polypeptide.
 XX
 XX Human; congenital generalized lipodystrophy protein; CG11; 11q13;
 KW chromosome 11; congenital generalized lipodystrophy; lipodystrophy;
 KW diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX FR2824332-A1.
 EN
 XX 08-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX 04-MAY-2001; 2001PR-0006037.
 PF
 XX 04-MAY-2001; 2001PR-0006037.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTS & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA (NAGE-) CENT NAT GENOTYPAGE.
 XX
 PI Magre J, Capeau J, Lathrop M, Delapine M;
 XX WPI; 2003-142459/14.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid encoding a congenital generalized lipodystrophy gene cg11
 PT and mutations of that gene, useful to prevent and treat congenital
 PT generalized lipodystrophy and obesity -
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 111; 115pp; French.
 CC PCR primers ABZ68516-17 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human
 CC congenital generalized lipodystrophy protein, designated CG11. The
 CC primers were used to detect mutation in the CG11 gene. The CG11 gene
 CC is localised at 11q13 on chromosome 11. CG11 is responsible for
 CC congenital generalized lipodystrophy. CG11 polypeptides and
 CC polynucleotides are used for preventing or treating lipodystrophy or

CC diabetes. CG11 polypeptides are also useful as immunogens for raising
 CC antibodies.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TGGAACTTCTGGGC 847
 Db 20 TGGAACTTCTGGGC 7
 RESULT 254
 AAT04193/C
 ID AAT04193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAT04193;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT
 DT 07-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA probe for Agrobacterium radiobacter genome bank construction.
 XX
 XX DNA probe; oligonucleotide; Agrobacterium radiobacter;
 KW hybridization; genome bank; D-hydantoinase; D-N-carbamylase; enzyme;
 KW stereospecific reaction; D-amino acid; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX EP677585-A1.
 PN
 XX 18-OCT-1995.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1995; 95BP-0104393.
 PF
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94IT-MI00726.
 PR
 XX (ENIB) ENIRICRCHP SPA.
 PA
 PT Fraschetti G, Galli G, Grandi G, Grifantini R;
 XX WPI; 1995-352764/46.
 DR
 XX Prodn. of D-alpha amino acids from racemic 5-subst. hydantoin cpds.
 PT - using microorganisms cong. hydantoinase and carboxylase genes.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 7; 44pp; English.
 PS
 XX This DNA probe is used during the construction of a genomic bank of
 CC Agrobacterium radiobacter. A. radiobacter is the donor
 CC microorganism for genes encoding D-hydantoinase and D-N-carbamylase
 CC which are expressed in Escherichia coli using plasmid pSM651. The
 CC resulting recombinant E. coli may be used to catalyze the
 CC stereospecific preparation of D-amino acids from racemic 5-
 CC substituted hydantoin compounds.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 743 TCCAGAACATCGACG 759
 Db 17 TCCATTAACATCGACG 1
 RESULT 255
 AAT93232/C
 ID AAT93232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAT93232;
 XX XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 26-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer R1 for human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme.
 XX
 KW Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV-C; isoenzyme; therapy;
 KW asthma; inflammation; hPDE IV-C; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5686286-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1997.
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472831.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 PR 25-AUG-1993; 93US-0112815.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472831.
 XX
 PA (PRIZ) PRIZER INC.
 XX
 PI Fisher DA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-558143/51.
 XX
 PT Human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme hPDE IV-C - used to identify
 PT PDE inhibitors that may be used for treating asthma and inflammation
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 10; 13pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT93222-793223 represent primers for human cyclic nucleotide
 CC phosphodiesterase IV (hPDE IV) isoenzymes. These sequences can be used
 CC to identify and isolate the hPDE IV-C isoenzyme coding sequence of the
 CC invention, shown in AAT93221. The amplified DNA sequence was isolated
 CC from a human testis cDNA library. The amplified sequence when expressed
 CC by a host cell, can be used to determine the sequences of hPDE IV-C
 CC specific primers. These primers can be used for detecting the presence of
 CC hPDE IV-C in human cells. The host cell line can be used to identify
 CC compounds or other substances that inhibit or modify the activity of hPDE
 CC IV-C. The screening can identify drugs that may be improved therapeutics
 CC for treating asthma and inflammation.
 CC (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCTGCGCGTCT 1310
 DB 17 GTGGTCTGCGCGTCT 1
 RESULT 256
 AAT90962/c
 ID AAT90962 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT90962;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 19-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward inside primer R1 for PDE IV-C coding sequence.
 XX
 KW Phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme; hPDE IV-C; human; PDE; enzyme; therapy;
 KW cyclic nucleotide degradation; intracellular; second messenger; asthma;
 KW inflammation; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN US5672509-A.
 XX
 PD 30-SEP-1997.
 XX
 PF 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286856.
 PR 25-AUG-1993; 93US-0112815.
 XX
 PA (PRIZ) PRIZER INC.
 XX
 PI Fisher DA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-48862/45.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme - useful for
 PT producing recombinant isoenzyme, for screening for therapeutics for
 PT asthma and inflammation
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 10; 15pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT90958-790963 represent amplification primers used to isolate the
 CC human phosphodiesterase IV isoenzyme C (hPDE IV-C) coding sequence (see
 CC AAT90951) from a human testis cDNA library. Cyclic phosphodiesterase
 CC enzymes (PDEs) are a family of enzymes that catalyze the degradation of
 CC cyclic nucleotides. Cyclic nucleotides are important intracellular
 CC second messengers. The hPDE IV-C coding sequence can be used to produce
 CC the recombinant isoenzyme, which may be used in PDE IV activity assays.
 CC The recombinant isoenzyme may also be used in screening assays for drugs
 CC that may be improved therapeutics in the areas of asthma and
 CC inflammation. Primers determined from the hPDE IV-C sequence, that are
 CC specific for hPDE IV-C (such as AAT90952 and AAT90953), can be used in a
 CC RT-PCR amplification, in an assay for detecting hPDE IV-C in human
 CC cells.
 CC (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCTGCGCGTCT 1310
 DB 17 GTGGTCTGCGCGTCT 1
 RESULT 257
 AAV11556/c
 ID AAV11556 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV11556;
 XX
 DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 DT XX
 DE Lipid metabolic pathway b-LMP-1 gene antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Lipid metabolic pathway; b-LMP-1 gene; cardiovascular disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; biliary tract disorder; gall stone; therapy;
 KW diagnosis; human; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN M0980979-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-MAR-1998.
 XX
 PF 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US15195.

PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 PS
 XX
 CC Claim 4; Page 56; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint Kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 795 GGTGACTCTCGGCATT 811
 Db 1 GGTGACTCTCGGCATT 17
 RESULT 260
 AAH94817
 ID AAH94817 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH94817;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 242.
 XX
 KM Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KM RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATV/) FATVAY A R.
 XX
 PI Fataey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RM, Holman PS;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 PS
 XX Claim 4; Page 56; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint Kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 796 GTTGACTCTCGGCATT 812
 Db 1 GTTGACTCTCGGCATT 17
 RESULT 261
 ABK01419/C
 ID ABK01419 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01419;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #689.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNazyme; Inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapeutic-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185616P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury
 PT
 PS
 XX Claim 88; Page 88; 200pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapeutics. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thymocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 0 A, 8 C, 3 G, 6 U, 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1320 AGAGAGCGGGCCATGG 1336

DB 17 AGAGAGCGAGGCCAAGG 1

RESULT 262

ABK01420/c

ID ABK01420 standard, RNA, 17 BP.

XX ABK01420;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO inozyme #690.

XX Human, ss; antisense therapy; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; nocrotic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO, hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 XX human lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thymocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BIAT/) BIAT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

DR WPI, 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88, Page 88, 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
 XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 XX preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 XX thymocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 XX present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 0 A, 7 C, 4 G, 6 U, 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CAGAGAGCGGGCCATG 1335

DB 17 CAGAGAGCGAGGCCAAG 1

RESULT 263

ABN97605/c

ID ABN97605 standard, cDNA, 17 BP.

XX ABN97605;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #115.

XX NEDD-1; cytosolic; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200226818-A2.

XX 04-APR-2002.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001MO-US30267.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.

XX Gu Y, Corrigan A;

XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.

XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NBD-1 useful for diagnosing,
 PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
 PT increased expression or activity of the polypeptide -

PS Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.

XX This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
 CC NBD-1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
 CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NBD-1, and for
 CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
 CC NBD-1. Fragments of NBD-1 are useful as hybridization probes and
 CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
 CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
 CC supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NBD-1
 CC production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
 CC NBD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
 CC NBD-1.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1248 CATGAATCTGCGCAG 1264

XX 17 CATGAATCTACCGCAG 1

XX RESULT 264

XX ID ABA97682/c

XX AC ABA97682 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA97682;

XX DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human PDB IV forward inside primer R1.

XX KM Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; PDE; enzyme; PDB IV; primer; PCR;

XX KM isoenzyme-selective inhibitor; isoenzyme; drug assay; asthma; human;

XX KM inflammation; PDE inhibitor; anti-inflammatory; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6323041-B1.

XX PD 27-NOV-2001.

XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472600.

XX PR 01-MAY-1995; 95US-0432327.

XX PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0075450.

XX PR (PFI2) PFIZER INC.

PI Fisher DA, Robbline MD;

XX WPI; 2002-096593/13.

XX Identifying compounds that inhibit or modify the activity of human

PT phosphodiesterase isoenzymes IV used for treating asthma and

PT inflammation, comprises measuring the enzymes' activities -

XX Diagnostics; Column 10; 19pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
 CC amplification of human phosphodiesterase IV (hPDE IV) sequences isolated
 CC by reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) from total human brain stem RNA.
 CC The specification describes a novel method for identifying compounds or
 CC other substances that inhibit or modify the activity of human PDE
 CC isoenzymes. A cell line that naturally selectively expresses hPDE IV-B2
 CC (see ABB08345) or hPDE IV-B3 (see ABB08346) is also described. The
 CC invention has anti-inflammatory and antiasthmatic activities. The
 CC invention method is used to identify compounds or other substances that
 CC inhibit or modify the activity of human phosphodiesterase isoenzymes,
 CC hPDE IV-B2 or hPDE IV-B3. The cloning and expression of the human PDE
 CC would greatly aid the discovery of isoenzyme-selective inhibitors by
 CC providing purified isoenzymes to incorporate into drug assays to be used
 CC in improved treatment of asthma and inflammation. Methods could be
 CC developed to detect mRNA for the PDE IVs and access the tissue
 CC distribution and biological relevance of each isoenzyme to a particular
 CC disease state. Prior art treatments of asthma have included the use of
 CC drugs such as theophylline, which is a general PDE inhibitor, and have
 CC metabolic side effects which limit their use. The invention provides an
 CC assay for providing an isoenzyme inhibitor which may discriminate between
 CC therapeutic and side effects.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1294 GTGTCCTGCGCGTCT 1310

XX 17 GTGTCCTGCGCGTCT 1

XX RESULT 265

XX ID ABB01288/c

XX AC ABB01288 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABB01288;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMTP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1280.

XX KM Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMTP-1; heart;

XX KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1280; 214bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1090 TTCTCTCCCACTCTCA 1106

DB 17 TTCTCTCCCACTCTCA 1

RESULT 266

ABN02713/C

ID ABN02713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02713;

XX D7 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2705.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; heart;

KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN NO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-224687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-226359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2705; 214bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1206 AATCCCATCACTGCT 1222

DB 17 AATCCCATCACTGCT 1

RESULT 267

ABN08091/C

ID ABN08091 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABLN08091;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8083.
 XX
 DE Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMP-1; hGDMMP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-1) ABOMICA INC.
 PI
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMP-1
 PT protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMMP-1 -
 XX
 PS
 PS Disclosure: SEQ ID 8083; 214bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMMP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMMP protein, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1401 CCAAGTACCTCTCTCTGG 1417
 DB 17 CCAAGTACCTCTCTCTGG 1
 RESULT 268
 ABL43844
 ID ABL43844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43844;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:888.
 XX
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones -
 PT
 PS Claim 4; Page 22; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 209 ACCCGAGTACCTCTCTGG 225
 1 ACCCGAGTACCTCTCTCTGG 17

RESULT 269
 ID ACA06689
 XX ACA06689 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX ACA06689;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #508.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KM G-cleaver; amberyse; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KM oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KM ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US200217568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PF
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN)/ STINGCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW)/ MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (DRAP)/ DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Moewiggen J, Draper KG;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyse
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
 CC (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury

CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1555 ACATGAGCTCCGACGG 1571
 DB 1 AGATGACTCCGACGG 17

RESULT 270
 ID ABX93144/c
 XX ABX93144 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ABX93144;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE hPDS IV isozyme associated PCR primer #3.
 XX

KM Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV; hPDS IV isozyme;
 KM tissue distribution; disease state; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US6489457-B1.
 XX

PD 03-DEC-2002.
 XX

PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-0717953.
 XX

PR 01-MAY-1995; 95US-0432327.
 XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0075450.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472600.
 XX

XX (PF12) PFIZER INC.
 XX

PA Fisher DA, Robbins MD;
 XX

PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-327257/31.
 XX

XX New DNA encoding human phosphodiesterase (hPDS IV) isozymes useful for
 PT screening of drugs that are selective for a particular human PDE IV
 PT isozyme and in assays for detecting the presence of a particular PDE IV
 PT isozymes in human cell lines
 XX

PS Disclosure; Column 10; 19pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human
 CC cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase IV (hPDS IV) isozymes, and the
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Also disclosed is a method
 CC for detecting the presence of the isozymes in human cells, and for
 CC identifying compounds that inhibit or modify their activity. The
 CC hPDS IV polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are useful for the
 CC screening of drugs that are selective for a particular hPDS IV
 CC and in assays for detecting the presence of a particular hPDS IV
 CC isozyme in human cell lines, thus providing information regarding
 CC the tissue distribution of each isozyme and its biological relevance
 CC with respect to particular disease states. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the present invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GGGGCTGGCGGCT 1310
 DB 17 GTTGTCTGCGGCT 1

RESULT 271
 ID AB260755 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

AC AB260755;

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #867.

KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200297114-A2.

PD 05-DEC-2002.

PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Mcswiggen J;

DR MPI; 2003-140484/13.

PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

PS Claim 58; Page 101; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 CC AB265520 - AB265524, AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GAATGCTCTGTGAAC 1231
 DB 1 GAATGCTCTGTGAAC 17

RESULT 272

ID AAT09031 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

AC AAT09031;

DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)
 DE Arabidopsis thaliana EIN2 (ethylene insensitive) locus primer PR2.
 KW EIN2; ethylene insensitive; transformed plant; disease tolerance;
 KW ethylene insensitive; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9535318-A1.
 PD 28-DEC-1995.
 PF 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US07744.
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-0261822.
 PA (UYPB-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 PI Ecker J, Lehman A, Roman G, Rothenberg M;
 DR MPI; 1996-058366/06.
 PT Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1
 PT allele(s) - confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when
 PT transformed into plants
 PS Example 2; Page 30; 144pp; English.
 CC The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana EIN2 (ethylene
 CC insensitive) locus. When transformed into plants EIN2 genomic DNA,
 CC or cDNA sequences (obtd. from the EIN2 locus) confer disease
 CC tolerance and ethylene insensitivity, with minimal injury or
 CC reduction in the harvest yield of saleable material. The plants
 CC with disease tolerance may have extensive levels of infection, but
 CC little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may also have reduced
 CC necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll loss may be
 CC virtually absent.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 AAGCAATCACTGCTC 384
 DB 2 AAGCAATCACTGCTC 18

RESULT 273
 ID AAV57459 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 AC AAV57459;

DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 DE Arabidopsis ethylene insensitive EIN2 gene PCR primer PR2.
 KW Ethylene insensitive; EIN; ein2 gene; transgenic plant;
 KW pathogen tolerance; disease resistance; ripening; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN Arabidopsis thaliana.
 PD WO9841083-A1.
 PD 24-SEP-1998.
 PF 18-MAR-1998; 98WO-US05253.
 PR 18-MAR-1997; 97US-0819288.


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XX PA (UYE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX PI Alonso J, Ecker J;
XX DR WPI, 1998-520849/44.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid - involved in plant sensitivity to
XX PT ethylene and pathogens and related protein and transformed cells
XX PS Example 1; Page 12; 45pp; English.
XX CC This oligonucleotide comprises primer PB2, which was used with
XX CC primer PB4 (see AAV57460) in the PCR amplification of a fragment
XX CC (nucleotides 4068-5628) of the Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype
XX CC Columbia ethylene insensitive ein2 gene (see AAV57454) using leaf
XX CC genomic DNA as template. PB2 was also used with primer PB20
XX CC (see AAV57467) to amplify nucleotides 3938-3888 of the gene. Using
XX CC specific primers (see AAV57456-71), different fragments of the ein2
XX CC gene covering the complete gene were amplified and sequenced.
XX CC Mutations in ein2 render plants tolerant of disease and pathogens
XX CC (a wide variety of bacteria, fungi and viruses) and insensitive to
XX CC ethylene. Modulating the ethylene response of a transformed plant
XX CC may be useful for improving the quantity, quality and storage life
XX CC of food and other plant materials.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 AAGGCAACATCACCTTC 384
DB 2 AAGGCAACATCACCTGC 18

RESULT 274
AA50107/c
ID AA50107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AA50107;
XX AC AA50107;
XX DT 25-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human Znt2 PCR primer ZC21,097.
XX KM Znt2; epidermal growth factor-like domain; human;
XX KM cell differentiation; vulnarary; diagnosis; therapy; PCR primer;
XX KM chromosome 9q33-q34; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200043512-A1.
XX PD 27-JUL-2000.
XX PF 20-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US01419.
XX PR 25-JAN-1999; 99US-0237074.
XX PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX PI Holloway JL, Lofton-Day CE, Gilbert T;
XX DR WPI; 2000-491163/43.
XX PT Isolated Znt2 nucleic acids and polypeptides which act as epidermal
XX PT growth factors, useful for the treatment of e.g. kidney and liver
XX PT disorders, burns, and ulcers and for regulating smooth muscle cell
XX PT proliferation -
XX PS Example 3; Page 80; 98pp; English.

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XX CC This oligonucleotide comprises sense primer ZC21,097, which was
XX CC used with antisense primer ZC21,098 (see AA50108) for mapping of
XX CC the human Znt2 gene with the Stanford G3 RH panel. Znt2 was
XX CC positioned in the 9q33-q34 region of chromosome 9. Znt2 (see
XX CC AAY5660) can be used to regulate vascular smooth muscle cell
XX CC proliferation, to restore normal neurological functioning after
XX CC trauma, to treat ocular disorders, to treat kidney and liver
XX CC disorders, to promote hair and follicular development, to stimulate
XX CC growth and differentiation of various epidermal and epithelial
XX CC cells in vivo and in vitro, for the treatment of burns, ulcers and
XX CC corneal incisions, and to stimulate wound healing.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 GCATTGACACCCCTGG 569
DB 18 GCATTGACACCTCTGG 2

RESULT 275
AA57565
ID AA57565 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AA57565;
XX AC AA57565;
XX DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PNA designed for suppression of Drd1 sites associated with pbe1bAcl1.
XX KM Genomic map; single nucleotide polymorphism; allele imbalance;
XX KM gene amplification; tumour; Drd1 site; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /*note= "-NH2 attached"
XX FT modified_base 18 /*tag= a
XX FT /*note= "-CONH2 attached"
XX PN WO200040755-A2.
XX PD 13-JUL-2000.
XX PF 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00144.
XX PR 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0114881.
XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX PI Barany F, Liu J, Kirk BW, Zilvi M, Gerry NP, Paty PB;
XX DR WPI; 2000-465999/40.
XX PT Assembling genomic maps of organisms DNA by using representations of
XX PT the genome from the organisms DNA library, useful for large scale
XX PT identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 72; 278pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a method for assembling genomic maps of the
XX CC DNA of an organism. The method comprises creating representations of the
XX CC genome from the DNA library of the organism, and generating nucleic acid
XX CC sequence information from these representations. Clone overlap and
XX CC sequence information from different representations is then combined to

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CC assemble a genomic map of the organism. The method is useful for
CC identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA or on a
CC DNA array. The method may also be used to quantify an allele imbalance
CC between first and second alleles, in particular, this method is
CC useful for quantifying gene amplification in a tumour sample containing
CC up to 50% stromal contamination. The present sequence represents a
CC peptide nucleic acid (PNA) designed for suppression of Drd1 sites
CC associated with the pbe10Bac11 vector. It is used in the method of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 765 CCGTGTGGACAGTGA 781
DB 1 CCGGTGTGGACAGTGA 17
XX
RESULT 276
AAB03794
ID AAB03794 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAB03794;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Arabidopsis thaliana ein2 gene amplifying primer, PB2.
XX
KM Thale cress; ethylene insensitive gene; ein2; stem radial swelling;
KM pathogen tolerance; root elongation; stem elongation; disease tolerance;
KM geotropic response; PCR primer; 88.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
FN WO200120973-A2.
XX
PD 29-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 19-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US25565.
XX
PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0400348.
XX
PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
PI Ecker JR, Alonso J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-266024/27.
XX
PT New plant genes, useful for conferring disease/pathogen tolerance or
PT ethylene insensitivity in plants, making them unable to display a
PT typical ethylene response, e.g. inhibition of root or stem elongation
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer PB2, used to amplify (bases
CC 3938 to 5568 and 4068 to 5628) of ethylene insensitive
CC (ein2) gene from Arabidopsis thaliana Columbia-O strain. The ein2
CC sequences are useful for causing plants to be insensitive to ethylene,
CC thus making plants unable to display a typical ethylene response (e.g.
CC inhibition of root and stem elongation, radial swelling of the stem or
CC absence of normal geotropic response) when treated with high
CC concentrations of ethylene. The ein2 mutant sequences are useful for
CC rendering valuable characteristics such as plants disease and pathogen
CC tolerance to plants.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 368 AAAGCAACATCACCTTC 384
DB 2 AAAGCAACATCACCTTC 18
XX
RESULT 277
AAF79628
ID AAF79628 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF79628;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 36.
XX
KM Human Akt-3; protein kinase; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; infection;
KM antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6187586-B1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0474922.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0474922.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monica BP, Cowbert LM, Roth RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-264979/27.
XX
PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3
PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor
PT formation
XX
PS Example 15; Column 39; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.
CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the
CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of
CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research
CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a
CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of
CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 1239 GAGCCTTACATGAAAT 1255
DB 2 GAGCCTTACATGAAAT 18
XX
RESULT 278
ABA91974
ID ABA91974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABA91974;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer LIG-R.
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; detection; Tagman; assay;
 XX quencher; hybridisation; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6348596-B1.
 PN
 XX 19-FEB-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0357740.
 PF
 XX 23-JAN-1998; 98US-0012525.
 PR
 XX (PEKE) PE CORP NY.
 PA
 XX Lee LG, Graham RJ, Mullah KB, Haxo FT;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-225175/28.
 DR
 XX
 PT New non-fluorescent asymmetric cyanide dye compounds, useful for
 PT quenching reporter dyes in nucleic acid hybridisation assays employing
 PT fluorescence energy transfer as means of detection -
 PS
 XX Example 4; Column 66; 62pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is that of single nucleotide polymorphism
 CC (SNP) primer LIG-R. This primer was used in a multiplex endpoint
 CC SNP analysis as an example of the use of novel non-fluorescent
 CC asymmetric cyanide dye compounds of the invention as quenching
 CC reporter dyes. A 7-colour homogeneous detection of multiple PCR
 CC products was performed as an extension of the fluorogenic PCR
 CC 5'-nuclease, or Taqman, assay. The test system was a set of 3
 CC SNPs, denoted MPO, BAK and LIG. Each SNP system consisted of 2
 CC primers (see ABA91969-74) and 2 sequence-specific probes (see
 CC ABA91975-80) consisting of a novel non-fluorescent quencher,
 CC nitrothiazole blue, at the 3' end, and 6 different reporter dyes
 CC (6-FAM, dR110, dREG, dTMR, DHOX and JAG) at the 5' end. The 7th
 CC colour was from aluminium phthalocyanine tetrasulfonate, used as a
 CC passive reference. Following PCR, the reactions were measured on a
 CC luminescence spectrometer in synchronous scanning mode. The
 CC spectral overlap in the set was evaluated by calculation of the
 CC conditioning number of the 7x7 matrix (dye fluorescence versus
 CC wavelength). The small value of the condition number (1.5) proved
 CC that crosstalk between the dyes was minimal. SNP analyses of
 CC known, synthetic target DNA sequences (see ABA91981-90) and genomic
 CC DNA (from human blood samples and Raji (ATCC CCL-86) cells) were
 CC plotted as normalised, subtracted spectra and as data points in dot
 CC plots. The multiplex PCR system provides increased sample
 CC throughput and potential cost savings.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1437 GCTGCTCCCTCATCT 1453
 DB 2 GCTGCTCCCTCATCT 18
 RESULT 279
 AAD30259/C
 ID AAD30259 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD30259;
 XX
 DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PKD1 gene mutation detecting nested PCR primer, 5F3.

XX Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
 KM acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200206529-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22035.
 PF
 XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-218261P.
 PR
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-283691P.
 XX
 XX (UNO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 PA
 XX Germino GG, Watnick TJ, Phakdeekitcharoen B;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-179805/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated
 PT disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes
 PT to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence -
 PS
 XX Claim 6; Page 100; 192pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the
 CC identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) gene
 CC mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region
 CC having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD gene sequence
 CC and optionally, to a PKD homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region
 CC having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD gene sequence
 CC and not to a PKD homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are
 CC useful for detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD
 CC polynucleotide in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a
 CC PKD-associated disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney
 CC disease (ADPKD) or acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD-
 CC associated disorder in a subject. They are useful for selectively
 CC amplifying a region of a PKD gene. PKD DNA fragments are useful
 CC detecting the presence of a mutant PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample,
 CC as a probe for an amplification reaction, in hybridisation or
 CC amplification assays of biological samples to detect abnormalities
 CC of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic animals. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to detect mutation in human PKD1 gene.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 753 CAGCAGATCCACCTCG 769
 DB 18 CAGCAGATCCACCTCG 2
 RESULT 280
 ABZ81168
 ID ABZ81168 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ81168;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GPR50 SNP 1804 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:26.
 XX
 KM Human; G protein-coupled receptor; receptor; GPR50; allelic variant;
 KM polymorphic site; nocotropic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; anorectic;
 KM hypotensive; cardiac; thrombolytic; antidiabetic; osteopathic;
 KM antineumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; antifertility;
 KM psychiatric disorder; bipolar affective disorder; unipolar depression;
 KM depression; schizophrenia; anxiety; neurological disorder; obesity;

KW insomnia; addiction; neurodegeneration; hypotension; hypertension;
 KW acute heart failure; atherosclerosis; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infertility; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W0200306504-A2.

XX 23-JAN-2003.

XX 08-JUL-2002; 2002MO-EP07639.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001EP-0202690.

XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.

XX Thomson AM, Dunbar DR,

XX WPI; 2003-221719/21.

PT New polynucleotides encoding GPR50 receptor proteins and having at
 PT least one polymorphic site, useful for screening for GPR50 modulators
 PT for treating psychiatric disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorder or
 PT unipolar depression -

XX Example 7; Page 20; 84pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a polynucleotide sequence (I) which
 CC encodes a G protein-coupled receptor designated GPR50 and has at least
 CC one polymorphic site. Also described are GPR50 allelic variant
 CC polynucleotide sequences (AB281152 to AB281158) which encode the proteins
 CC given in AB281152 to AB281158. (I) has nootropic, neuroprotective,
 CC anxiolytic, anorectic, hypotensive, cardiac, thrombolytic,
 CC anticonvulsant, anorectic, osteopathic, antirheumatic, anticholinergic,
 CC antiatherosclerotic, osteoporosis, antidiabetic, antihypertensive,
 CC antiinflammatory and antitumor activities. Polynucleotides,
 CC polypeptides and expression vectors from the present invention can be
 CC used in screening assays for identifying new drugs, and screening for
 CC GPR50 modulators for preparing a medicament for treating psychiatric
 CC disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorder or unipolar depression. They
 CC are also useful for correcting, preventing or ameliorating depression,
 CC schizophrenia, anxiety, neurological disorder, obesity, insomnia,
 CC addiction, neurodegeneration, hypotension, hypertension, acute heart
 CC failure, atherosclerosis, atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis and infertility. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used to amplify the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) 1804 of human
 CC GPR50, which is used in an example from the present invention.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 376 ATCACTTCAACACAA 392

Db 2 ATCACTTCAACACAA 18

RESULT 281

AAZ40963/C

XX AAZ40963 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ40963;

XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human Rhoc PCR reverse primer SEQ ID NO:115.

XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;

KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;

KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;

KW target validation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09953101-A1.

XX 21-OCT-1999.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99MO-US08268.

XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowbert LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG,

XX Ohast C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used

PT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive

PT properties, e.g. antisense activity -

XX Example 17; Page 97; 264pp; English.

CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of
 CC the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,
 CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the
 CC tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via
 CC binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the
 CC generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from
 CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to
 CC AAZ41220 and AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 474 CATGCCCAACATCTCG 490

Db 17 CATGCCCAACATCTCG 1

RESULT 282

AAZ72986

XX AAZ72986 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ72986;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7342.

XX Genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridization; identification; characterization;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PP 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB00822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX PS Claim 9; Page 1796; 2745pp; English.
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 664 TTCCCTTCAAGGCAA 680
DB 1 TTCCCTTCAAGGCAA 17
RESULT 283
AAA82806
ID AAA82806 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA82806;
XX AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE cdk3 ribozyme binding site #91.
XX XX
XX KM Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KM restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PR 06-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX XX (IMMUSOL INC.
XX XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX XX
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 52; 109pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 TGCCAAATCCGAGGCCA 1469
DB 2 TGCCAAATCCGAGGCCA 18
RESULT 284
AAA85785/C
ID AAA85785 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA85785;
XX AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #114.
XX XX
XX KM Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KM restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PR 06-DEC-1999; 99MO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX XX
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for

CC Inhibiting reestenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in reestenosis treatment.
 CC

Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

365 ACAAAGCAGATCACC 381

19 ACAAAGCAGATCACC 3

RESULT 285
 ID AAA6039/c
 ID AAA6039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA6039;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #147.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

XX reestenosis; se.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting reestenosis, cleaves

XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,

XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

XX Disclosure; Page 101; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,

XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase

XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in

XX AAA62415 to AAA66787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for

XX inhibiting reestenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.

XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is

XX efficient in reestenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1485 ATTTGGAGTGTAGTA 1501

17 ATTTGGAGTGTAGTA 1

RESULT 286
 ID AAA6295
 ID AAA6295 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA6295;

XX 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPW200 cDNA.

XX Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPW; proteoglycan; IPW150; IPW1; IPW200;

XX chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;

XX choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;

XX age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

XX retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-

XX cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; se.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200026367-A2.

XX 11-MAY-2000.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25440.

XX 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0183972.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;

XX WPI; 2000-365616/31.

XX Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful

XX for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as

XX retinal detachment and choriorretinal degeneration -

XX Claim 43; Page 121; 183pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA6277-A46308 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an

XX interphotoreceptor matrix (IPW) proteoglycan, designated IPW200. The

XX protein is an IPW component (IPWC). Two subfamilies of IPWCs, IPW150

XX and IPW200, exist. The human IPW150 gene is located on chromosome

XX 6q13-q15, between markers CHC.GAT11F10 and D6S284. The IPW proteins

XX may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or

XX to rectify alterations in their nucleic acids that result in

XX expression of an inactive protein. The IPW nucleic acids may be used

XX in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment,

XX choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular

XX degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment

XX epithelium) degeneration, cone degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis,

XX rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod dystrophy. The nucleic acids and

XX proteins may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPW

XX proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular

XX diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used as diagnostic

XX reagents to detect the presence of IPW nucleic acids and their products

XX in samples from patients according to standard methodologies.

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

736 ACCGGGTCGAGACAT 752

1 ACCGGGTCGAGACAT 17

RESULT 287

AAA04846/c

ID AAA04846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA04846;

DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery; proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP; matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal; antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide; antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart; atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma; basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar; sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX MO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
PT kinases -
PS Example 1; Page 317; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and vitruide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 365 ACAAGACAGACAC 381
DB 19 ACAAGACAGACAC 3

RESULT 290
AAH61201/C
ID AAH61201 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAH61201;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cdcd25 has ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3625.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide;
XX antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX MO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
PT kinases -
PS Example 1; Page 335; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and vitruide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1485 ATTTGGAGAGTAGTA 1501
DB 17 ATTTGGAGAGTAGTA 1

RESULT 291
AAH27320
ID AAH27320 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAH27320;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

AC AAH27320;
 XX
 DT 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TSG16 PCR primer #20.
 XX
 KW Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; human; immune response modulator;
 KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3;
 KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200132861-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU01329.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-0003771.
 XX
 PI (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 PT immunological disorders -
 XX
 PS Claim 84; Page 185; 215pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
 CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
 CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1435 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 1451
 2 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 18
 XX
 RESULT 292
 AAH27375
 ID AAH27375 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH27375;
 XX
 DT 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer #44.
 XX
 KW Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
 KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
 KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200132861-A1.

XX
 PD 10-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU01329.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-0003771.
 XX
 PI (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 PT immunological disorders -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 185; 215pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
 CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
 CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1435 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 1451
 2 CTGCTGTCCTCTGTCAT 18
 XX
 RESULT 293
 AAT16172/c
 ID AAT16172 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT16172;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #2 for human alpha2(I)procollagen.
 XX
 KW Alpha1(II)collagen; human; pro-collagen; pro-peptide; artificial skin;
 KW proteolytic cleavage site; tissue; biocompatible material; cell culture;
 KW suture; haemostatic sponge; tissue augmentation; primer; amplify; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; yeast; ubiquitin; UBI1; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP699752-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-1996.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-1995; 95EP-0108307.
 XX
 PR 22-JUL-1994; 94US-0278774.
 XX
 PI (CLGE) COLLAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Berg RA, Toman PD, Wallace DG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-130769/14.
 XX
 PT Recombinant production of collagen - by expressing a
 PT pro-peptide-collagen sequence and cleaving at an intermediate
 PT proteolytic recognition site

XX Example 2; Page 8; 27pp; English.

CC AAT16171 and AAT16172 represent amplification primers for human
CC alpha2(I)pro-collagen. The protein encoded by the 159 nucleotide
CC amplified fragment was used in a recombinant human collagen polypeptides
CC of the invention. The recombinant pro-collagen of the invention
CC comprises a natural collagen polypeptide chain, a pro-peptide, and a
CC non-natural site-specific proteolytic agent recognition site between the
CC collagen and pro-peptide. The recombinant pro-collagens are used to
CC produce collagens which can be used in tissue and cell cultures. The
CC collagens can also be used as biocompatible materials such as artificial
CC skin, sutures, hemostatic sponges or tissue augmentation compositions
CC for use in humans. The pro-peptide increases the yield of secreted
CC pro-collagen from cells expressing the recombinant pro-collagen. The
CC increase in yield of the pro-collagen, as compared to cells expressing
CC the collagen chains alone, is at least 100%.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1295 TGGTCTCCCGCTGCTC 1311
Db 18 TGGTCTCCAGGTGCTC 2

RESULT 294

ABX17313
ID ABX17313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX17313;

XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Error prone PCR primer #4.

XX Gene; ss; poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid; biodegradable polyester.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP2002199890-A.

XX 16-JUL-2002.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0054717.

XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0322748.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX WPI; 2002-744015/81.

XX Modification of a biodegradable polyester synthase, a mutant
XX poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase, its preparation, a recombinant vector,
XX a transformant, preparation of a biodegradable ester polymer -

XX Example 2; Page 118; 124pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the modification of an
XX enzyme participating to the biosynthesis of a poly3-hydroxyalkanoic acid
XX by modifying by recombinant DNA technology. The invention also comprises
XX a gene encoding the above mutant poly3-hydroxybutanoate synthase and a
XX recombinant vector containing the above gene. The method of the
XX invention may be used for the preparation of biodegradable polyesters.
XX The present sequence represents a DNA encoding a protein used
XX the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 656 CAGGAGTTCCTTCAG 675
Db 1 CCGGCGTTCCTTCAG 20

RESULT 295

AAT5173
ID AAT5173 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT5173;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 22-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human re1a hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1731).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
XX AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

XX 23-MAR-1994; 94US-0218924.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

XX Modak A, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Swedler D,

XX Thompson UD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

DR WPI, 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes

PS Claim 2, Page 230; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves re1a
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC The re1a gene product is a subunit of the transcriptional
CC regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated specifically in the induction
CC of inflammatory responses. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead
CC and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer
CC analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesized with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance and thereby inhibit re1a expression, making them
CC target sequences useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis
CC and asthma as well as for increasing tolerance to transplanted
CC tissues. The potential immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme
CC that cleaves re1a mRNA means that uses are limited to local
CC delivery, acute indications or ex vivo treatment.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1557 ATCAGCTCCCAAGG 1571

DB 1 AUCAGCUCUACAGG 15

RESULT 296
AAK6552
ID AAK6552 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAK6552;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human CD40 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3184.

XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KM streptolysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KM diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0363254.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-0390850.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0426124.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper K, Gustafson J, McSwiggan J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;

PI Belgiman L, Karpelky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;

PI Metulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Winocott F;

DR WPI, 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
PT for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
PT treatment of auto-immune diseases

PS Claim 10; Page 204; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an allograft of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1292 CTGTGCTGCTGCGGC 1306

DB 1 CAGUGGUCUCCGCGC 15

RESULT 297

AAK45953/c
ID AAK45953 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAK45953;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #792.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiproliferic;

KM cytototoxic; dermatological; cardiac; vitruclide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KM skin disorder; insulin-like growth factor I receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

KM growth factor protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KM keratocyst; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PT Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 39; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 351 CAGGAGTCTCGCA 365
 DB 15 CAGGAGTCTCGCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 298
 AAF52600
 ID AAF52600 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC AAF52600;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3560.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1024 GCGTCTGCGCGTGC 1038
 DB 1 GCGTCTGCGCGTGC 15
 XX
 RESULT 299
 AAF52620
 ID AAF52620 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC AAF52620;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3580.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 8; Page 84; 201p; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 ATGACCTCGATGTC 879
 DB 1 ATGTCCTCGATGTC 15

RESULT 300
 AAF52758/c
 ID AAF52758 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52758;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3718.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 8; Page 85; 201p; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 GCCGCCCTTCATGAC 869
 DB 15 GCCGCCCTTCATGAC 1

RESULT 301
 AAF52759/c
 ID AAF52759 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52759;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3719.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 85; 201p; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids, keratosis, neovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GGGCGCCCTTCATGA 868
DB 15 GGGCGCCCTTCATGA 1

RESULT 302

AAK17974
ID AAK17974 standard; cDNA; 16 BP.

AC AAK17974;

DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

DB Triplet repeat sequence PCR primer #24.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; triplet repeat; spinobulbar atrophy;
XX myotonic dystrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX fragile X syndrome; Behcet's disease; diagnosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO9856950-A1.

XX 17-DEC-1998.

PF 10-JUN-1998; 98MO-FR01187.

PR 11-JUN-1997; 97FR-0007225.

PA (DAUS-) FOND DAUSSET-CEPH JEAN.

PI Camm HM, Neri C;

XX WPI: 1999-070334/06.

XX DNA sequences rich in repeated nucleotide triplets - used for the
XX diagnosis and prognosis of diseases associated with trinucleotide
XX repeats

PS Claim 5; Page 19; 30pp; French.

XX Primers AAK17951-X17974 are used to PCR amplify sequences containing the
XX triplet repeat sequences CAG/CTG or CGG/GCC. The amplified sequences
XX can be compared to sequences from a patient to determine presence of
XX additional trinucleotide repeats (TNR), specifically for assessing the
XX risk of developing a TNR-related disease (e.g. spinobulbar atrophy;
XX myotonic dystrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX fragile X syndrome or Behcet's disease). The method is especially useful
XX for early diagnosis or specific monitoring, but if the disease is
XX associated with a relatively small variation in the number of repeats,
XX it may also be used to predict the onset of disease and/or its severity.
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 GAGATCCTGAAGGAC 312
DB 2 GAGATCCTGAAGGAC 16

RESULT 303

AAFS6033/c
ID AAF56033 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAF56033;

DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)

DB HBV DNA polymerase gene 1528M mutation probe HBP270.

XX HBV, hepatitis B virus; DNA polymerase gene; anti-HBV drug resistance;
XX mutation detection; probe; ss.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

PN WO200104358-A2.

XX 18-JAN-2001.

PF 05-JUL-2000; 2000MO-EP06306.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99BP-0870148.

PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143546.

XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

PI Stuyver L, Maertens G, Van Geyt C;

XX WPI: 2001-138370/14.

XX Monitoring anti-HBV drug resistance by genetic detection of mutations
XX in DNA polymerase of HBV in patient's sample, involves hybridizing the
XX polynucleotide acids of the sample with a probe and detecting the hybrid

PS Claim 2; Page 9; 64pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a probe used in a method for monitoring
XX anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug resistance in a patient by genetic
XX detection of any one of mutations 1528M, M552V/I and/or V/I/M551 in
XX HBV DNA polymerase in a biological sample from the patient. The
XX method is useful in the field of genetic detection of anti-HBV drug
XX resistance during HBV therapy. The method is rapid, reliable and
XX precise.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 GAGCCAAAGAAATG 1478
DB 16 GAGCCAAAGAAATG 2

RESULT 304

AAK71254/c
ID AAK71254 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAK71254;

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #266.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN M09715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PP 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 21pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AA67275 to AA75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CY 234 GTGAGAGAGATCCC 248
 DB 16 GTGAGAGAGATCNC 2
 XX
 RESULT 305
 AA71256/C
 ID AA71256 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA71256;
 XX
 DT 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 PP Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #266.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN M09715662-A2.

XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PP 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 105; 21pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AA67275 to AA75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CY 231 CATGTGAGAGAGAT 245
 DB 15 CATGTGAGAGAGAT 1
 XX
 RESULT 306
 AA76486
 ID AA76486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA76486;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 PP Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cyclic fibrosis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN M09640162-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PP 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US09306.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474497.
 PR (UTBC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Metzger WJ, Nye JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
 XX
 PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 42; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterized by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its inflammation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with
 CC hyper-reactive airways.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1428 CGCTCTGCTGCTGCT 1442
 Db 3 CGCTCTGCTGCTGCT 17
 RESULT 307
 AAX54277
 ID AAX54277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX AAX54277;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO913886-A1.
 PN
 XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 XX (UYBC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX NYce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.
 ES
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and

CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the junction between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemia,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1428 CGCTCTGCTGCTGCT 1442
 Db 3 CGCTCTGCTGCTGCT 17
 RESULT 308
 AAV93480
 ID AAV93480 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX AAV93480;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 1157.
 XX
 KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic acidosis;
 KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9850530-A2.
 PN
 XX PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpatsky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Perry T, Reynolds W, Swedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating

PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 PS Claim 177; Page 168; 259pp; English.

CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalyzes (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBD in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATGACCTCCCAAGG 1570

DB 1 CATGACCTCCCAAGG 15

RESULT 309

AAFI9843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF19843;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1410.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KM immunosuppressive; antiallergic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KM cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200062736-A2.

PD 26-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PI Nyce JW;

DR WPI; 2000-679539/56.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

PS Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiallergic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulin and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21945 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGCT 1442

DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGCT 17

RESULT 310

AAFI9839 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF02839;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1134.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KM interferon alpha; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 XX Claim 37; Page 81; 164pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the T22 Orphan receptor, ESR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1292 CTGTGCTCTGCGCCG 1306
 2 CTGTGCTCTGCGCCG 16
 Db
 RESULT 311
 AAF07191
 ID AAF07191 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAF07191;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3448.
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200061729-A2.
 PN 19-OCT-2000.
 PD 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
 PF 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 PT WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 XX Claim 54; Page 135; 164pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the T22 Orphan receptor, ESR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

CC protein and interferon alpha.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1002 GTCCATCTACCCACC 1016
 1 GTCCATCTACCCACC 15
 Db
 RESULT 312
 AAA33721
 ID AAA33721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA33721;
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DT Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1410.
 XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 XX cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200009525-A2.
 PN 24-FEB-2000.
 PD 03-AUG-1999; 99MO-US17712.
 PF 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 PR (UYBC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA Myce JM;
 PT WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX
 XX Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3213 to AAA3512 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present

CC Invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 165 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 165, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
 CC (AAA33323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed OMs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 CGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1442

DB 3 CGTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 17

RESULT 313

AAA36158/c
 ID AAA36158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA36158;

XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:215.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;

XX genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;

XX tumour characterization; hybridisation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018960-A2.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99MO-US22283.

XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.

XX (MAST) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Houseman DE, Charest A;

XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation

XX and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,

XX fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -

XX Disclosure; Page 59; 11pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a

XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The

XX method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the

XX genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a

XX SNP allele. The method can be used to characterize a tumour, to generate

XX a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic

XX classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess

XX whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a

XX set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be

XX used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent

XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 379 ACCCTCAGACAGAC 393
 DB 15 ATCTTCAAGACAGAC 1

RESULT 314

ABK01509/c
 ID ABK01509 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01509;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO Inozyme #779.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNazyme; Inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;

XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

XX and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 90; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a

XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule

XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN

XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGA triplet), a zinczyme

XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thymocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP, 4 A; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 GCTCTGGAACCTGC 1234
 DB 15 GATCTGGAACCTGC 1

RESULT 315
 ABX01735/c
 ID ABX01735 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC ABX01735;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOGO zinzyme #57.
 DE
 XX Human NOGO zinzyme #57.
 XX
 KM Human; 88; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNasezyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune chromocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN W0200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW) CHOWRITA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrita BM;

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 95; 2000p; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 CC DNasezyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCR motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NCR
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NCR triplet) a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a XYR motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thymocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP, 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CAGAGGAGCGGGGCCA 1333
 DB 16 CAGAGGAGCGGGGCCA 2

RESULT 316
 ABV79221
 ID ABV79221 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79221;
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 467.
 DE
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumor suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; se.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EPI229046-A2.
 XX
 XX EPI229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-8 (S for short) compared to HTPL-1 (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 414 GTACCGCACCCTCCA 428
 DB 3 GTCCGCACTTCCA 17
 RESULT 317
 ID ABS75000 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABS75000;
 AC ABS75000;
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human PAPP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 526.
 DE PAPP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 XX

PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX (GUTY/) GU Y.
 XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
 XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC hPAPP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-B isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-B isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1463 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 1477
 DB 3 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 17
 RESULT 318
 ID ABS75001 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABS75001;
 AC ABS75001;
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human PAPP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 527.
 DE PAPP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX (GUTY/) GU Y.
 XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 XX

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 1477
DB 2 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 16

RESULT 319

AB875002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB875002;

XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PAP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 528.

XX PAP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;

KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;

XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456F.

XX (GUYY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy

PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or

CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 1477
DB 1 GGAGCCAGAGGAAT 15

RESULT 320

ACA06690 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA06690;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #509.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

KM G-cleaver; amberszyme; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;

KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;

KM esophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;

KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;

KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;

KM chemotherapeutic; docetaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;

KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; carboplatin; edatrexate;

KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory diseases; asthma; diabetes;

KM rheumatoid arthritis; resectosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischemia;

KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;

XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0281932.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression

PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -

XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFKB), where (1) is an inosyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RFL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RFL-A.
 CC (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RFL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RFL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, xeroderma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1557 ATCAGCTCCGAGGG 1571

DB 1 ATCAGCTCCGAGGG 15

RESULT 321

ID AAQ10847 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ10847;

XX 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)

DE Probe to N-terminal region of MAb T84.66 gamma heavy chain.

XX MAB T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;

XX human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimeric antibody; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO9101990-A.

XX 21-FEB-1991.

XX 19-JUL-1990; 90WO-US04049.

XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-0385102.

XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.

XX Shively JE, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;

XX MPI; 1991-073486/10.

XX Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH

XX 8747, produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours

XX Disclosure; Page 6; 24pp; English.

XX The heavy chain variable region of murine MAb 84.66 was cloned as
 CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with
 CC EcoRI and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the
 CC EcoRI site of lambda-Zap. Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque
 CC screening was with a 991bp XbaI fragment from the mouse

CC enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment from the heavy chain
 CC constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a 5.4kb EcoRI
 CC fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from
 CC SP2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation
 CC to J-region oligonucleotides and a probe specific to the N-terminal
 CC region. This probe was used to allow upstream characterisation of
 CC the promoter region.
 CC See also AAQ10834-Q10846, AAQ10848 and AAQ11098.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1231 CTGACGCTGAGCTC 1245

DB 4 CTGACGCTGAGCTC 18

RESULT 322

ID AAQ57061/C standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ57061;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for AGE-modified DNA INS-20.

XX Advanced glycosylation end products; AGE plasmids; transposon; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9402599-A1.

XX 03-FEB-1994.

XX 19-JUL-1993; 93WO-US06754.

XX 22-JUL-1992; 92US-0920985.

XX (UTRQ) UNITV ROCKEFELLER.

XX Bucala RJ, Cerami A, Lee AT;

XX MPI; 1994-048857/06.

XX Advanced glycosylation end-products, typically in the form of
 PT age-plasmids - can be transfected into cells and used to capture
 PT or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells

XX Example 2; Page 23; 55pp; English.

XX The PCR primer can be used to amplify the transposon INS-20. The DNA
 CC product affects expression and related cellular activity. The DNA has
 CC been resected with advanced glycosylation end products and is typically
 CC in the form of an AGE plasmid that can be transfected into cells. The
 CC AGE modification of the plasmid may activate the transposons which
 CC are captured. Such capture or movement of transposons in a cell may
 CC be used to treat tumour cells.

XX See also AAQ57059-73

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)

XX

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 431 TCCAGCTCCGAGT 445

XX TCCAGCTCCGAGT 445

Db 16 TCCAGCCCTCCAAAT 2

RESULT 323
AAQ87648/c
ID AAQ87648 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAQ87648;

DT 19-DEC-1995 (first entry)

DE Chick antisense oligonucleotide to p75 NGR gene.

XX Oligonucleotide; antisense; down-regulation; expression; trauma;

KW nerve growth factor receptor; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's;

KW Parkinson's; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW vascular ischaemia; stroke; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN W09511253-A1.

PD 27-APR-1995.

PR 18-OCT-1994; 94MO-AU00631.

PS 18-OCT-1993; 93AU-0001870.

XX (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.

XX Barrett GL;

XX WPI; 1995-170186/22.

XX Anti-sense oligonucleotide(s) to nerve growth factor receptor gene

XX - of p75 NGR, down-regulate expression and enhance neurone

XX survival; for treating cerebral palsy, Alzheimer's disease, stroke,

XX etc

XX Example 3; Page 35; 59pp; English.

XX The sequence of an antisense oligonucleotide to the chick nerve growth

XX factor receptor (NGFR) gene which was used as a control for the survival

XX of mouse dorsal root ganglia (DRG) cells treated with oligonucleotides

XX AAQ87641-2. These oligonucleotides are antisense sequences directed at

XX down-regulating the expression of the gene encoding the mouse p75 NGR

XX gene. The oligonucleotides can be used in methods to treat

XX neurodegenerative conditions associated with disease and/or trauma such

XX as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's disease, multiple

XX sclerosis, vascular ischaemia associated with stroke, etc.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Oy 347 TGTACAGGAGTCCA 361

XX Db 17 TGTACAGGAGTCCA 3

KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;

XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX W09429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94MO-US06810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.

XX 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith KM;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid

XX library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone

XX then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for

XX mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 94; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific

XX cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.

XX A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of

XX these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer

XX analysis (using the "Primer" program available from B. Lander, MIT).

XX The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridization, somatic

XX cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific

XX for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were

XX regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for

XX sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".

XX The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of

XX high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete

XX sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.

XX See AAQ82001-Q82706 and AAQ91325-Q91358 for STS primers.

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Oy 1298 TCCGCGCGCTGCTCT 1312

XX Db 2 TCCGCGCGCTGCTCT 16

RESULT 325

AAAT90034

ID AAAT90034 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAAT90034;

DT 16-DEC-1997 (first entry)

DE Primer for heavy chain variable region of human CRA4 antibody cDNA.

XX Complementarity determining region; CDR; murine; mouse; human;

XX high affinity; immunoglobulin B; receptor; monoclonal antibody;

XX IgG; MAb; heavy chain; variable region; humanised; semi-chimeric;

XX chimeric; treatment; prevention; disease; allergy; CRA4; primer;

XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP09191886-A.

XX 29-JUL-1997.
 PD 19-JAN-1996; 96JP-0024816.
 XX 19-JAN-1996; 96JP-0024816.
 PF 19-JAN-1996; 96JP-0024816.
 XX (ASAK) ASAH I BREWERIES LTD.
 PA (NIKK-) NIKKA WHISKY KK.
 PA (TORI) TORII YAKUWHIN KK.
 PA (TSURU/) TSURA T.
 XX WPI; 1997-429186/40.
 DR Humanised, semi-chimeric and chimeric antibodies against human
 XX high-affinity IgB receptor - useful medicinally and have low
 PT antigenicity in humans
 PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 26pp; Japanese.
 XX The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of a
 CC cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of the human antibody
 CC (Ab) CRA4. The cDNA was used in the preparation of a humanised or
 CC semi-chimeric monoclonal Ab (Mab), comprising complementarity
 CC determining regions (CDR) from a murine, anti-human high affinity
 CC immunoglobulin B (IgB) receptor, Mab. The humanised, semi-chimeric
 CC or chimeric Mab can be used to treat or prevent diseases,
 CC specifically allergies, associated with the receptor, and has very
 CC low antigenicity in humans.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1225 GTGAACTGCGAGCTG 1239
 DB 2 GTGAACTGCGAGCAG 16
 RESULT 326
 AAZ00725
 ID AAZ00725 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ00725;
 AC 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT 5. agalactiae GBS3.1 PCR primer #27.
 XX
 DE GBS3.1; Type III GBS; amplification; detection; group B Streptococcus;
 XX diagnosis; meningitis; bacteraemia; endocarditis; bronchopneumonia;
 KM arthritis; peritonitis; cross-reaction; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Streptococcus agalactiae.
 XX DE19901827-A1.
 XX 29-JUL-1999.
 PD 19-JAN-1999; 99DB-1001827.
 PF 21-JAN-1998; 98US-0010310.
 XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
 PA You Q;
 PI WPI; 1999-420449/36.
 DR Streptococcus agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA sequences, primers and probes,
 PT

PT useful for detection and diagnosis
 XX Example 1; Page 9; 34pp; German.
 XX This invention describes novel Streptococcus agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA
 CC sequences. The S. agalactiae GBS3.1 DNA sequences are useful for design
 CC of primers and probes for the amplification and detection of group B
 CC streptococcus in samples for the diagnosis of, e.g. meningitis,
 CC bacteraemia, endocarditis, bronchopneumonia, arthritis and peritonitis.
 CC The oligonucleotides and methods allow the detection of type III group B
 CC streptococcal DNA without cross-reaction with other non-GBS species. This
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 CCGAATCTGCGAG 758
 DB 1 CCGAATCTGCGAG 15
 RESULT 327
 AAA92629/C
 ID AAA92629 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAA92629;
 AC 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 DT Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30352.
 XX
 DE Human, SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 XX SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 KM Synthetic.
 XX US6107092-A.
 XX 22-NOV-2000.
 PD 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BATU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX Cowsett IM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 PI WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 DR Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation
 XX Claim 3; Column 42; 47pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised
 CC 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides

CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 1294 GTGATCTGCGCGCG 1308
 DB 17 GTGATCTGCGCGCG 3

RESULT 328
 ID AAA08911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA08911;

DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human survivin DNA antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 23653.

XX SM Survivin; inhibitor of apoptosis; IAP; caspase inhibitor; caspase-3;
 XX cell cycle regulation; cancer; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX PCR primer; GAPDH; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1.18
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

XX MO200018781-A1.

XX 06-Apr-2000.

XX 23-SEP-1999; 99MO-US22076.

XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0163162.

XX 05-APR-1999; 99US-0286407.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze BE, Cowse LM;

DR WPI; 2000-293103/25.

PT Antisense molecules targeted to Survivin, useful for inducing apoptosis
 PT in cancer cells

PS Example 15; Page 64; 73pp; English.

CC AAA08911 is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the 5' UTR,
 CC nucleotide 19, of human survivin mRNA (see AAA08903). AAA08910-49 were
 CC analyzed for effect on survivin mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
 CC PCR. The data obtained were averages from three experiments. ISIS 23653
 CC provided 4% inhibition of survivin mRNA. It was found that ISIS 23657
 CC (AAA08925) provided 70% inhibition and ISIS 23672 (AAA08930) provided 64%
 CC inhibition. Survivin, an IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis) Caspase inhibitor,
 CC has been found to be involved in cell cycle regulation and is expressed
 CC in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle in a cell cycle regulated manner and
 CC associates with microtubules of the mitotic spindle. Disruption of this
 CC interaction results in loss of survivin's anti-apoptotic function and
 CC increased caspase-3 activity during mitosis. Caspase-3 is associated
 CC with apoptotic cell death. It is therefore believed that survivin may
 CC counteract a default induction of apoptosis in the G2/M phase. It is
 CC also believed that the over expression of survivin in cancer may
 CC overcome this apoptotic check point, allowing undesired survival and
 CC division of cancer cells. Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO's) may be used
 CC to down regulate endogenous survivin and to increase caspase-3-dependent

CC apoptosis in cells in the G2/M phase.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 991 TTTCGCAACGGGTC 1005
 DB 3 TCTGCCAAGGGTCC 17

RESULT 329
 ID AA259768 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AA259768;

DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human Smad4 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:27.

XX SM Smad4; MADH4; DPC4; TGF-beta signalling pathway; transcription factor;
 XX expression inhibitor; tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1.18
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.

XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2000-126071/11.

XX Antisense inhibition of the human Smad4 gene, useful for diagnosing,
 XX preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad4 expression,
 XX e.g. inflammation -

PS Claim 11; Column 39; 32pp; English.

CC Sequences AA249749-259788 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human Smad4 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Smad4 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad4 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
 CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
 CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-beta themselves)
 CC On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
 CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-beta themselves)
 CC phosphorylate Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerise and
 CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad4
 CC (also known as MADH4 and DPC4) is a shared heterodimerisation partner
 CC for the pathway restricted members of the Smad family (Smad1-3, 5 and
 CC MADH6) and is known as the common mediator. The N-terminus of Smad4
 CC promotes the binding of the Smad complex to DNA, and the C-terminus
 CC provides an activation signal required for the complex to stimulate
 CC transcription. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
 CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
 CC Smad4 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and certain
 CC infections.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 AACATCAGCTTCAAC 387
 DB 1 AACATCAGCTTCAAC 15

RESULT 330

AAS21538
 ID AAS21538 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS21538;

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DB Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #4.

KM Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN W0200157059-A1.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US02939.

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann BJ, Swayze BE, Cowseart LM;

DR WPI, 2001-488863/53.

PT Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and

PS treatment of cancer -

XX Example 15; Page 53; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterized by a reduction in apoptosis
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
 CC invention.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 TTTCGCAACGGGTCC 1005

DB 3 TTTCGCAACGGGTCC 17

RESULT 331

AAS21578

ID AAS21578 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS21578;

DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DB Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #44.

KM Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN W0200157059-A1.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US02939.

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann BJ, Swayze BE, Cowseart LM;

DR WPI, 2001-488863/53.

PT Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and

PS treatment of cancer -

XX Example 16; Page 54; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterized by a reduction in apoptosis
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
 CC invention.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 TTTCGCAACGGGTCC 1005

DB 3 TTTCGCAACGGGTCC 17

RESULT 332

ACA60582

AC ACA60582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ACA60582;

DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #19.

KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
 KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6492173-B1.

XX 10-DEC-2002.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with

XX cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50

XX nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of cyclin D2 in cells

XX or tissues in vitro -

XX Claim 1; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.

XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in

XX length, which inhibits the expression of cyclin D2. (I) is useful for

XX inhibiting the expression of cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro.

XX (I) is thus useful for treating diseases associated with cyclin D2

XX expression. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis

XX and as research reagents and kits. This sequence represents human

XX cyclin D2 inhibition associated oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DB 758 GATCCACCTCGTGG 772

XX 1 GGGTCACCTCGTGG 15

XX RESULT 333

XX ID AAT05126 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT05126;

XX 26-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX HTLV-II primer.

XX primer; HTLV-II; STLVpan-P; simian T-cell lymphotropic virus;

XX animal model; diagnostic; vaccine; virucide drug screening;

XX HTLV infection; L93-79C cell culture; polymerase chain reaction;

XX PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9529240-A1.

XX 02-NOV-1995.

XX 21-APR-1995; 95WO-US04910.

XX 22-APR-1994; 94US-0231526.

XX (USSH) US SEC DEPT HEALTH.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

PI Franchini G, Gallo RC, Gira A, Markham P;

XX WPI; 1995-382988/49.

XX Isolation and characterization of primate T-cell lymphotropic virus

XX - used in diagnostic assays and vaccines and to prevent and treat

XX STLV-pan-P viral infection in mammals.

XX Disclosure; Page 9; 89pp; English.

XX This primer and primer AAT05125 are specific for HTLV-II. The primer

XX pair is used with HTLV-I specific primers env1 (AAT05118) and env2

XX (AAT05119), which are capable of amplifying STLV-I from 12 different

XX species of non-human primates as well as all 3 of the HTLV-I clades

XX (cosmopolitan, Melanesian and Zairian), 2 more HTLV-I specific primers

XX (AAT05120-21) and STLVpan-P specific primers AAT05122-24, in the genetic

XX characterization of STLVpan-P virus genome present in co-culture

XX isolates, specifically cell line L93-79C (ATCC CRL 11615) derived

XX from pigmy chimpanzees. Virus structural or non-structural proteins,

XX prepared by recombinant DNA methods, may be used in diagnostic and

XX vaccine applications. Antibodies to the proteins or the virus may be

XX used (i) to treat virus infections, or (ii) in immunoassays to detect

XX STLVpan-P antigens. Tissue culture systems propagating STLVpan-P

XX can be used to screen for anti-STLVpan-P agents.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DB 284 TCATGAACCCAGTG 298

XX 1 TCATGAACCCAGTG 15

XX RESULT 334

XX ID AAT86268 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT86268;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 14-APR-1998 (first entry)

XX P. aeruginosa cit gene PCR primer 28.

XX Haemoprotein; cytochrome C551; electron transport; diagnostic;

XX cit gene; chromogenic substrate; biosensor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

XX WO9735011-A1.

XX 25-SEP-1997.

XX 10-MAR-1997; 97WO-EP01213.

XX 15-MAR-1996; 96IT-MI00515.

XX (COLO/) COLOSIMO A.

XX (ITUY-) ITAL MIN UNIV RICERCA SCI & TECNOLOGICA.

XX Clabattl I, Cutruzzola F, Discepolo M, Silvestrini MC;

XX Viscio C, Zennaro B;

XX WPI; 1997-480217/44.

XX Production of cytochrome C551 of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in P. putida

XX - useful as diagnostic reagent; also DNA encoding C551 and related

XX vectors and transformed cells

PS Example 1; Fig 1; 41pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAT86268 and AAT86269 are used to amplify the DNA fragment
CC represented in AAT86273 in order to verify the presence of the cit
CC gene encoding cytochrome C551 in the Pseudomonas aeruginosa genome.
CC AAT86268 is complementary to the 3' end of the nitrite reductase (nir)
CC gene. The aim of this is to produce a P. aeruginosa haemoprotein
CC containing the cit gene, which retains its ability to transport
CC electrons and can be produced in Pseudomonas putida. This protein is
CC useful diagnostically, especially as a chromogenic substrate for
CC peroxidases or in electrochemical studies for detecting, measuring and
CC control of electron transfer between redox proteins and an electrode,
CC e.g. in biosensors for detection of glucose or hydrogen peroxide
CC (generated by oxidase enzymes). The use of pseudomonas putida, an aerobic
CC species with simple nutritional requirements, provides large quantities
CC of native C551 (or its precursors or site-directed mutants) without toxic
CC effects on the producer cells. The haemoprotein can be recovered easily.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
CC
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 525 CATGACCTGAGCT 539
DB 5 CAAAGCCTGAGCT 19

RESULT 335
AAT50902/C
ID AAT50902 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAT50902;
XX
DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DE Probe #16 for interleukin-6 receptor.

XX Probe; interleukin-6 receptor; IL-6R; cytokine; cellular proliferation;
XX transmembrane glycoprotein receptor; signal transducer; gp130; inhibitor;
XX IL-6; cancer; renal cell carcinoma; autoimmune disease; viral infection;
XX therapy; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX Key 1.19
XX misc_feature /tag= a
XX FT /note= "optionally phosphorylated"

PN BP747386-A2.

PD 11-DEC-1996.

PF 07-JUN-1996; 96EP-0304315.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0486408.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0484666.

PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.

PI Brown SJ, Dattagupta N, Naidu YM,

DR WPI; 1997-023093/03.

XX Oligonucleotide(s) complementary to interleukin-6 receptor mRNA -
XX for treating Proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer, auto-immune
XX diseases or viral infections
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 16; 18pp; English.

XX AAT50887-T50904 represent oligonucleotides of the invention. These
CC sequences are all probes for interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) mRNA. IL-6
CC is one of the most well characterised of the cytokines. It functions
CC through interacting with at least two transmembrane glycoprotein
CC receptor molecules on the surface of target cells. The receptors are the
CC IL-6R, and the signal transducer gp130. Signal transduction by IL-6
CC involves the concerted action of both IL-6R and gp130. IL-6
CC overproduction is implicated in many different disease states,
CC particularly in cellular proliferation associated with these diseases.
CC These sequences bind to the IL-6R coding sequence, thereby inhibiting
CC IL-6R production. The sequences therefore inhibit the functioning of
CC IL-6. These sequences can be used for inhibiting disease-associated
CC cellular proliferation. The oligonucleotides are especially useful for
CC treating cancer (e.g. renal cell carcinoma), autoimmune diseases or viral
CC infections. They can also be used as probes for detecting IL-6 receptor
CC mRNA, especially for evaluating the effectiveness of drugs in reducing
CC IL-6 receptor mRNA levels.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGTAGCCTGATCC 225
DB 17 CCCATTAGCCTGATCC 3

RESULT 336
AAV22619/C
ID AAV22619 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAV22619;
XX
DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE Adhadin gene fragment showing a muscular dystrophy causing mutation.

XX Human; adhadin gene; dystrophin-associated protein; muscular dystrophy;
XX detection; mutation; primary adhadinopathy;
XX Duchenne-like autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy; probe; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX Key 10
XX mutation /tag= a
XX FT /note= "wild type G changed to T"

PN US5733732-A.

PD 31-MAR-1998.

PF 03-JAN-1996; 96US-0582539.

PR 03-JAN-1996; 96US-0582539.

PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

PI Campbell KP, Jeanpierre M, Kaplan J, Piccolo F,

DR Roberds SL, Sunada Y,

DR WPI; 1998-229819/20.

XX Genetic detection of primary adhadinopathies - using nucleic acid
XX probes which bind to mutant adhadin genes but not the wild type gene
XX Claim 1; Column 15; 14pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a fragment of the human adhadin gene.
XX It is from exon 8 and contains a mutation which leads to aberrant
CC

CC splicing (AAV23620 represents the normal wild type sequence). Adhadin
 CC belongs to the sarcolemmal complex of dystrophin-associated proteins.
 CC Mutations in the adhadin protein are one of the causes of muscular
 CC dystrophy. A new method for the detection of a mutation in the human
 CC adhadin gene, comprising incubating a sample with a nucleic acid probe
 CC (e.g. present sequence). The probe specifically hybridises to the mutant
 CC form of the gene but not the wild type. Any specific hybridisation is
 CC then detected. The method is useful for detecting mutations in the
 CC human adhadin gene which lead to primary adhalinopathy, a Duchenne-like
 CC autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 225 CTTCAACATGTGGA 239
 17 CTTCAACATGTGGA 3

RESULT 337

AA55870/c

AA55870 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AA55870;

09-JUL-1999 (first entry)

PCR primer #677 for distinguishing between HLA-DPBeta alleles.

Labeling; tag; molecular species; identification; property;
 characteristic; hybridisation; amplification; PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.

W09918240-A2.

15-APR-1999.

05-OCT-1998; 98WO-US20874.

06-OCT-1997; 97US-0944410.

(STRA-) STRATAGENE.

George JA;

WPI; 1999-264040/22.

Uniquely tagged molecules identifiable by a unique property or
 characteristic

Example 10; Page 108; 138pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a composition comprising a mixture of
 CC different species of molecules where each species is linked to a tag
 CC that is unique to that species and that encodes at least two variable
 CC positions on that species, where the tags can be identified without the
 CC need for first isolating each of the tags prior to identification. Liquid
 CC phase hybridisation system may be used for simultaneous identification
 CC of a large subset of targets out of a very large collection of similar
 CC molecules that identify any collection of molecular species, e.g.
 CC peptides, antibodies, nucleic acids. Method bar codes collection or
 CC probes or analytes for use in a liquid phase hybridisation method. Tagged
 CC probes able to detect small changes or mutations in the target specimen.
 CC Use of molecular tags overcomes difficulties of prior art methods, e.g.
 CC the concentration of the probe would not be limited by the solid support,
 CC both the target nucleic acids and the probes can diffuse toward each
 CC other, and signal amplification through cycling reactions could occur.
 CC Sequencing DNA with tags in combination with DNA amplification techniques

CC means that there is no need for traditional sequencing methods or
 CC attaching to a solid phase, either the materials to be analysed or the
 CC tags. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 522 GCCCATGACCTGGA 536
 15 GCCCATGACCTGCA 1

AA270476/c

AA270476 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AA270476;

10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4832.

Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterization;
 amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 diagnosis; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W09954500-A2.

28-OCT-1999.

21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.

21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

(GSET) GENSET.

Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

WPI; 2000-013267/01.

Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome

Claim 8; Page 1261; 2745pp; English.

XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods for the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence listing
 CC from the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
FT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 97; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinase CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

360 CAGGCAACAAAGCA 374

17 CAGGCAACAAAGCA 3

RESULT 342

AAH58693/c

AAH58693; standard; DNA; 19 BP.

10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

CDK-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1117.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antiproliferative; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vituicide;
XX antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborethic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 153; 409pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and vituicide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH5757 to AAH52099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

304 CTGAGGCGGAGAG 318

19 CTGAGGCGGAGAG 5

RESULT 343

AAH60950/c

AAH60950; standard; DNA; 19 BP.

10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3374.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antiproliferative; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vituicide;
XX antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborethic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX kinases -

XX Example 1, Page 317, 408pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiapoptotic,
CC dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
CC ophthalmological, vulvovaginal, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCAAAAAGCA 374
DB 18 CAGTCAAAAAGCA 4

RESULT 344
AAH60951/c

ID AAH60951 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH60951;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3375.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvovaginal;
KM proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KM cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KM matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal;
KM antiapoptotic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; antisticking;
KM antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KM atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KM basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KM sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FN MO200130362-A2.

PD 03-MAY-2001.

PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US29500.

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

PA (IMMO-) IMMOSOL INC.

PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;

DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using

PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
PT kinases -

PS Example 1, Page 317, 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiapoptotic,
CC dermatological, cytoskeletal, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
CC ophthalmological, vulvovaginal, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAGGCAAAAAGCA 374
DB 17 CAGTCAAAAAGCA 3

RESULT 345
AAH63879/c

ID AAH63879 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH63879;

DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human NOV1NRA C DNA specific reverse primer of primer-probe set Ag903.

XX NOV1, transmembrane protein, NOV1NRA, neuromedin peptide; NOV1NRA;

KM gonadotropin-like protein; NOV1NRA, interleukin-1; NOV1NRA, human;

KM cytoskeletal; neuroprotective; reproductive; antiinflammatory; cancer;

KM antibacterial; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;

KM antiarthritic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS NO200140291-A2.

FN 07-JUN-2001.

PD 06-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US33029.

PF 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866.

PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252.

PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740.

PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0170252.

PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shinkets RA, Rastelli L, Zernhusen BD;

PT Mezes PS;

DR WPI: 2001-374790/39.

XX Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide
PT gonadotropin-like protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist
PT proteins, useful for treating cancer, immune response disorder,
PT metabolic function disorders
XX Examples; Page 86; 138pp; English.

CC The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human
CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),
CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides
CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are
CC used in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of
CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat a cell signaling
CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat
CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder, neurologic disorder, cancers of
CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and
CC thyroid. NOVGON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,
CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used
CC to treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response
CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,
CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AAB8377-79 represent a primer-probe set
CC A9303 specific for the NOVINTRA C nucleic acid sequence.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1522 GAGGCCATTGAGGCC 1536

DB 16 GAGTCATTCAGGCC 2

RESULT 346
ABQ74027/C
ID ABQ74027 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABQ74027;

XX 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOVINTRA C reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:100.

XX Human, transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;
KM interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;
KM IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; nocturnal;
KM cytosolic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;
KM immunosuppressive; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
KM antiasthmatic; antiallergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;
KM cell signaling disorder; hematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;
KM neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;
KM central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;
KM metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;
KM inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;
KM diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;
KM lung inflammation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX US2002068279-A1.

XX 06-JUN-2002.

XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0730617.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-169056P.
PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.
PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-170252P.
PR 12-JUN-2000; 2000US-175740P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zernhusen B;
PI Mezer P;

DR WPI: 2002-582472/62.

XX New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune
PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone,
PT and reproductive development disorders
XX Example 1; Page 37; 110pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from
CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin
CC (NOVGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),
CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have neurotropic, cytoprotective,
CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
CC cerebroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and
CC antiallergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-
CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (II) encoding them and an
CC antibody (III) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or
CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be
CC used in the treatment of a cell signaling disorder, such as, a
CC hematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be
CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,
CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate
CC or thyroid cancer. NOVGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive
CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA
CC proteins can be used in the treatment of a bone metabolism or
CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune
CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or
CC cancer. An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human
CC IL-1 epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung
CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation
CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1522 GAGGCCATTGAGGCC 1536

DB 16 GAGTCATTCAGGCC 2

RESULT 347
AEN99907
ID AEN99907 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AEN99907;

XX 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 96.

XX Human, allergic; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
KM primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200233069-A1.

XX 25-APR-2002.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP08574.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JD-0314093.
 PR (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGB-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Okayashi M, Nagaau T, Saito H;
 XX WPI; 2002-372311/40.
 DR
 XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
 PT seven genes showing different expression particularly significant
 PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
 PT applicable in screening compounds
 PS Example 6; Page 156; 165pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
 CC which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
 CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99826, in the
 CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
 CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
 CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
 CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
 CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 770 TGGACAGTGGACAG 784
 Db 5 TGGACAGTGGACAG 19
 RESULT 348
 AAA37020/c
 ID AAA37020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAA37020;
 AC
 XX 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human dyferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #282.
 DE
 XX Human; dyferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14;
 KW detection; muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;
 KW myotonic myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;
 KM screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200011016-A1.
 PN
 XX 02-MAR-2000.
 PD
 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19394.
 PF
 XX 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930.
 PR
 XX (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
 PA
 XX Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;
 PI WPI; 2000-24631/21.
 DR
 XX Dyferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. myotonic myopathy and
 PT limb girdle muscular dystrophy

XX Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.
 XX
 PS The present invention describes an isolated dyferlin DNA of 20-25
 CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
 CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038, 1392-1411,
 CC 1424-1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1745-1734, 1794-1759,
 CC 2241-2260, 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271,
 CC 4356-4375, 4665-4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5726-5735, 6035-6054,
 CC 6179-6198, 6243-6263 and 6529-6548 of the human dyferlin nucleotide
 CC sequence given in AAA36744. Dyferlin nucleotide sequences containing
 CC specific mutations can be used for diagnosing a patient, a fetus or
 CC a pre-embryo at risk of developing a dyferlin associated disorder by
 CC detecting mutations in the dyferlin gene in biological samples from
 CC patients. Alternatively, the biological sample containing genomic DNA
 CC can be incubated with a restriction enzyme, preferably BamHI, Bsp1286I,
 CC Bsp1, Bsp1, HaeIII, Bsp1286, MspI, MspI, BspI, BspI, BspI, BspI,
 CC HaeI, AluI, AclI, Bsp1286, Sall, HincII, PstI, HinfI, PstI, SmaI or
 CC PstI and the presence or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the
 CC sample is detected as an indication of the presence or absence of a
 CC particular mutation in the sample. Dyferlin polynucleotides are useful
 CC for treating hereditary muscular dystrophies such as myotonic myopathy
 CC (MM) and limb girdle muscular dystrophy-2B (LGMB-2B). MM and LGMB-2B
 CC map to the human chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers
 CC D3S292 and D2S286. The present sequence represents a primer for human
 CC dyferlin.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 747 GAACTCAGCAGCAT 761
 Db 19 GAACTCAGCAGCAT 5
 RESULT 349
 AAQ95428/c
 ID AAQ95428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAQ95428;
 AC
 XX 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Primer B (Group 3, Set A) for marker D1S243, chromosome 1.
 DE
 XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
 KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9515400-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-1995.
 PD
 XX 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US13945.
 PF
 XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-0160837.
 PR
 XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PA
 XX Levitt RC;
 PI WPI; 1995-215278/28.
 DR
 XX Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed
 PT to amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets
 PT each with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in
 PT detection of disease related genetic rearrangement

PS Disclosure; Fig 7C-2; 104pp; English.

XX The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cm intervals
CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The
CC MMS are polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in
CC automated genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond
CC to the unique DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to
CC detect each polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism
CC (ie. a difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the
CC markers can be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for
CC linkage studies. Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets,
CC each comprising labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA.
CC Group 3 primer pairs are shown in AA095417-464. The published size range
CC of the D1S243 allele is 142-170 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity
CC in the population is about 87%.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 521 AGCCGATGACCTGAGC 538

AA092160

AA092160 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA092160;

XX 11-JAN-1996 (first entry)

XX p53 detection probe, (codon 248 CGG to CTS).

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; mutant; K-ras; PCR;

XX flanking region; amplification; probe; detection; sputum; diagnosis;

XX benign; malignant; neoplasm; lung; lung cancer; head; neck; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9513397-A1.

XX 18-MAY-1995.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94WO-US12947.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93US-0152313.

XX (UTJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1995-194114/25.

XX Detecting target nucleic acid in mammalian sputum - particularly for

XX diagnosis of lung neoplasia involving mutation(s) in the K-ras

XX oncogene or p53 tumour suppressor

XX Example 1; Page 32; 122pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AA092112-211 are probes which were used in the
CC detection of a mutant p53 gene sequence. The DNA to be detected is
CC amplified using PCR and then these probes which are pref. labeled using
CC 32-P gamma-ATP are used to detect the mutant sequences. The primers and
CC probes given in AA092098-219 are used in the method of the invention for
CC detecting mammalian target DNA in sputum samples. Analysis of the
CC target DNA is also used to diagnose benign or malignant neoplasms of the
CC lung. It is also useful for screening people at high risk or for
CC monitoring progress of treatment of lung neoplasms. The method is

CC based on the discovery that mutant target DNA associated with lung
CC cancer is present at detectable levels in sputum. Cells shed into
CC sputum from head and neck cancers may also be detected.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 525 CAGGACCTGAGGCCCAT 542

AA096339

AA096339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA096339;

XX 28-FEB-1996 (first entry)

XX p53 gene hybridisation probe.

XX p53 gene; hybridisation probe; detection; tumour; cancer;

XX chemoprevention; chemotherapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9519448-A1.

XX 20-JUL-1995.

XX 13-JAN-1995; 95WO-US00657.

XX 14-JAN-1994; 94US-0181664.

XX (UTJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1995-263876/34.

XX Detection of a target neoplastic nucleic acid and treatment of

XX tumours - provides a rapid and accurate detection of mutant

XX sequences

XX Example 1; Page 38; 126pp; English.

XX AA096305-096363 are p53 gene hybridisation probes, used in the

XX development of a new method for the detection of mutant nucleotide

XX sequences associated with primary tumours. The method may be used

XX to screen high risk populations, and to monitor patients undergoing

XX chemoprevention or chemotherapy.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 525 CAGGACCTGAGGCCCAT 542

AA096339

AA096339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA096339;

06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 Primer 562-6, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 Primer: amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
 resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 Synthetic.
 WO9529259-A1.
 02-NOV-1995.
 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NI00149.
 22-APR-1994; 94EP-0201116.
 (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
 Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg JJ;
 WPI; 1995-383004/49.
 Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 Disclosure; Page 33; 48pp; English.
 The sequences given in AAT05651-53 are primers which were used to
 monitor the Arg562-Gly563 position in the factor VIII gene. A
 substitution at this activated protein C (APC) cleavage site confers
 resistance to the cleavage of factor V by APC. These primers may be
 used in an assay for the diagnosis of thrombo-embolic disease.
 Identification of the APC resistance substitution allows the design
 of new factor V based proteins which can be used for the treatment
 of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.
 Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 943 GGTGTTGAAGGATATCC 960
 1 GGTGTTGAAGGATATATCC 18
 RESULT 353
 AAT05639
 ID AAT05639 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AAT05639;
 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 Primer P8-2020AS, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 Primer: amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
 resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 Synthetic.
 WO9529259-A1.
 02-NOV-1995.
 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NI00149.
 22-APR-1994; 94EP-0201116.

(BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
 Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg JJ;
 WPI; 1995-383004/49.
 Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
 The sequences given in AAT05636-39 are primers which were used in the
 construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
 encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This
 mutation occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which
 confers resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein
 can be used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation
 cascade.
 Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 943 GGTGTTGAAGGATATCC 960
 1 GGTGTTGAAGGATATATCC 18
 RESULT 354
 AAT36458/c
 ID AAT36458 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AAT36458;
 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 Antisense primer for Bcr-Abl.
 Bcr-Abl, oncogene; Philadelphia chromosome; Phc; protein interaction;
 chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; acute myelogenous leukaemia; AML; cell;
 acute lymphocytic leukaemia; ALL; Abl gene; BCR gene; Phc-positive cell;
 protein tyrosine kinase; inhibitor; competitive substrate; bone marrow;
 therapy; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.
 Synthetic.
 WO9625520-A1.
 22-AUG-1996.
 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-US02091.
 16-FEB-1995; 95US-0390353.
 (TEXA) UNIT TEXAS SYSTEM.
 Ailinghaus RB, Barstein-lopez G, Liu J, Liu D;
 WPI; 1996-393420/39.
 Peptide fragment of Bcr-Abl, contg. Tyr phosphorylated by Bcr-Abl -
 useful to kill cells contg. the Philadelphia chromosome, esp. for
 treatment of leukaemia or for purging bone marrow
 Example 10; Page 72; 158pp; English.
 AAT36458 and AAT36459 represent amplification primers for the Bcr-Abl
 protein. Peptide fragments (such as AAM02168 and AAM02174) of the
 protein encoded by the amplified sequence are used in a composition of
 the invention. The Philadelphia chromosome (Phc) is associated with the
 bulk of chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML), acute myelogenous leukaemia

CC (AML), and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL) patients. The abnormal Phc
 CC fuses most of the ABL gene to the 5' two thirds of the BCR gene. There
 CC are three main Bcr-ABL oncoproteins, these are the p210, p185 and p160
 CC proteins. The malignant activity is due to the highly activated protein
 CC tyrosine kinase activity, and the abnormal protein interaction of the
 CC Bcr-ABL oncoproteins. The peptides inhibit the Bcr-ABL oncoprotein (by
 CC acting as competitive substrates), and bind to molecules involved in
 CC Bcr-ABL function. The peptides therefore inhibit the growth, or kill the
 CC Phc-positive cells. The peptide sequences are used in compositions to
 CC enrich Phc-negative cells, in a population that also contains
 CC Phc-positive cells, such as bone marrow. The peptides can be used to
 CC purify bone marrow samples of Phc-positive cells in patients with CMV,
 CC AML, or ALL. The purified samples are then readministered to the patient
 CC to treat the leukaemia.

SO Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 495 GGGTGGCGCGGTGATGAT 512
 DB 18 GGATGTCTCGGTGATGAT 1

RESULT 355
 AAT36459
 ID AAT36459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT36459;
 DX 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX Sense primer for Bcr-ABL.

XX Bcr-ABL; oncoprotein; Philadelphia chromosome; Phc; protein interaction;
 KM chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CMV; acute myelogenous leukaemia; AML;
 KM acute lymphocytic leukaemia; ALL; ABL gene; BCR gene; Phc-positive cell;
 KM protein tyrosine kinase; inhibitor; competitive substrate; Bone marrow;
 KM therapy; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS MO9625520-A1.

PN 22-AUG-1996.

XX 16-FEB-1996; 96MO-US02091.

XX 16-FEB-1995; 95US-0390353.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX ARLINGHAUS RB, Bernstein-Lopez G, Liu J, Lu D.

XX WPI; 1996-393420/39.

XX Peptide fragment of Bcr-ABL, contg. Tyr phosphorylated by Bcr-ABL
 PT useful to kill cells contg. the Philadelphia chromosome, esp. for
 PT treatment of leukaemia or for purging bone marrow

XX Example 10; Page 72; 159pp; English.

XX AAT36458 and AAT36459 represent amplification primers for the Bcr-ABL
 CC protein. Peptide fragments (such as AAW02168 and AAW02174) of the
 CC protein encoded by the amplified sequence are used in a composition of
 CC the invention. The Philadelphia chromosome (Phc) is associated with the
 CC bulk of chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CMV), acute myelogenous leukaemia
 CC (AML), and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL) patients. The abnormal Phc
 CC fuses most of the ABL gene to the 5' two thirds of the BCR gene. There
 CC are three main Bcr-ABL oncoproteins, these are the p210, p185 and p160
 CC proteins. The malignant activity is due to the highly activated protein

CC tyrosine kinase activity, and the abnormal protein interaction of the
 CC Bcr-ABL oncoproteins. The peptides inhibit the Bcr-ABL oncoprotein (by
 CC acting as competitive substrates), and bind to molecules involved in
 CC Bcr-ABL function. The peptides therefore inhibit the growth, or kill the
 CC Phc-positive cells. The peptide sequences are used in compositions to
 CC enrich Phc-negative cells, in a population that also contains
 CC Phc-positive cells, such as bone marrow. The peptides can be used to
 CC purify bone marrow samples of Phc-positive cells in patients with CMV,
 CC AML, or ALL. The purified samples are then readministered to the patient
 CC to treat the leukaemia.

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 495 GGGTGGCGCGGTGATGAT 512
 DB 1 GGATGTCTCGGTGATGAT 18

RESULT 356
 AAT40425
 ID AAT40425 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT40425;
 DX 20-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
 KM rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic;
 KM ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP08070896-A.

XX 19-MAR-1996.

XX 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-0210979.

XX 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-0210979.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX WPI; 1996-203171/21.

XX Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful
 PT as primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1

XX Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.

XX AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S
 CC rRNA gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the
 CC ability to metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds
 CC and is therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SO Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 986 CCTGTGTTGGCCACGGGT 1003
 DB 1 CCTTATTTCACACGGGT 18

RESULT 357
 AAV03079/c
 ID AAV03079 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV03079;
 AC
 XX 03-APR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe P1 for identifying alleles of ABO glycosyltransferase gene.
 XX
 XX ABO glycosyltransferase gene; ABO allele; polymorphic site;
 KM O allele; A allele; B allele; allele identification; detection;
 KM polymorphism; hybridization; forensic identification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP87806-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 21-JAN-1997; 97EP-0100830.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0017117.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Reynolds RL, Zangenberg GA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-395355/37.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotides for detecting polymorphisms in the ABO
 PT glycosyltransferase gene - and related vectors, used forensically to
 PT identify individuals, allowing subdivision of O and B alleles
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 13; 21pp; English.
 XX
 CC Detection probes AAV03079-80 were used to identify allelic sequence
 CC variants present in the amplified ABO glycosyltransferase gene
 CC fragment (AAV03071-72). Probes AAV03079-80 identify the nucleotides
 CC present at the polymorphic sites at positions 32 and 33 of AAV03070.
 CC Probe P1 (AAV03079) is detects alleles which have an A at position 29,
 CC an A at position 32, and a T at position 33. Probe P2 (AAV03080) detects
 CC alleles which have a G at positions 29 and 32, and a C at position 33.
 CC The method is especially used to identify individuals for forensic
 CC purposes.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 599 GTGAGATCATCTGGGCT 616
 DB 18 GTGAGATCATCTGGGCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 359
 AAC58054/c
 ID AAC58054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 XX AAC58054;
 AC
 XX 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human PRO1788 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:76.
 DE
 XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; proliferation; cancer;
 KM identification; tumorigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridization;
 KM probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200053750-A1.
 XX

PD 14-SEP-2000.
 XX
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28551.
 PF
 XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US05028.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.
 PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28634.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Botstein D, Gurdard A, Gurney AL, Roy MA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-594320/56.
 DR
 XX Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit
 PT the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO
 PT polypeptide activity or expression -
 XX
 PS Example 20; Page 123; 226pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human
 CC protein (I) selected from: PRO381; PRO1269; PRO1410; PRO1755; PRO1780;
 CC PRO3434; PRO1927; PRO3567; PRO1295; PRO1303; PRO4344; PRO4354;
 CC PRO4397; PRO4407; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO2038; and PRO2262. (I) has
 CC anticancer activity and can be used to diagnose tumors in mammals, by
 CC detecting complex formation when the antibody is contacted with test
 CC cells. Increased expression of genes encoding (I) can also be detected
 CC to diagnose tumors. Agents which inhibit the activity of (I),
 CC especially the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which
 CC hybridizes to genes encoding (I), can be used to inhibit tumor growth,
 CC preferably by inducing cell death. Methods from the present invention
 CC can be used to identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity
 CC of (I). AAC58019 to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridization
 CC probes used in examples from the present invention for human PRO
 CC sequences. AAC58103 to AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human
 CC PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 ACAACTCCGACTCTGGGC 721
 DB 18 ACAAGTGGACTCTGGGC 1
 XX
 RESULT 359
 AAA48767/c
 ID AAA48767 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 XX AAA48767;
 AC
 XX 08-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human G-alpha-16 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 20824.
 DE
 XX Human; G-alpha-16; G protein; cytosolic; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM cancer; inflammation; infection; antisense inhibition; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200032817-A1.
 PD
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19613.
 PF
 XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205143.
 PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Cowsert LM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-412354/35.
 XX
 XX A new antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of human
 PT G-alpha-16 and treating, preventing or delaying infections,
 PT inflammation or hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer -
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 72; 100pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used to
 CC modulate expression of G-alpha-16. G-alpha-16 is a human G protein which
 CC interacts differentially with several receptor types including members
 CC of the opioid and chemokine receptor families. A series of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides have been designed to target different regions of the
 CC human G-alpha-16 RNA. They may be used to inhibit the expression of
 CC G-alpha-16 in human cells and tissues and thus to treat diseases
 CC associated with G-alpha-16, such as hyperproliferative disorders,
 CC especially cancer. Infections, inflammation or tumour formation can
 CC be prevented or delayed. The compounds can be used in research and
 CC diagnostics in sandwich and other assays.
 CC Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and may be
 CC either an oligodeoxynucleotide or a chimeric oligonucleotide
 CC containing 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a decoy gap. The ISIS
 CC number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 746 AGAATCATGACGAGATCC 763
 XX |||||
 XX 18 AGGAGATCAACGAGATCC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 360
 XX AAD1875/c
 XX ID AAD1875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD1875;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT-PCR primer #2.
 XX
 XX Proliferation arrest transcription factor; PAF; cytosolic;
 XX KM vaccine; antioncogeny; cancer; mitosis inhibitor; gene therapy;
 XX KM reverse transcription; DHFR; dihydrofolate reductase; RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 XX
 XX EP1130096-A1.
 XX
 XX 05-SEP-2001.
 XX
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0400588.
 XX
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0400588.
 XX
 XX (INRM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX
 XX Crisant-1aasiaz P;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-608197/70.
 XX
 XX Novel proliferation arrest transcription factor polypeptide useful for
 PT inhibiting the proliferation of, stimulating differentiation of, and/or
 PT stimulating the establishment of quiescent state in, cell population -

XX Claim 17; Page 11; 53pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to quail proliferation arrest transcription
 CC factor (PAF) protein comprising a sequence of leucine zipper domain type
 CC at the N-terminus, a basic domain type at C-terminus and a nuclearisation
 CC signal type and/or coupled to a compound which performs nuclearisation
 CC of PAF into at least one cell of cell population. PAF sequences are
 CC useful for inhibiting the proliferation of a cell population, stimulating
 CC the differentiation of a cell population, and/or establishment of a
 CC quiescent stage in a cell population. They are useful as vaccines.
 CC They are useful as stabilisation agent for stabilising the interaction
 CC between a DNA molecule and a transcription factor or modulator. A complex
 CC comprising PAF is useful in antioncogeny, such as p53. A product which
 CC is capable of binding to PAF is useful for diagnosing a cancerous state.
 CC A drug nuclearisation vector comprising PAF is useful for the treatment
 CC of the nucleus of a cell, e.g. for inhibiting mitosis, such as the p53
 CC antioncogene. PAF antisense sequences are useful in gene therapy. The
 CC present sequence is dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT
 CC (reverse transcription)-PCR primer used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1395 CTATGCCAGTACGTCTT 1412
 XX |||||
 XX 18 CTGTCTCTGATGCTCT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 361
 XX AAS07309
 XX ID AAS07309 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS07309;
 XX
 XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX CPS1/TEB1 genomic DNA sequencing primer FP11.
 XX
 XX CPS1; peptide synthetase; peptide toxin; fungal pathogen;
 XX KM corn crop infection; ss; sequencing primer; FP11.
 XX
 XX Cochliobolus heterostrophus.
 XX
 XX WO200138489-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US32227.
 XX
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0448215.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Yoder OC, Turgeon BC, Lu S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-367672/38.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule from a plant pathogen useful in
 PT preventing plant pathogenic infections -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 54; 132pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence a
 CC genomic clone from Cochliobolus heterostrophus which contains the CPS1
 CC and TEB1 peptide synthetase genes. CPS1 is an enzyme thought to be
 CC involved in the production of peptide toxins, which are involved in the
 CC pathogenic infection of corn crops. The nucleic acids and proteins can be
 CC used as targets for anti-fungal compounds to prevent fungal corn

XX 27-SEP-2001.
 XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB00578.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-191738P.
 XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 XX Yaennaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
 PI Well D;
 DR WPI; 2001-611499/70.
 XX Novel human gene Ocoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
 PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
 PT gene, implicated in deafness -
 XX
 XX Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
 CC sequence (ii) encoded by a novel human gene, ocoferlin (OTOF) or
 CC the long human ocoferlin isoform in brain. (i) was identified as
 CC underlying an autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is
 CC thus useful for detecting deafness disease in humans and for
 CC characterizing the functions of proteins and genes encoding them in
 CC auditory function. AAS95022-AAS95248 represent human and mouse
 CC ocoferlin coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1068 CTGCAGGTTCTAGTCCGCC 1085
 DB 18 CTGCAGGATCTACTGCCGCC 1
 RESULT 365
 ABS68433
 ID ABS68433 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS68433;
 XX
 DT 19-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequencing primer #24 for fungal DNA flanking RRM1 insertion site.
 XX
 KW Fungal pathogen; peptide synthetase gene cluster; iron reductase;
 KW permease; major facilitator superfamily transporter; MFS transporter;
 KW anti-fungal agent; fungicide; pathogenic fungi; plant pathogen; CPS1;
 KW animal pathogen; fungal infection; wild grass; cereal; corn; mycocide;
 KW leaf spot maize; immunocompromised vertebrate; pneumonia; arthritis;
 KW military disease; bone infection; joint infection; skin disease;
 KW assephagitis; vaginitis; onychomycosis; inflammation; urinary tract;
 KW kidney; liver; brain; gastrointestinal tract; lung; fungicidal;
 KW mycocidal; antirheumatic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; CoA ligase;
 KW sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Cochliobolus heterostrophus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO20024244-A2.
 PD 30-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US43381.
 XX
 PR 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-252649P.
 XX

PR 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-252732P.
 XX
 XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA (YODER/) YODER O.
 PA (TORG/) TURGEON B G.
 PA (LUSG/) LU S.
 XX
 PI Yoder O, Turgeon BG, Lu S;
 DR WPI; 2002-666824/71.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules comprising fungal, e.g. Cochliobolus
 PT heterostrophus, genes from a peptide synthetase gene cluster, useful
 PT for identifying anti-fungal agents for treating fungal infections such
 PT as pneumonia and arthritis -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 189; 315pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising
 CC fungal, e.g. Cochliobolus heterostrophus, genes from a peptide
 CC synthetase gene cluster, encoding e.g. an iron reductase and/or
 CC a permease, or a major facilitator superfamily (MFS) transporter
 CC protein. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for
 CC identifying a novel fungicidal or mycocidal mode of action which
 CC permits rapid discovery of novel inhibitors of gene products that
 CC are useful as fungicides or mycocides. Anti-fungal agents identified
 CC using the polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the invention,
 CC and antisense DNA are useful as fungicides to suppress the growth of
 CC pathogenic fungi. The fungal pathogens include plant pathogens such
 CC as Septoria tritici, or Cochliobolus heterostrophus, or animal pathogens
 CC such as Candida albicans. The anti-fungal agents are useful for
 CC treating fungal infections in plants such as wild grasses or cereals
 CC (e.g. corn). For example they can be used to treat a disease called
 CC leaf spot maize caused by the pathogen C. heterostrophus. The
 CC anti-fungal agents are particularly useful for treating fungal
 CC infections of vertebrates, including immunocompromised vertebrates,
 CC for e.g. pneumonia, arthritis, military disease, bone and joint
 CC infection, skin disease, assephagitis, vaginitis, onychomycosis, and
 CC inflammation of the urinary tract, kidney, liver, brain,
 CC gastrointestinal tract and lung. ABS68410-ABS68443 represent
 CC sequencing primers used to sequence C. heterostrophus DNA flanking
 CC the RRM1 vector insertion site in the examples of the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1431 CCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1448
 DB 1 CCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 18
 RESULT 366
 ABS706248/c
 ID ABS706248 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS706248;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic DNA selling system - related oligonucleotide 53.
 XX
 KW Synthetic DNA selling system; Internet; ss; purchase order menu;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; MHC.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2002074089-A.
 XX

PD 12-MAR-2002.
 XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0259715.
 XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0259715.
 PR (CANO) CANON KK.
 PA WPI; 2002-492955/53.
 DR Synthetic DNA selling system using the Internet, displays purchase
 XX order menu to orderer's terminal and initiates production of selected
 PT DNA for the successful bidder.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 22pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention comprises a synthetic DNA selling system using the
 CC Internet. The system displays a purchase order menu display, with the
 CC number of base sequences of DNA from which the orderer selects a DNA. The
 CC order information is transmitted to a successful bidder side server which
 CC orders for production and delivery of selected synthetic DNA. The system
 CC of the invention is useful for marketing synthetic DNAs of different base
 CC sequences and concentrations according to the desire of the user,
 CC especially genes concerned with human major histocompatibility complex
 CC (MHC). Oligonucleotides A8706196 - A8706278 are used in the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 526 ATGACCTGAGCTCAGC 543
 DB 18 ATGACCTGAGCTCAGC 1
 RESULT 367
 A8704727/C
 ID A8704727 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX A8704727;
 AC A8704727;
 XX 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX End-labelled probe array production method-related oligonucleotide 34.
 XX End-labelled probe array production; probe; ss; target substance capture.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX JP2002153284-A.
 XX 28-MAY-2002.
 XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 PR (CANO) CANON KK.
 PA WPI; 2002-552742/59.
 DR Preparation of an end-labelled probe array, for capturing a target
 PT substance -
 XX Example 1; Page 5; 25pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention comprises a method for the synthesis of an end-labelled
 CC probe array - in which part of a probe for capturing a target substance
 CC is fixed at a plural of the matrix sites on the surface of a probe array
 CC substrate. In the method of the invention the units for constituting the
 CC probe are combined successively and, at the final stage of the successive

CC synthesis, a labelling substance is combined to the end of the probe and
 CC extended to a desired chain length. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for the production of a probe array. The present DNA sequence represents
 CC an oligonucleotide that was used in an example of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 526 ATGACCTGAGCTCAGC 543
 DB 18 ATGACCTGAGCTCAGC 1
 RESULT 368
 A8K86078
 ID A8K86078 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX A8K86078;
 AC A8K86078;
 XX 03-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human retinoblastoma protein mRNA sense oligonucleotide.
 XX Human retinoblastoma protein; Rb; cytostatic; cancer; apoptosis;
 XX mycolactone; antisense; breast cancer; bladder cancer; skin cancer;
 XX stomach cancer; liver cancer; colon cancer; oral cavity cancer;
 XX lymphoma; leukemia; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200241888-A1.
 XX 30-MAY-2002.
 XX 23-NOV-2001; 2001WO-KR02026.
 XX 23-NOV-2000; 2000KR-0070089.
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000KR-0080184.
 X (BIOG-) BIOGENIA CO LTD.
 XX Lee T;
 XX WPI; 2002-508397/54.
 DR Anticancer agent useful for treatment of cancer e.g. of skin,
 XX comprising mycolactone -
 PT Example 4; Fig 5; 44pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone.
 CC Also included for is an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone and
 CC antisense inhibitors of retinoblastoma (Rb) protein expression. The
 CC anticancer agent is used for the treatment of cancers such as breast,
 CC bladder, skin, stomach, liver, colon and oral cavity, lymphoma and
 CC leukemia. The anticancer agent induces apoptotic death of cancer
 CC cells and the Rb inhibitor increases the apoptosis-inducing activity of
 CC mycolactone even in Rb-positive cancer cells. The agent is specific to
 CC cancers in which Rb proteins are optionally expressed and mycolactone
 CC shows very strong anticancer effect in vitro as well as in vivo.
 CC The present sequence is a control sense oligonucleotide which
 CC represents bases 137-154 of the human mRNA for retinoblastoma protein.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 971 TCGGCGCTCCCAAAACC 988

Db 1 TCAATGCCGCCCAAAACCC 18

RESULT 369
ID ABR6080/c
ABR6080 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABR6080;

XX 03-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human retinoblastoma protein mRNA antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Human; retinoblastoma protein; Rb; cytosolic; cancer; apoptosis;

XX mycolactone; antisense; breast cancer; bladder cancer; skin cancer;

XX stomach cancer; liver cancer; colon cancer; oral cavity cancer;

XX lymphoma; leukemia; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200241688-A1.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 23-NOV-2001; 2001WO-KR02026.

XX 23-NOV-2000; 2000KR-0070089.

XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000KR-0080184.

XX (BIOG-) BIOGENIA CO LTD.

XX Lee T;

XX WPI; 2002-508397/54.

XX Anticancer agent useful for treatment of cancer e.g. of skin,

XX comprising mycolactone -

XX Claim 5; Fig 5; 4pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone.

XX Also included for is an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone and

XX antisense inhibitors of retinoblastoma (Rb) protein expression. The

XX anticancer agent is used for the treatment of cancers such as breast,

XX bladder, skin, stomach, liver, colon and oral cavity, lymphoma and

XX leukemia. The anticancer agent induces apoptotic death of cancer

XX cells and the Rb inhibitor increases the apoptosis-inducing activity of

XX mycolactone even in Rb-positive cancer cells. The agent is specific to

XX cancers in which Rb proteins are optionally expressed and mycolactone

XX shows very strong anticancer effect in vitro as well as in vivo.

XX The present sequence is the antisense oligonucleotide which

XX targets bases 137-154 of the human mRNA for retinoblastoma protein.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 971 TCGTGGCTCCCAAAACCC 988

XX 18 TCAATGCCGCCCAAAACCC 1

XX RESULT 370

XX ABR9780/c

XX ID ABR9780 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABR9780;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DB DNA probe #34 for use in an oligonucleotide array.

XX Human; probe; array; oligonucleotide detection; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2002065274-A.

XX 05-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263395.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263395.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX WPI; 2002-474199/51.

XX Detection of an object component in a sample using an oligonucleotide

XX as detecting probe -

XX Example 3; Page 19; 25pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a complex formed

XX between a probe and its complement. The method is used for detecting a

XX complex formed between an oligonucleotide of known base sequence and a

XX complementary probe, and for evaluating if the sequence is contained in

XX a liquid sample, or the level of binding by using the oligonucleotide as

XX the detecting probe. The sequence represents a probe used in the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 526 ATGACCTGGAAGCTGATC 543

XX 18 ATGACCTGGAAGCTGATC 1

XX RESULT 371

XX ABR72472/c

XX ID ABR72472 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABR72472;

XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Sample oligonucleotide #34 for analyzing nucleic acid base sequence.

XX Nucleic acid base sequence analysis; DNA diagnosis; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200233068-A1.

XX 25-APR-2002.

XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP07244.

XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP07244.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX Yamamoto N, Okamoto T, Suzuki T;

XX WPI; 2002-372310/40.

XX Screening an unknown base sequence at a defined site of a target

XX single-stranded nucleic acid for use in DNA diagnosis and therapy,

XX comprises a DNA chip, fluorescence yield and pattern-based method -

XX Example 1; Page 13; 53pp; Japanese.

PS The present invention relates to a method of analyzing an unknown
CC nucleic acid base sequence. The method comprises preparing a probe
CC array, hybridizing with the probe array, measuring the fluorescence
CC yield in the reaction, obtaining a template pattern, producing a sample
CC pattern, and comparing the sample pattern with the template pattern.
CC The method is useful for specifying an unknown base sequence at a
CC defined site of a target single-stranded nucleic acid, which is useful
CC for analyzing a nucleic acid base sequence. The method is applicable
CC in DNA diagnosis and therapy, and is useful in medicine and biology.
CC Measuring the fluorescence yield allows the detection of a one-base
CC mismatch which can be considered to produce high detection accuracy.
CC The hybrid pattern of the DNA probe is used so the difference in
CC thermostability is less important, and the judgement on each spot can
CC be reliably carried out. ABL52901-ABL52902 represent sample
CC origin nucleotides used in the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 526 ATGACCTGAGGCTC 543

DB 18 ATGACCTGAGGCTC 1

RESULT 372

ABL59669/c

ABL59669 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL59669;

XX 18-UTL-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO:34.

XX Simultaneous determination; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JF2002065299-A.

PD 05-MAR-2002.

PF 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263505.

PR 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263505.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

DR WPI; 2002-397662/43.

PT Simultaneous testing of the reactivity of a sample with other different
PT samples, comprising applying to the two samples to a substrate
PT comprising divided matrices -

PS Example 1; Page 11; 24pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining simultaneously
CC the reactivity of a first sample with other samples, in which the second
CC to the 2 plus nth (n is not less than 1) samples having different
CC properties are arranged independently on a substrate, on whose surface
CC the first sample is already present, and the reactivities between the
CC first sample and each of the second to the 2 plus n-th samples are
CC determined. Also described is a tissue sample matrix in which several
CC samples from different sources are present on each matrix divided on a
CC substrate. The method is used for determining simultaneously the
CC reactivity of a first sample with several other differing samples.
CC ABL59636 to ABL59701 represent oligonucleotide probes used in an example

CC from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 526 ATGACCTGAGGCTC 543

DB 18 ATGACCTGAGGCTC 1

RESULT 373

ABL52901

ABL52901 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL52901;

XX 25-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Mutant cutinase PCR primer AM35.

XX Cutinase; enzyme; EC 3.1.1.74; lipolytic enzyme; cutin; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200192502-A1.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 22-MAY-2001; 2001WO-DK00350.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000DK-0000861.

PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000DK-0001577.

PR 24-NOV-2000; 2000DK-0001772.

PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001DK-0000100.

PA (NOVO) NOVOZYMES AS.

PI Svendsen A, Glad SOS, Fukuyama S, Matsui T;

XX WPI; 2002-216714/27.

XX Variant of parent fungal cutinase for enzymatic hydrolysis of cyclic
PT oligomers of poly(ethylene terephthalate), comprises a substitution of
PT amino acid residues corresponding to positions of Humicola insolens
PT cutinase -

PS Example 1; Page 39; 41pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to wild-type mature cutinase from Humicola
CC insolens strain DSM 1800 (AAM48435), which was used to generate mutant
CC cutinases (ABH76827-ABH76857). Cutinases (EC 3.1.1.74) are lipolytic
CC enzymes capable of hydrolyzing the substrate cutin. The mutant cutinases
CC have improved thermostability, and are used for enzymatic hydrolysis
CC of cyclic oligomers of poly(ethylene terephthalate), e.g. in the
CC finishing of yarn or fabric from poly(ethylene terephthalate) fibers. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used during the construction
CC of the cutinase mutants.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 TTGCTGCTCCCAAAAC 987

DB 1 TTGAGCGTCCCAAAAC 18

RESULT 374

ABL54934/c
ID ABL54934 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL54934;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor gene p53 probe #34.
XX
KW Human; p53; probe; variation detection; DNA array; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN BP184467-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2002.
XX
PP 31-AUG-2001; 2001EP-0307415.
XX
PR 31-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0263396.
XX
PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX
PI Yamamoto N, Okamoto T, Tanaka S, Suzuki T;
XX
DR WP1; 2002-271043/32.
XX
FT Screening for gene variation by using DNA array in which probes giving
PT strong signals forming hybrids with normal sequence, and probes having
PT sequences expected to form hybrids with variants are separately
PT arranged -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 6; 22pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents a one-base mismatch probe designed to detect a
CC variation a specific base in the p53 gene sequence. The invention relates
CC to a novel method for screening for a variation in a nucleic acid
CC sequence. The method involves using a DNA array in which a group of
CC probes which will give strong signals forming hybrids with a normal gene
CC sequence, and a group of probes having sequences expected to form hybrids
CC with gene variants are separately arranged. The method is useful for
CC screening for the presence or absence of variation in a nucleic acid
CC sequence. The method is also useful for mass screening to determine
CC rapidly the presence or absence of a gene variation without need of an
CC expensive apparatus and a complex analysis.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 526 ATGACCTGAGGCTCATC 543
DB 18 ATGACCTGAGGCTCATC 1
XX
RESULT 375
AAS99516
ID AAS99516 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS99516;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium species identification additional probe #1.
XX
KW Drug resistance detection; mycobacterial species identification; probe;
KM oligonucleotide chip; rpoB; sputum; blood; cerebrospinal fluid; ss;
KM primer.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
OS Mycobacterium africanum.

OS Mycobacterium bovis.
OS Mycobacterium intracellulare.
OS Mycobacterium Kansaii.
XX
PN W0200192573-A1.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PP 30-MAY-2001; 2001KO-KR00904.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000KR-0029369.
XX
PA (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CO LTD.
XX
PI Kim H, Kim N, Yoon S, Kim J, Park M;
XX
DR WP1; 2002-075472/10.
XX
FT Kit for mycobacterial species identification and drug resistance
PT detection, has oligonucleotide chip with species identification probe,
PT a mycobacterial drug-resistance detection probe, and its contrast group
PT probe -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a diagnostic kit for mycobacterial species
CC identification and drug resistance detection comprising an
CC oligonucleotide chip including a species identification probe, a
CC mycobacterial drug-resistance detection probe, a contrast group probe
CC corresponding to each drug resistance detection probe, and a marker for
CC detecting a hybridisation of the oligonucleotide chip, and a specimen. The
CC identification probe is comprised of species-specific DNA sequences of
CC mycobacterial rpoB gene and the detection probe is comprised of one or
CC more modified codons of mycobacterial rpoB gene. The method involves
CC amplifying rpoB gene fragments of specimen by Polymerase Chain Reaction
CC (PCR) and discriminating species by fluorescent intensity corresponding
CC to a particular species. The specimen is preferably uncentrifuged sputum,
CC blood or cerebrospinal fluid of a patient. Sequences AAS99478-AAS99569
CC represent mycobacterium species identification probes and primers of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1233 GCAAGCTGAGGCTCATC 1250
DB 1 GCAAGCTGAGGCTCATC 18
XX
RESULT 376
ABL43198/c
ID ABL43198 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL43198;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:242.
XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
KM genome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR

XX Arraying genome clones -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 9; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected results; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 CC

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 CCATGACTGCTCTGTGA 1228
 DB 18 CCAGAGCTGCACGTGA 1

XX RESULT 377
 XX ABL4460/C
 XX ID ABL4460 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABL4460;
 XX

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1704.
 XX

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 XX genome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX

XX JP2001321190-A.
 XX

XX 20-NOV-2001.
 XX

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
 XX

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
 XX

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX

XX Arraying genome clones -
 XX

XX Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected results; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 CC

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 521 AGCCATGACCTGAGAC 538
 DB 18 AGTCATGACCTGAGAC 1

XX RESULT 378
 XX ABX12464
 XX ID ABX12464 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABX12464;
 XX

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX

XX Coxsackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain VD2921, PCR primer 2413.
 XX

XX Coxsackie virus strain VD2921; diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4;
 XX CBV-4; strain VD2921; VP1; VP2; VP3; VP4; P2A; P2B; P3A; P3B;
 XX P3C; P3D; diabetogenic enterovirus; beta cell loss;
 XX blindness; renal failure; leg amputation; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

XX Coxsackievirus.
 XX

XX WO2002103060-A2.
 XX

XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX

XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002MO-1B03278.
 XX

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001SB-0002198.
 XX

XX (INNO-) INNOVENTUS PROJECT AB.
 XX

XX Tuvemo HT, Friek GE, Yin H;
 XX

XX WPI; 2003-278229/27.
 XX

XX Polymerase chain reaction and primers for detecting nucleic acids from
 XX the diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4 strain VD2921 -
 XX

XX Example 5; Page 44; 79pp; English.
 XX

XX The invention describes a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and primers
 XX

CC for detecting nucleic acids from the diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4
 CC (CBV-4) strain VD2921, (particularly VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, P2A, P2B, P2C,
 CC P3A, P3B, P3C and P3D nucleic acids). The methods and primers are used
 CC for the detection of CBV-4 strain VD2921 which is associated with
 CC diabetes (diabetogenic enterovirus). Early detection of the diabetes
 CC e.g. detection of diabetogenic enteroviral RNA in peripheral mononuclear
 CC cells, can improve prognosis by allowing treatment e.g. with antiviral
 CC drugs, to prevent further loss of beta cells and severe long term
 CC consequences of diabetes including blindness, renal failure and leg
 CC amputations. This sequence represents a primer used to determine the
 CC genomic structure of diabetogenic coxsackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain
 CC VD2921.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 221 TGTCTTCACATGATGGA 238
 DB 1 TGTCTTCACATGATGGA 18

RESULT 379
 AB22493
 ID AB22493 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AB22493;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human p21 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:17.

XX
 KW Recombinant adenovirus vector; adenovirus; adenoviral; tumour suppressor;
 KW E2 protein; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; cervical cancer;
 KW cellular senescence inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 FN WO200295042-A1.

XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX
 PE 21-MAY-2002; 2002MO-KR00962.

XX
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001KR-0027673.

XX
 PA (AMIN-) AMINOGEN CO LTD.

XX
 PI Hwang B, Lee C;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140376/13.

XX
 FT New recombinant adenovirus vector in which a tumor-suppressor gene is
 XX inserted, useful for the treatment of terminal-stage cervical cancer -

XX
 PS Example 10; Page 42; 43pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a recombinant adenovirus vector (I) for
 CC the treatment of cancer. (I) comprises an expression cassette consisting
 CC of a replication origin, an immediate early promoter of human
 CC cytomegalovirus, an E2 gene and a polyadenylation signal. Also described:
 CC (1) a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cancer, comprising
 CC (1) as an active component; (2) an adenovirus clone obtained by
 CC transfecting a packaging cell line with (1); and (3) a cell line in which
 CC cellular senescence is induced by infection with (1). (I) has cytostatic
 CC activity and can be used in gene therapy. The pharmaceutical composition,
 CC containing the recombinant adenovirus vector of the present invention,
 CC is useful for the treatment of cancer (in particular cervical cancer).
 CC The cell line is used in selecting substances inhibiting cellular
 CC senescence. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human

CC p21 gene, which is used in an example from the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CATGATCAATGGAATTC 842
 DB 1 CATGATCAATGGAATTC 18

RESULT 380

ABT13534
 ID ABT13534 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC ABT13534;

XX
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #62.

XX
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.

XX
 OS Unidentified.

XX
 FN WO200277222-A1.

XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX
 PE 13-MAR-2002; 2002MO-JP02372.

XX
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0070940.

XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.

XX
 FI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;

XX
 DT WPI; 2003-018922/01.

XX
 FT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 XX expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 XX regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 XX cancer -

XX
 PS Claim 19; Page 63; 101pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 704 ACAACTCCGACTGAGGC 721
 DB 1 ACACTTCGACTGAGGC 18

RESULT 381
 ABC46258/c
 ID ABC46258 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX	AC	ABC646258;
XX	DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46275 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
XX	KM	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX	KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	KX	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	PN	M0200177384-A2.
XX	PD	18-OCT-2001.
XX	PF	06-APR-2001; 2001MO-IB00713.
XX	PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX	PA	(BPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX	PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX	WP	WIPO; 2001-657177/75.
XX	PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX	FT	designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX	FT	methylation status -
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID 46275; 29pp + Sequence listing; German.	
CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic	
CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)	
CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a	
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The	
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.	
CC	ABE00010-ABF99989, ABE00010-ABF99989, ABE00010-ABF99989 and	
CC	ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.	
CC	NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at	
CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.	
SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;	
Matches 13; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
CY	387 CAACAAGCACC 399 	
Db	13 CAACAAGCACC 1	
RESULT 382		
ID	ABC646259 standard; DNA; 13 BP.	
XX	AC	ABC646259;
XX	DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46276 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
XX	KM	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX	KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	KX	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS	Homo sapiens.	

```

XX MN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PP 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX P1 Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PR designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status
XX PS
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX CC ABO00010-ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX CC ABI00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.04; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 387 CAACACGACACG 399
XX |||||
XX 1 CAACACGACACG 13
DB
XX
RESULT 383
XX AEH20474
XX ID AEH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC AEH20474;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX
XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX
XX methylation status
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX
XX ABO00010-ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX
XX ABI00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.04; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 387 CAACACGACACG 399
XX |||||
XX 1 CAACACGACACG 13
XX
XX
XX RESULT 383
XX AEH20474
XX ID AEH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC AEH20474;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX
XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX
XX methylation status
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX
XX ABO00010-ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX
XX ABI00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.04; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 387 CAACACGACACG 399
XX |||||
XX 1 CAACACGACACG 13
XX
XX
XX RESULT 383
XX AEH20474
XX ID AEH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC AEH20474;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
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XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX
XX methylation status
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX
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XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
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XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX
XX ABO00010-ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX
XX ABI00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
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XX
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.04; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 387 CAACACGACACG 399
XX |||||
XX 1 CAACACGACACG 13
XX
XX
XX RESULT 383
XX AEH20474
XX ID AEH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC AEH20474;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
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XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
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XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX
XX methylation status
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
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XX
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XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX
XX ABO00010-ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX
XX ABI00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.04; Pred. No. 2,1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 387 CAACACGACACG 399
XX |||||
XX 1 CAACACGACACG 13
XX
XX
XX RESULT 383
XX AEH20474
XX ID AEH20474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC AEH20474;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-1019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX
XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX
XX methylation status
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

```


CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC poriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-rat RNA. Specifically NNCs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC poriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nucleases and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NNCs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CATTGCTCCCA 1568
 DB 1 CAUACGCCCAA 13

RESULT 386
 AAX33153
 ID AAX33153 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAX33153;
 DT 24-UDN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Beta-galactosidase targeting peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:27.

DE Beta-galactosidase targeting peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:27.
 KM Beta-galactosidase; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; antibacterial;
 KM growth inhibition; antibiotic; bacteria; infection; disinfectant; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..15
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "N-acetyl (2-aminoethyl) glycine backbone"
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "g is attached to an amidated lysine residue
 FT e.g. -g-Lys-NH2"

XX NO9913893-A1.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-0619199.

XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-0932140.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX (NTEL/) NITELSEN P E.

XX Good L, Nielsen PE;

XX WPI; 1999-254325/21.

XX Killing or inhibiting bacterial growth by using a peptide nucleic
 PT acid

XX Example 21; Page 34; 97DP; English.

XX A method has been developed for killing or inhibiting the growth of
 CC bacteria by contacting the bacteria with a peptide nucleic acid (PNA).
 CC The PNA is targeted to messenger or ribosomal RNA. The antibacterial
 CC composition has bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties. The PNA can

CC be used to treat a mammal suffering from a bacterial infection where the
 CC PNA is complementary to a region of ribosomal RNA and of mRNA of the
 CC bacteria. Further treatment may include concurrent treatment with an
 CC antibiotic. The PNA can also be used as a method of disinfection by
 CC selecting an object to be disinfected, contacting the object with PNA
 CC (in solution) and rinsing the object with a sterile liquid to remove the
 CC PNA. The invention provides new ways of tackling bacterial infections
 CC which have become resistant to frequently used antibiotics. The present
 CC sequence represents a PNA from an example of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 554 CATTGCTCCCA 566
 DB 2 CATTGCTCCCA 14

RESULT 387
 AAL39516/C
 ID AAL39516 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAL39516;
 DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX CCBP2 detecting ASO primer SEQ ID NO 43.

DE CCBP2 detecting ASO primer SEQ ID NO 43.
 KM Chemokine binding protein 2; CCBP2; CCBP2 protein isoform; gene therapy;
 KM polymorphic gene variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; primer;
 KM PCR; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200232926-A2.

XX 25-APR-2002.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US42685.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-239638P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCB PHARM INC.

XX Armstrong B, Kazemi A, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2002-435524/46.

XX New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the chemokine binding
 PT protein 2 (CCBP2) gene, useful for studying CCBP2 functions, and for
 PT treating disorders affected by expression or function of the CCBP2
 PT isogene

XX Claim 14; Page 14; 84dp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising genes and
 CC haplotypes of the chemokine binding protein 2 (CCBP2) gene. Polymorphic
 CC variants of the CCBP2 gene are useful in studying the expression and
 CC function of CCBP2, and in expressing CCBP2 proteins for use in screening
 CC candidate drugs for treating diseases associated with CCBP2 activity.
 CC Polynucleotides comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be
 CC used for therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from
 CC expression or increased expression of a particular CCBP2 protein isoform,
 CC or an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the
 CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and
 CC output of several steps in drug discovery and development process,
 CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase
 CC clinical trials. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to
 CC treat disorders related to the CCBP2 gene by gene therapy. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a preferred ASO primer for detecting

XX WO200155170-A1.
 XX 02-AUG-2001.
 XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02680.
 XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178185.
 XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 XX Liang P;
 XX WPI; 2001-502627/55.
 XX Human Mob-5 proteins and nucleic acids, useful as markers for early
 XX diagnosis of cancer, in determining the effectiveness of an anti-cancer
 XX therapy, or in screening for agents having anti-cancer activity -
 XX Example; Page 50; 93pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for generating rat
 XX Mob-5 coding region DNA without its N-terminal signal peptide. The mob-5
 XX is an early target gene of oncogenic h-ras. The Mob-5 proteins are useful
 XX as potential diagnostic markers for early diagnosis of cancer, in
 XX determining the effectiveness of an anti-cancer therapy and in screening
 XX for an agent having anti-cancer activity. The antibodies can be used in
 XX diagnosis, treatment or vaccination, and in monitoring levels of Mob-5
 XX in human tissues or secretions.
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 528 GACCCCTGAAGCTC 540
 XX |||||
 XX 16 GACCTCAAGCTC 4
 XX
 XX RESULT 391
 XX ABL46313
 XX ID ABL46313 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX ABL46313;
 XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:280.
 XX Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
 XX characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
 XX PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX MO200198537-A2.
 XX 27-DEC-2001.
 XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.
 XX 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.
 XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.
 XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Veneri IT;
 XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.

PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises
 PT identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension
 PT product under amplification conditions -
 XX Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 XX with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 XX secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 XX acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 XX that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 XX which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 XX from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 XX clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 XX of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 XX rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL603 to ABL4637 represent
 XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1088 TGTTCCTCTCCCA 1100
 XX |||||
 XX 4 TGTTCCTCTCCCA 16
 XX
 XX RESULT 392
 XX AAX35494/C
 XX ID AAX35494 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX35494;
 XX 07-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Bumper primer CTPr8.BL used to detect the Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Detection; Chlamydia trachomatis infection; inclusion conjunctivitis;
 XX infant pneumonitis; urethritis; lymphogranuloma venereum; trachoma;
 XX blindness; cryptic plasmid; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX EP915170-A1.
 XX 12-MAY-1999.
 XX 03-NOV-1998; 98EP-0120805.
 XX 04-NOV-1997; 97US-0963927.
 XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
 XX Berger DM, Foxall PA;
 XX WPI; 1999-265941/23.
 XX Detecting the cryptic plasmid from Chlamydia trachomatis
 XX Claim 7; Page 13; 44pp; English.
 XX Primers AAX35477-505 are used in the method of the invention to detect
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis in a sample. Infection with Chlamydia trachomatis
 XX can cause inclusion conjunctivitis, infant pneumonitis, urethritis,
 XX lymphogranuloma venereum and trachoma, which is the greatest single
 XX cause of blindness. Chlamydia trachomatis contains multiple copies of
 XX a cryptic plasmid which is only present in this organism. The method is
 XX used to detect this plasmid and is therefore a rapid diagnostic tool
 XX to detect Chlamydia trachomatis in samples from patients and distinguish

CC it from other microorganisms which may be present. This information
 CC may then be used to devise appropriate therapies for the patient. The
 CC primers can also be used to confirm the identity of Chlamydia
 CC trachomatis before or after culturing. The primers may also be adapted
 CC for use as signal primers in other primer extension amplification methods
 CC such as PCR, SSR, TMA or NASBA.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 393
 AAX30277/c
 ID AAX30277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAX30277;
 XX
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Chlamydia trachomatis target bumper primer CtpF8.BL.

XX HIV; gag; bumper primer; amplification primer; probe; detection;
 KM fluorescence quenching; Chlamydia trachomatis; Neisseria gonorrhoeae;
 KM human; placental DNA; pathogen; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX BP915173-A2.

XX 12-MAY-1999.

XX 03-NOV-1998; 98EP-0120832.

XX 04-NOV-1997; 97US-0964020.

XX (BECTON DICKINSON & CO.

XX Little MC, Vonk GP;

XX WPI; 1999-265943/23.

XX New method for real-time fluorescence-detection assays useful for
 PT detecting nucleic acids from pathogens in samples from patients

XX Example 6; Page 11; 16pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a kit for conducting a fluorescence
 CC detection assay to determine the presence, absence or amount of a target
 CC analyte in a sample. The method and kit may be used to detect
 CC amplification of nucleic acid molecules in real time using fluorescence
 CC quenching for example. The assays may be used to detect the presence of
 CC nucleic acids from pathogens in samples of body fluid from patients.
 CC The kit allows a homogeneous nucleic acid amplification and real time
 CC nucleic acid probe detection assay to be carried out with minimal
 CC complexity which yields a consistent reliable fluorescent detection
 CC signal. The present sequence represents a primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

Db 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1

RESULT 394

AAP02621

ID AAP02621 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAP02621;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #916.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KM interferon alpha; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX Claim 37; Page 76; 16pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP D1aplacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1241 GCCTTCACATGAA 1253

5 GCCTTCACATGAA 17

RESULT 395

AAP02622

ID AAP02622 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAP02622;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #917.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KM interferon alpha; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 76; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1241 GCCTCTACATGAA 1253
 DB 3 GCCTCTACATGAA 15
 XX
 RESULT 396
 AAF02685/c
 ID AAF02685 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF02685;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #980.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

PS Claim 37; Page 78; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 437 CCTCAAGTCCCA 449
 DB 14 CCTCAAGTCCCA 2
 XX
 RESULT 397
 AAC63148/c
 ID AAC63148 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC63148;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
 XX
 KW Multiple nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO200061817-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09742.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290452.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Edman CP, Nerenburg MI, Westin LP, Carrino JG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-638571/61.
 XX
 PT Amplification, multiple assaying and detection of target nucleic acids
 PT of interest using a bioelectronic chip and strand displacement
 PT amplification, allows amplification and analysis of multiple samples -
 XX
 PS Claim 27; Page 57-58; 142pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyze nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC63122-C63188 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697

Db 13 GGATTTATTTGCTG 1

RESULT 398
AAC64827/c
ID AAC64827 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC64827;

XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.

XX Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
KM diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
KM genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.

XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO200061818-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09843.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.

XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.

XX Carrino JJ, Gerue LO, Diver JM;

XX WPI; 2000-647427/62.

XX Amplifying nucleic acid sequences, for use in diagnostics and in
PT detecting microbial contamination of blood products, comprises using
PT oligonucleotide ligation probes -

XX Claim 42; Page 56; 144pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 685 GGATTTATTTGCTG 697

XX 13 GGATTTATTTGCTG 1

XX Db

XX RESULT 399
AAC65171/c
ID AAC65171 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC65171;

XX 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.

XX Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
KM diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
KM genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO200061816-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09700.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290338.

XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.

XX Edman CF, Nerenberg MI;

XX WPI; 2000-656331/63.

XX Amplifying specific target nucleic acids in mixed sample, used in rapid
PT analysis methods, comprises introducing nucleic acids onto
PT bioelectronic microchip -

XX Claim 25; Page 127; 134pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC65450-C65455
CC were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 685 GGATTTATTTGCTG 697

XX 13 GGATTTATTTGCTG 1

XX Db

XX RESULT 400
AAC65238/c
ID AAC65238 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC65238;

XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #27.

XX Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;
KM nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.

XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO200061720-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.

XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.

XX Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Metna PP;

XX WPI; 2000-679481/66.

XX Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and
PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -

PS Claim 20; Page 57; 139bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assay, and detection of target
 CC nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microarray. A primer set comprising a
 CC sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform
 CC the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid
 CC sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific
 CC allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 DB 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
 RESULT 401
 AAD13823/c
 ID AAD13823 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD13823;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE gp41 gene sequencing primer, AV329.
 XX
 KM Recombination assay; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; integrase;
 KM phenotypic resistance; genotypic resistance; molecular target study;
 KM chemotherapy; envelope gene; gp41; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO200157245-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-BE00017.
 XX
 PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000GB-0002533.
 PR 15-JAN-2001; 2001GB-0001011.
 XX
 PA (LEUVEN) LEUVEN RES & DEV.
 XX
 PI Witvrouw M, Fikkert V, Pannecouque C, Cherepanov P, Van Laethem K,
 PI De Clercq E, Vandamme A, Debyser Z,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496927/54.
 XX
 PT Determining susceptibility of HIV isolate to anti-HIV compounds, by
 PT existing sequence encoding viral glycoprotein, processing,
 PT co-transfecting and culturing cell with obtained isolates, harvesting
 PT chimeric stock -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 42; 59bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to recombination assay for the HIV
 CC (Human immunodeficiency virus) envelope genes, gp120, gp41 and gp160.
 CC The invention further relates to env-deleted proviral clones, the
 CC optimization of the PCR amplification of the corresponding env-genes
 CC and the subsequent sequencing of these genes. These techniques have
 CC been applied on several HIV-1 (MDA-3) strains selected in vitro in the
 CC presence of increasing concentrations of inhibitors of HIV entry and
 CC evaluated for the phenotypic resistance of these recombinant viruses.
 CC This phenotypic resistance has been correlated with genotypic

CC resistance. The invention also involves a recombination assay for the
 CC integrase gene. Determining susceptibility of HIV is useful to study
 CC molecular target and resistance profile of action of compounds with
 CC anti-HIV activity and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV
 CC patient. A genetic information data set on anti-HIV resistance is
 CC useful to influence anti-HIV therapy. The present sequence is a
 CC primer used to sequence gp11 gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TGAACCTTCTGG 846
 DB 15 TGAACCTTCTGG 3
 RESULT 402
 AAC63629/c
 ID AAC63629 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC63629;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bumper primer ch1aBL1.
 XX
 KM SDA primer; strand displacement amplification; SDA;
 KM 16S rRNA; human; factor V; surface antigen-presenting protein;
 KM spAQ; ss.
 XX
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 OS
 PN WO200060919-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09838.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290000.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Nerenberg M, Edman CF, Westin LP, Feng LL, Landis GC;
 PI WPI; 2001-015683/02.
 XX
 DR Novel methods for performing active, multi-step and multiplex nucleic
 DR acid sequence separation, amplification and diagnostic analysis -
 XX
 PT Claim 31; Page 56; 142bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a strand displacement amplification
 CC (SDA) primer set comprising a pair of single stranded primers
 CC complementary to a target sequence. The primer sets, are useful for
 CC carrying out the SDA of target nucleic acids, e.g. from cell lysates,
 CC purified genomic DNA, body fluids, clinical samples or food samples. The
 CC present sequence is one such primer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GGATTATTGCTG 697
 DB 13 GGATTATTGCTG 1
 RESULT 403

AAC64889/c
 ID AAC64889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAC64889;
 XX
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
 XX
 KM Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 KM diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KM genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO200062036-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09711.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290632.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Spargo CA, Walker GT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-006919/01.
 XX
 PT Multiplex amplification, separation and analysis of nucleic acid
 PT sequences using strand displacement amplification and bio-electronic
 PT microchip technology -
 XX
 PS Claim 46; Page 56; 137pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 685 GGATTTATGCTG 697
 DB 13 GGATTTATGCTG 1
 RESULT 404
 ABL57898
 ID ABL57898 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL57898;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Salpha-reductase 2 PCR primer Bxln+.
 XX
 KM Human; Salpha-reductase 2; PCR; primer; Salpha-reductase inhibition;
 KM 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid; hair treatment; hair growth;
 KM hair loss prevention; anti-aloppecia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1068858-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JAN-2001.

XX
 PF 19-JUN-2000; 2000EP-0401744.
 XX
 PR 16-JUL-1999; 99EP-0009268.
 XX
 PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA.
 XX
 PI Dalco M, Galey J, Bernard B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-125798/14.
 XX
 PT Use of 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid and its derivatives to
 PT prevent and treat hair loss -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 5; 10pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the use of 4,6-dimethoxy
 CC indole-2-carboxylic acid and its derivatives (I) in compositions for the
 CC treatment of the hair and scalp to encourage hair growth and prevent hair
 CC loss. In tests to evaluate the Salpha-reductase inhibiting activity of
 CC 4,6-dimethoxy indole-2-carboxylic acid, the inhibitory concentration was
 CC shown to be over 50mM with both type 1 and type 2 reductases,
 CC indicating that (I) works through a different mechanism to other
 CC anti-aloppecia agents. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to clone
 CC the cDNA of human Salpha-reductase 2, for use in an example from the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1069 TGCAGGTTGCTG 1081
 DB 5 TGCAGGTTGCTG 17
 RESULT 405
 ABR01155/c
 ID ABR01155 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR01155;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NCOG Inozyme #425.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOG; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNazyme; Inozyme; G-cleaver; adenzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1574 CTGTCCTGCGAGA 1586
 DB 17 CTGTCCTGCGAGA 5
 RESULT 407
 ID ABR01936/C
 AC ABR01936;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human NCOO zinzyme #258.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neurotropic; growth inhibitor gene; NCOO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 FR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSM/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, MCSWIGEN J, CHOWRIRA BM;
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acid and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCOO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNN
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NCOO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NCOO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NCOO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NCOO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NCOO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NCOO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1574 CTGTCCTGCGAGA 1586
 DB 14 CTGTCCTGCGAGA 2
 RESULT 408
 ID ABR02067/C
 AC ABR02067;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human NCOO zinzyme #389.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neurotropic; growth inhibitor gene; NCOO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 FR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSM/) MCSWIGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B. M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI: 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neutrite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 102; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neutrite growth inhibitor gene (NCGO).
 CC The nucleic acid molecule may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 CC DNAzyme) or an inosyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NCH motif), a zincyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YCH motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NCGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NCGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NCGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NCGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NCGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NCGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zincyme molecule of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1223 CTGTGAACCTGCA 1235
 DB 17 CTGTGAACCTGCA 5
 RESULT 409
 ABV79227
 ID ABV79227 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABV79227;
 XX
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 473.
 XX
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; sex.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX
 XX (ABCM-) ABCMCA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhan J;
 XX
 XX WPI: 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for creating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 718pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB96519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 418 CGACCTTCCAGT 430
 DB 1 CGACCTTCCAGT 13
 RESULT 410
 ABR55758/C
 ID ABR55758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR55758;
 XX
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #129.
 XX
 XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;

KM acetylcytosteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN NO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, McSwiggan J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Gruppe A;
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 XX
 QY
 Db 744 CCAGAACATCAGC 756
 13 CCAGAACATCAGC 1
 RESULT 411
 ABK56868/c
 ID ABK56868 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK56868;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1239.
 XX
 KM Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; 88; antiasthmatic;
 KM antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD; asthma;
 KM chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KM oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KM acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 EN NO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, McSwiggan J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Gruppe A;
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 85; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 XX
 QY
 Db 745 CAGAACATCAGCA 757
 17 CAGAACATCAGCA 5
 RESULT 412
 ABK17473/c
 ID ABK17473 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK17473;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 120.
 XX
 KM Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antiparasitic; virologic; osteoporotic;
 KM vulnerability; cancer; lymphoma; Bwing's sarcoma; melanoma; porriasis;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KM neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruosa vulgaris;
 KM angiolipoma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KM Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; 88;
 KM Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KM amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX NO200188124-A2.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US15866.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM,
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 XX gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 XX degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 XX syndrome -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 XX conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 XX tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 XX vulgaris, angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 XX Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome, Oeler-Weber-rendu
 XX syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 XX by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 XX the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 XX under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 XX angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 XX conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 XX chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 XX cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 XX ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 XX cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 XX diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 XX examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 XX the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 XX targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 XX ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 XX related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 233 TGTGGAAGAGAT 245
 XX DB 17 TGTGGAAGAGAT 5
 XX
 XX RESULT 413
 XX ABK17474/c
 XX ID ABK17474 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK17474;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 121.
 XX
 XX Human hammerhead ribozyme; cytosstatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;

KX vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KX neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KX angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing; 88;
 KX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; 88;
 KX Oeler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KX amberzyme.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX NO200188124-A2.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US15866.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM,
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 XX gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 XX degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 XX syndrome -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 XX conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 XX tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 XX vulgaris, angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 XX Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenunay-Weber syndrome, Oeler-Weber-rendu
 XX syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 XX by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 XX the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 XX under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 XX angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 XX conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 XX chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 XX cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 XX ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 XX cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 XX diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 XX examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 XX the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 XX targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 XX ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 XX related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 233 TGTGGAAGAGAT 245
 XX DB 14 TGTGGAAGAGAT 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 414
 XX ABK17475/c
 XX ID ABK17475 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 233 TGTGAAAGAGAT 245
 Db 16 TGTGAAAGAGAT 4

RESULT 416
 ABR18091/c
 ID ABR18091 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABR18091;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 738.
 DE
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KM tumour; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KM neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KM angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KM Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KM Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KM amberzyme.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US15866.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T. Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggan JA, McLaughlin P, Randi AM,
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 72; 14pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Oster-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent

CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABR17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 15 TGTGAAAGAGAT 3

RESULT 417
 ABR34718/c
 ID ABR34718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABR34718;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 355.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KM human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1B04208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 75; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SO Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1541 CTGAATCCCTGAT 1553

DB 14 CTGAATCCCTGAT 2

RESULT 418
 AA240852/c
 ID AA240852 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA240852;

AC 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human CD40 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.

XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;

KM antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;

KM nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;

XX target validation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09953101-A1.

XX 21-OCT-1999.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99MO-US08268.

XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;

PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used

PT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive

PT properties, e.g. antisense activity

XX Example 8; Page 76; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of
 CC the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,
 CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the
 CC tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via
 CC binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the
 CC generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from

CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to
 CC AA241220, and AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

SO Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1294 GTGATCTGCTGCGC 1306

DB 17 GTGATCTGCTGCGC 5

RESULT 419
 AA222179
 ID AA222179 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA222179;

AC 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE Human c-IAP-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #23361.

XX Cellular inhibitor of Apoptosis-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic;

KM c-IAP-1; prophylaxis; infection; inflammation; tumor formation; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US595872-A.

XX 28-SEP-1999.

XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205204.

XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0205204.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowsert LM, Ackermann EJ;

XX WPI; 1999-561047/47.

XX Antisense compounds complementary to Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-1

PT useful for e.g. diagnostics, therapeutics, and as research reagents -

PT Claim 3; Column 39; 32pp; English.

XX The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that

CC inhibit the expression of human Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-1

CC (c-IAP-1). The antisense compounds may be used for diagnostics,

CC therapeutics (for modulating the expression of c-IAP-1), prophylaxis

CC (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or tumor formation),

CC as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between members of a

CC biological pathway) and in kits. Sequences AA222150-189 represent

CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition of

CC cellular inhibitor of apoptosis-1.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SO Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 632 TGAATTCATGCA 644

DB 6 TGAATTCATGCA 18

RESULT 420
 ID AAA92529/c
 AC AAA92529; standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAA92529;
 DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30196.
 KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytosolic; antiinflammatory;
 KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX US6107092-A.
 XX 22-AUG-2000.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 DR WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 PT Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 CC Claim 3; Column 41; 47bp; English.
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised
 CC 8-10 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1550 TGATGACATCAGC 1562
 18 TGATGACATCAGC 6
 RESULT 421
 ID AAA92564/c
 AC AAA92564; standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAA92564;
 DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30272.
 KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytosolic; antiinflammatory;

KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX US6107092-A.
 XX 22-AUG-2000.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PI Cowser LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 DR WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 PT Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 CC Claim 3; Column 41; 47bp; English.
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised
 CC 8-10 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 QY Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1550 TGATGACATCAGC 1562
 17 TGATGACATCAGC 5
 RESULT 422
 ID AA247685/c
 AC AA247685; standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AA247685;
 DT 02-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human CD40 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.
 KW Human; CD40; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; modulation;
 KW expression; immune disease; inflammatory disease; immunomodulatory;
 KW anti-inflammatory; anti-asthmatic; anti-asthmatic; antiproliferative;
 KW anticancer; immuno-suppressive; anti-proliferative; allograft rejection;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; asthma; psoriasis; cancer; tumour; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN W03957320-A1.

PD 11-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-1999; 99MO-US08765.
 XX
 PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0071433.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-062158/05.
 XX
 PT Antisense molecules directed against nucleic acid encoding human CD40,
 XX for treating e.g. immune, inflammatory or hyperproliferative diseases -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 43; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA247685 to AA247768 represent phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to human CD40, which can be used to inhibit the
 CC expression of human CD40. CD40 is involved in lymphocyte activation,
 CC tumour growth and/or angiogenesis. Inhibition of CD40 is used to treat or
 CC prevent immune-associated diseases (specifically guest vs. host disease,
 CC allograft rejection or autoimmune diseases); inflammation (specifically
 CC asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease or psoriasis) or hyperproliferation (specifically cancer and
 CC tumours). The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful as diagnostic
 CC and research reagents. AA247769 represents the human CD40 nucleotide
 CC sequence. AA247770 to AA247772 represent human CD40 forward and reverse
 CC PCR primers, and a human CD40 PCR probe, respectively. AA247773 to
 CC AA247775 represent other PCR primers and a probe used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1294 GTGGTCTCTGCCGC 1306
 DB 17 GTGGTCTCTGCCGC 5
 RESULT 423
 ID AAS04941
 XX AAS04941 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAS04941;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Neurofibromatosis (NF1) cDNA sequencing primer #26.
 XX
 KM Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;
 KM Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohemagglutinin; PHA;
 KM frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;
 KM sequencing primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN W0200129251-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000MO-EP10255.
 XX
 PR 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-0870216.
 PR 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-0870122.
 PR 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211629.
 XX
 PA (UTGE-) UNIV GENT.
 XX
 PI Messiaen L, Callens T;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300341/31.
 XX
 PT Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by creating EBV transformed
 PT lymphoblastoid cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with
 PT protein synthesis inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating
 PT amplified RNA from cell line -
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 57; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and
 CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A
 CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating
 CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing
 CC Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with
 CC isolated PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohemagglutinin (PHA)
 CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein
 CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The
 CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro
 CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of
 CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations
 CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1
 CC mutations in young children who are often oligosymptomatic. Efficacy of a
 CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the
 CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the
 CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design
 CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of
 CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant
 CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are
 CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 220 CTGTCTCTCAACA 232
 DB 5 CTGTCTCTCAACA 17
 RESULT 424
 ID AAD30214/c
 XX AAD30214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAD30214;
 XX
 DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human UGT1A9 gene fragment polymorphism detecting primer, UGT1A9-F.
 XX
 KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;
 KM drug induced liverotoxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;
 KM UGT1; hepatotoxic reaction; sequence identification; drug metabolism;
 KM genotyping; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN W0200206523-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001MO-BP07524.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000BP-0115353.
 PR (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PA Acuna G, Foerzler D, Leong DU;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2002-179803/23.

FT Detecting predisposition to hepatotoxic reaction of human being caused
 FT by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide
 FT polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human
 FT being -
 XX
 XX Example; Page 24; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to
 CC drug induced liver toxicity which involves determining at least one
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase
 CC (UGT1) gene. The method is useful for detecting a predisposition to a
 CC hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by administration of a
 CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in
 CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing
 CC polymorphism are useful for performing sequence identification. They
 CC are also useful in screening assays, to establish animal, cell and in
 CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used to detect human UGT1A9 gene
 CC fragment polymorphism.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1229 AACTGCGAGCTGAG 1241
 DB 13 AACTGCGAGCTGAG 1
 RESULT 425
 AAQ30440/c
 ID AAQ30440 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC
 XX AAQ30440;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligomer ILNR913 for forming triplex with HUMILARA target duplex.
 XX
 KM Human interleukin-1 receptor gene; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV;
 KM RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FT Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 4 Location/Qualifiers
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 7
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 8
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 10
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 11
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 14
 FT modified_base
 FT 14

FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 15
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 16
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT W09209705-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PP 25-NOV-1991; 91MO-US08811.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-0617907.
 PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-0643382.
 PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-0683420.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686546.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686546.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-0686547.
 PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-0766733.
 XX
 PA (GILB-) GILBND SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
 XX WPI, 1992-217083/26.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with
 FT G-C doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV,
 FT hepatitis, herpes, malignancy and inflammation
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at
 CC physiological pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling
 CC into the major groove of the duplex. The specific target sequence
 CC of this oligomer is the human interleukin receptor gene beginning at
 CC nucleotide 3114 contg. a purine rich sequence concd. on one strand
 CC of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are useful in
 CC diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterized by specific DNA
 CC duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HBV, HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant
 CC tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions
 CC thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to
 CC harsh conditions.
 CC See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.0; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1488 TTGAGTAGTAGTAA 1503
 DB 16 TTGAGTAGTAGTAA 1
 RESULT 426
 AAT53406
 ID AAT53406 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
 AC
 XX AAT53406;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX

DE Mouse ICAM hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1851).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid: ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF- α ; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
 KW AIDS; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS
 XX
 PM W09523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0228041.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0321993.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpelshy A, Klisch K, Matulic-adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco F, Beigleman U, Sullivan SM, Seidler D;
 PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Ueman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
 PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 199; 407pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
 CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
 CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding and hairpin
 CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
 CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
 CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
 CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing

CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 891 CTACAGCCCGAGGCC 906
 1 CUCACAGCCCGAGGCC 16

738UT 427
 AA083451/G
 ID AA083451 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AA083451;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 20-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE c-fos antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW c-jun; c-fos; jun-B; neuronal injury; cell death; neoplasm;
 KW antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W09502051-A2.
 XX
 PM 19-JAN-1995.
 PD
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94WO-EP02218.
 PR 10-JUL-1993; 93BP-0111059.
 XX
 PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX
 PI Brysch W, Schlingensiepen G, Schlingensiepen K, Schlingensiepen R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-066896/09.
 XX
 PT Use of antisense c-jun, c-fos or jun-B nucleic acids - for
 PT preventing and treating neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death
 PT and/or neoplasms
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 70; 86pp; English.

CC Antisense nucleic acid hybridising with an area of the mRNA and/or
 CC DNA comprising the genes c-jun, jun-B or c-fos, expression of which
 CC plays a causal role in neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death and/
 CC or neoplasms, can be used to prevent and treat such conditions.
 CC c-jun antisense sequences are described in AA083267-321 and AA083440-43;
 CC jun-B antisense sequences are described in AA083322-63 and AA083444-45;
 CC and c-fos antisense sequences are described in AA083364-439 and
 CC AA083446-51. Preferably the antisense sequences are phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotides since these are not destroyed as fast by endogenous
 CC factors as naturally occurring molecules.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 741 GGTCCAGACATCAGC 756
 16 GGTCAAGAACTATGCC 1

```

RESULT 428
AAQ95832/C
ID   AAQ95832 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX
AC   AAQ95832;
XX
XX
DT   20-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE   Primer B (Group 10, set B) for marker D15S125, chromosome 15.
XX
XX
KM   primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
KM   microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
KM   polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
XX
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN   MO9515400-A1.
XX
XX
PD   08-JUN-1995.
XX
XX
PF   05-DEC-1994; 94MO-US13945.
XX
XX
PR   03-DEC-1993; 93US-0160837.
XX
XX
PA   (UTJO ) UNITV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX
PI   Levitt RC;
XX
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-215278/28.
XX
XX
PT   Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed
PT   to amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets
PT   each with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in
PT   detection of disease related genetic rearrangement
XX
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 70-3; 104pp; English.
XX
XX
CC   The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
CC   microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cm intervals
CC   throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The
CC   MMS are polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in
CC   automated genotyping. esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond
CC   to the unique DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to
CC   detect each polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism
CC   (i.e. a difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the
CC   markers can be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for
CC   linkage studies. Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets,
CC   each comprising labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA.
CC   Group 10 primer pairs are shown in AAQ95832-40. The published size range
CC   of the D15S125 allele is 157-169 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity
CC   in the population is about 79%.
XX
XX
SQ   Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      725 TCACGGGTTCACGGG 740
       |||||
DB      16 TCACGGTTCACGGG 1

```

```

XX
XX
KM   D-sorbitol dehydrogenase; L-sorbose; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; precursor;
KM   L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX
OS   Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
XX
PN   MO9920763-A1.
XX
XX
PD   29-APR-1999.
XX
XX
PF   13-OCT-1998; 98MO-JP04612.
XX
XX
PR   17-OCT-1997; 97JP-0285280.
XX
XX
PA   (FUJI ) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX
PI   Ichii Y, Noguchi Y, Satto Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-302741/25.
XX
XX
PT   Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple
PT   large-scale production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as
PT   precursor for L-ascorbic acid
XX
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 26; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC   This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol
CC   dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector
CC   containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce
CC   L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as precursor for simple large-scale
CC   L-ascorbic acid production.
XX
XX
SQ   Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      538 CTCATCATGACCTTGG 553
       |||||
DB      16 CGCATCATGACCTTGG 1

```

```

RESULT 430
AAA61946/C
ID   AAA61946 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX
AC   AAA61946;
XX
XX
DT   20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE   Chicken collagen antisense PCR primer.
XX
XX
KM   Collagen; periodontal disease; tobacco smoke;
KM   environmental pollutant; AhR ligand; aryl hydrocarbon receptor;
KM   dioxin; TCDD; tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; benzo[a]pyrene; B[a]P;
KM   tumour necrosis factor-alpha; TNF-alpha; interleukin-1-beta;
KM   IL-1-beta; proinflammatory cytokine; bone resorption; resveratrol;
KM   3,5,4'-trihydroxy stilbene; AhR antagonist; CPO model; chicken;
KM   chick peritoneal osteogenesis; bone protein expression;
KM   antisense PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS   Gallus gallus.
XX
XX
PN   MO200038620-A2.
XX
XX
PD   06-JUL-2000.
XX
XX
PF   23-DEC-1999; 99MO-CA01243.
XX
XX
PR   24-DEC-1998; 98US-0113937.
XX

```

PA (CASP/) CASPER R F.
XX (TENE/) TENENBAUM H C.

PI Casper RF, Tenenbaum HC;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-465612/40.

XX Composition useful for treating periodontal disease, for treating
PT individuals who smoke tobacco products and those exposed to second-hand
PT tobacco smell or environmental pollutant aryl hydrocarbon receptor
PT ligands, comprises resveratrol -

PS Example 1; Page 11; 43pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising resveratrol
CC (3,5,4'-trihydroxystilbene) or derivatives thereof for the treatment of
CC periodontal disease. Resveratrol compounds are inhibitors of the aryl
CC hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) which is a ligand-activated transcription
CC factor. AHR ligands include environmental pollutant compounds such as
CC dioxin (TCDD), tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and benzo[a]pyrene (Bap).
CC These compounds are also present in high concentrations in cigarette
CC smoke, and smokers are 2.5 to 6 times more likely to develop periodontal
CC disease than non-smokers, with evidence for a direct correlation between
CC the number of cigarettes smoked and the risk of developing the disease.
CC Binding of Ahr ligands to AHR leads to heterodimerization of the
CC receptor (with ARNT) and translocation of the heterodimer to the
CC nucleus, where it induces expression of the proinflammatory cytokines
CC tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and interleukin-1-beta
CC (IL-1-beta). TNF-alpha and IL-1-beta possess bone resorptive properties,
CC and are generally considered to play a role in the pathogenesis of
CC periodontal disease. The composition of the invention is administered to
CC the mouth and is used to treat a patient with periodontal disease,
CC particularly a patient who has been exposed to tobacco smoke or
CC environmental pollutant Ahr ligands. Sequences AA61941-61948 represent
CC PCR primers used to determine the effect of compositions of the
CC invention on bone protein gene expression in a chick perosteal
CC osteogenesis (CPO) model treated with dioxin. Sequences AA61945-61946
CC are PCR primers used to amplify collagen cDNA.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1106 ACTGCTCAAGCCGA 1121
DB 16 ACTGCCCAAGCCGA 1

RESULT 431
AAC64590/c
ID AAC64590 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AAC64590;

AC 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Thermus thermophilus xylose isomerase xylA gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:12.

XX Thermus thermophilus; xylose isomerase; variant; fructose syrup;
KM ethanol; xylose; xylooligosaccharide; glucose; xylA; PCR primer; ss.

OS Thermus thermophilus.

XX W0200061733-A1.

PN 19-OCT-2000.

PD 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-IB00559.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99SE-0001298.

PA (FORB-) FORSKARPATENT I SYD AB.

XX Cordero Otero RR, Gardonyi M, Hahn-Hagerdal B, Van Zyl WH;
PI Deckenag EAV;

DR WPI; 2001-015706/02.

XX Xylose isomerases which are more active at a broader range of pH values
PT and temperatures, useful in the production of ethanol and high fructose
PT corn syrups, and nucleic acids encoding the isomerases -

PS Example 1; Page 48; 53pp; English.

XX The present invention describes modified xylose isomerases (I). Cells
CC capable of expressing the modified xylose isomerases can be used for
CC producing ethanol which comprises contacting the cells with a substrate
CC that contains one or more carbon sources such as xylose and/or
CC polymerised xylose groups, culturing the cells in conditions under
CC which the polymerisation of D-xylose to D-xylooligosaccharide occurs and under
CC which the D-xylooligosaccharide is further catabolised to ethanol that is
CC recovered. (I) is useful for producing D-fructose which comprises
CC contacting a substrate containing D-glucose with (I), incubating the
CC substrate with the polypeptide in conditions, under which the
CC isomerisation of D-glucose to D-fructose occurs and then recovering the
CC mixture of D-glucose and D-fructose. (I) is more active at a broader
CC range of pH values and temperatures. They have elevated activity at
CC mesophilic temperatures compared to the wild type enzyme. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer for the Thermus thermophilus xylose
CC isomerase xylA gene.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGCGGCGGTATCA 511
DB 16 GGTGCGGCGGTATCA 1

RESULT 432
AA043610/c
ID AA043610 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA043610;

AC 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DE Chlamydia trachomatis serotype detection probe.

XX Isolation; amplification; major outer membrane protein gene; MOMP;
KM 15 serotypes; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX EP546761-A1.

PN 16-JUN-1993.

PD 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-0310998.

XX 11-DEC-1991; 91US-0806933.

XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON CO.

PA Fraiser MS, Jurgensen SR, Malinowski DP;

XX WPI; 1993-190117/24.

PT Probe for detecting and isolating 15 serotype(s) of Chlamydia
trachomatis - comprises specific nucleic acid sequences, modified

PT backbone, nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for
 PT amplifying major outer membrane protein gene
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid
 CC sequence in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein
 CC (MOMP) gene which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis.
 CC It corresponds to nucleotides 747-763 of the MOMP gene. It may be
 CC used for detecting and/or amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis,
 CC and can detect all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene
 CC is unique for C. trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation
 CC to nucleic acid from other bacteria.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 428 AGTTCAGGCTCTCAA 443
 16 AGCTCCGACCTCCAA 1
 DB
 RESULT 433
 AAT81269
 ID AAT81269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT81269;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1680).
 XX
 KM Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
 KM smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;
 KM c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9531541-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 18-MAY-1995; 95MO-US06368.
 XX
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;
 DR WPI; 1996-010927/01.
 XX
 PT New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 70; 128pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures, and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after

CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 746 AGACATGACGAGAT 761
 2 AGAAGATCGACGAGU 17
 DB
 RESULT 434
 AAT81155
 ID AAT81155 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT81155;
 XX
 DT 29-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 969).
 XX
 KM Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
 KM smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;
 KM c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9531541-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 18-MAY-1995; 95MO-US06368.
 XX
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;
 DR WPI; 1996-010927/01.
 XX
 PT New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 67; 128pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures, and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 652 TTTCAGGCAATGTTCC 667
 1 UUCGACGACAGUUCU 16
 DB

RESULT 435
AAK75163
ID AAK75163 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAK75163;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #691.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 176; 218pp; English.
XX
SS The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAK7275 to AAK7572 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1098 CCATCTCTCACTCTC 1113
DB 2 CCAUACAUCAGUCCUC 17
XX
RESULT 436
AAK69366
ID AAK69366 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAK69366;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #661.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX

XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 66; 218pp; English.
XX
SS The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAK7275 to AAK7572 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 931 AAGAGCTCAGGAGCTG 946
DB 2 AAGGAGUCCGAGGCTG 17
XX
RESULT 437
AAK62861
ID AAK62861 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAK62861;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Delta-9 desaturase hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:756.
XX
XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GDS; target; substrate;
XX granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
XX caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
XX fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710326-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX

PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
 XX
 PA (DOMC) DOWELANCO.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Edington BF, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1997-202224/18.
 XX
 PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
 PT modulates expression of Delta-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
 PT synthase in maize or canola
 XX
 PS Claim 38; Page 86; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 635 ATCTCATCAACAGCA 650
 DB 2 AUCGCGCACAACAAGUA 17
 RESULT 438
 AAX62243
 ID AAX62243 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX62243;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:118.
 XX
 DE Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
 KM granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KM caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9710328-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
 XX
 PA (DOMC) DOWELANCO.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Edington BF, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
 XX

DR WPI, 1997-202224/18.
 XX
 PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
 PT modulates expression of Delta-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
 PT synthase in maize or canola
 XX
 PS Claim 41; Page 73; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 438 CTCGAATGCCACGCGC 453
 DB 1 CUACAGUCCACGCGC 16
 RESULT 439
 AAV95358
 ID AAV95358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV95358;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 932.
 XX
 DE Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
 KM cancer; oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
 KM mutation; diseased cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9532846-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Darvits T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI WPI, 1998-427942/36.
 XX
 DR Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
 PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
 PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating

CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGAAGATCAGCAGAT 761
 |||:|||||:
 Db 2 AGAGCATUCAGCAGAT 17

RESULT 440
 AAV95322/c
 ID AAV95322 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV95322;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.

XX Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
 XX cancer; oncogene; leukemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
 KM mutation; diseased cell; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9832846-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-1998.

XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 DR
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
 PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
 PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer

PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukemia, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1238 TCCTGCGCTGCTCTG 1313
 |||||:|||||

Db 16 TCCTGCGCTGCTCTG 1

RESULT 441
 AAV94810

ID AAV94810 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV94810;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1398.

XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KM graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9824913-A2.

PD 11-JUN-1998.

PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1998-33332/29.

PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

PS Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.

CC The present invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2 gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1003 TCATCTACCCACCA 1018
 :|||:|||||

Db 2 UCCATUACCCUCCCA 17

RESULT 442
 AAV94802

ID AAV94802 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV94802;

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1380.

XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KM graft rejection; ss.

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XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX MO9824913-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97MO-US21748.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-33332/29.
XX
XX Ribozyms targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
XX the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
XX RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
XX AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
XX from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
XX of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
XX allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
XX to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1090 TTCTCTCCCACTCC 1105
XX ::|||::|||::|||
XX 2 UUUCCUCCUCCUCCUC 17
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 443
XX AAV45547/C
XX ID AAV45547 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAV45547;
XX
XX 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IBI gene RACE-4 primer.
XX
XX IBI; islet-brain 1; transcription factor; human; diabetes;
XX dementia; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy;
XX neuroblastoma; glioblastoma; apoptosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; myocardial infarction; ischaemia;
XX diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; RACE; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9844106-A1.
XX
XX 08-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 02-APR-1998; 98MO-GE00972.
XX
XX 15-MAY-1997; 97GB-0009920.
XX
XX 03-APR-1997; 97GB-0006731.
XX
XX (KIDP/) KIDP S J.
XX
XX (NICO/) NICO P.
XX
XX (WABE/) WABE G.
XX

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XX Bonny C, Weber G;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-568278/48.
XX
XX New isolated transcription factor islet-brain 1 - used to develop
XX products for treating e.g. diabetes, neurodegenerative disorders,
XX cancers, autoimmune disease, heart disease or epilepsy
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 76; 11pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of primer RACE-4. It was used,
XX with other RACE and PCR primers (see AAV4543-55), to characterise
XX the human islet-brain IBI gene (see AAV62463). IBI (see also AAV60602)
XX is a novel transcription factor involved in control of the GLUT2
XX and insulin genes. IBI polypeptides, nucleic acids, agonists and
XX antagonists are useful in the treatment or diagnosis of diabetes,
XX neurological diseases such as dementia and/or parkinsonism, the
XX inhibition or promotion of apoptosis, and cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 390 CAACGACACCGCTGCC 405
XX |||||
XX 16 CAAGACACCGCTGCC 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 444
XX AAA21113
XX ID AAA21113 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA21113;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4339.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic; antipruritic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodioma;
XX tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kipfel-Trenamney-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts B, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factor -
XX Claim 55; Page 188; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX

```

CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an Aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AA16775 to
 CC AA11767 and AA11761 to AA11762 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AA11768 to AA11760 and AA11763 to AA11764 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AA11765 to AA11768 and AA119087 to
 CC AA119154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AA118385 to AA119086
 CC and AA119155 to AA119222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA119223 to AA120361 and AA121501 to AA121595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA120362 to AA121500 and
 CC AA121596 to AA121688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA121689 to AA122475 and AA123263 to AA123342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA122476 to AA123262, AA123343 to
 CC AA123422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiodioma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trennau-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 11 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 31.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 5; Conservative 9; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1474 AATGCTATTATTTT 1489
 DB 2 AATGCTATTATTTT 17

RESULT 445
 AA02615
 ID AA02615 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AA02615;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #910.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KM interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 76; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, BAK3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the GATF Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 170 CGCTCATCAAGCAGA 185
 DB 2 CGCTCATCAAGCCTCA 17

RESULT 446
 AA02746/c
 ID AA02746 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AA02746;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1041.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KM interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 DE Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 DE useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 DE protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 79; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, BAK3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the GATF Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1208 TCCCATGACTGCTC 1223
 DB 17 TCCCATGACTGCTC 2

```
RESULT 447
AAFO2747/C
ID AAF02747 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF02747;
AC
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1042.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200061729-A2.
PN
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
PF
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
PD
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PR protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
PT
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 79; 164pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
CC
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1208 TCCCATGACGCTC 1223
DB 16 TCCCATGACGCTC 1
RESULT 448
AAFO2829
ID AAF02829 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF02829;
AC
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1124.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200061729-A2.
PN
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
```

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XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
PF
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
PD
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PR protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
PT
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 81; 164pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
CC
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 965 ATCGCTCGGCGCC 980
DB 2 ATCGCTCGGCGCC 17
RESULT 449
AAFO2896
ID AAF02896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF02896;
AC
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1191.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200061729-A2.
PN
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
PF
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
PD
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PR protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
PT
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 83; 164pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
```

CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 170 CGCTCATCAGCAGCA 185

DB 2 CCTCATCAGCCGCA 17

RESULT 450

AAFO4270/C

ID AAF04270 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF04270;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1786.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

KM Interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.

PD 19-OCT-2000.

PE 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1238 TGAGCCTCTACATGAA 1253

DB 17 TGATCCTCGACATGAA 2

RESULT 451

AAFO4718/C

ID AAF04718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF04718;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2234.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

KM Interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.

PD 19-OCT-2000.

PE 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

PS Claim 4; Page 106; 164pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1238 TGAGCCTCTACATGAA 1253

DB 17 TGATCCTCGACATGAA 2

RESULT 452

AAFO6241

ID AAF06241 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF06241;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3038.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

KM Interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.


```

PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco F, McSwigen J,
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e-5; granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
XX Claim 42; Page 125; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA
XX transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAATP Displacement
XX Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors remove prevents
XX inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
XX the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein and interferon alpha.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1097 CCCATCTCTACTCTCT 1112
DB 1 CCCAGCCUCUCUCCU 16
RESULT 453
AAA79986
ID AAA79986 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA79986;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #249.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
XX mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX CN1252452-A.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX
XX (UTD-) UNITV DONGNAN.
XX
XX Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-443233/39.
XX
XX High-density gene chip making process -
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
XX density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of

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CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to
CC seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is
CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the
CC maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip
CC relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting
CC results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for
CC detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific
CC and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738
CC to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
CC examples from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 757 AGATCCACCTCGTGG 772
DB 1 AAGATCCCTCTCTGG 16
RESULT 454
AAA09423/c
ID AAA09423 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA09423;
XX
XX 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer PctII used to PCR amplify A. niger mutant prtT allele.
XX
XX prtT, GAT4; transcriptional activator; extracellular protease; fungal;
XX recombinant polypeptide production; mutant allele; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Aspergillus niger.
XX
XX WO200020596-A1.
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-DK00524.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1998; 98DK-0001258.
XX
XX (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
XX Hjort C, Van Den Hondel CAMJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ;
XX WPI; 2000-303781/26.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having fungal transcriptional
XX activation activity, useful in methods for producing desirable
XX polypeptides
XX
XX Example 2; Page 50; 86pp; English.
XX
XX AAA09422-23 were used to PCR amplify a mutant allele of the prtT gene
XX from mutant strain ABI.13. The Aspergillus niger prtT gene encodes a
XX putative GAT4 family transcriptional activator. The transcriptional
XX activator can be used to mediate the expression of an extracellular
XX protease so that transformed fungi are useful for recombinant production
XX of polypeptides. The function/activity of the prtT polypeptide may be
XX altered so that lowered levels of the prtT polypeptide may be
XX cell. The recombinantly produced polypeptides are produced in the fungal
XX cell. The recombinantly produced polypeptides are preferably antibodies,
XX receptors, regulatory proteins, enzymes, hormones or their variants,
XX transport proteins.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

```

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 903 GGCCTGCCATCCATG 918
 DB 16 GGCACGCAATCCATG 1

RESULT 455

AAA25150
 ID AAA25150 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA25150;

DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1648.

KM Oestrogen receptor; c-rat; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KM anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO954459-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggan JA, Karpelisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;

DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.

PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -

PS Claim 77; Page 70; 148pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA2503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 TCGGATTCGGATCA 818
 DB 2 TCGGCTTCGGATCA 17

RESULT 456

AAA25151
 ID AAA25151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA25151;

DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1649.

KM Oestrogen receptor; c-rat; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KM anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO954459-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggan JA, Karpelisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;

DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.

PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -

PS Claim 77; Page 70; 148pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA2503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 803 TCGGATTCGGATCA 818
 ||||| ||||| |||

Db 1 TCTGCTTCCGGTCA 16

RESULT 457

AAH26954/c

ID AAH26954 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH26954;

DT 21-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene intron region reverse PCR primer.

XX HAC1; transcription factor; unfolded protein response;

KM protein secretion; PCR primer; ss.

XX Trichoderma reesei.

PN WO200172783-A2.

PD 04-OCT-2001.

PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US093401.

PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0534692.

PA (GENEV) GENENCOR INT INC.

PI Penttila MB, Ward M, Wang H, Valkonen MJ, Saloheimo MIA;

DR MPI; 2001-626252/72.

PT Increasing secretion of heterologous proteins e.g. lipase and cellulase

PT in eukaryotic cells useful in industry to increase production and

PT facilitate purification, by inducing an elevated unfolded protein

PS Example 4; Page 31; 89pp; English.

CC The present sequence is that of a 3' primer (5' primer given in

CC AAH26953) used in the PCR amplification of a 500 bp fragment of

CC the Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene (see AAH26931) which includes

CC a 20 bp intron. Splicing of the intron from HAC1 mRNA upon

CC induction of unfolded protein response (UPR) was demonstrated.

CC The invention provides methods for increasing the secretion of a

CC heterologous protein from a eukaryotic cell by inducing an elevated

CC UPR. This can be achieved by modulating the activity of HAC1 in

CC the cell. The heterologous protein can be any secreted protein

CC such as a therapeutic protein or an industrial enzyme.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 381 CTTCAACACACACAC 396

Db 16 CTTGACATCATCAACGAC 1

RESULT 458

AAH26954/c

ID AAH26954 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH26954;

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE A. niger strain ABL13 prtT gene mutant allele PCR primer Pect11.

XX Transcriptional activator; prtT; transcription factor;

KM expression control; recombinant protein production;

KM clotting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;

XX structural; transport; strain ABL13; PCR primer; ss.

OS Aspergillus niger.

PN WO200168864-A1.

PD 20-SEP-2001.

PF 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-DK00169.

PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000DX-0000406.

PA (NOVO) NOVOZYMES AS.

PI Hjort CM, Van Den Hondel CMJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ, Christensen T;

DR MPI; 2001-582455/65.

PT New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production

PT of polypeptides e.g. antibodies, enzymes or hormones in host cells in

PT which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been

PS Example 2; Page 50; 106pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having

CC transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is

CC the transcriptional activator prtT from *Aspergillus niger* or *Aspergillus*

CC *oryzae* (AAH11061, AAH11065) or allelic variants thereof, or is a

CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AAH11062. The invention also

CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;

CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal

CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the

CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been

CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.

CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using

CC the transcriptional activators of the invention are preferably human

CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, and the enzymes

CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression

CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activators include: an antibody

CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as

CC aminopeptidase, amylase, carboxypeptidase, catalase,

CC cellulase, chitinase, cutinase, deoxyribonuclease, dextranase, esterase,

CC alpha-glucosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucanase, alpha-glucosidase,

CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, invertase, lipase,

CC mannosidase, mutanase, oxidase, pectinolytic enzyme, peroxidase, phytase,

CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or

CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant, receptor or its portion; a regulatory

CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport

CC protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for isolating the

CC *Aspergillus niger* strain ABL13 transcriptional activator prtT gene

CC mutant allele.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 903 GGCCTGCGCATTCATG 918

Db 16 GGCACGACCATTCATG 1

AAH26954/c

ID AAH26954 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH26954;

DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 288.
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 PS
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1268 TTGACAACTGGGAA 1283
 DB 16 TTGATAAACAAGGAA 1
 RESULT 460
 AAH95178
 ID AAH95178 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95178;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 603.
 XX
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 PS
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 795 GGTGACTTCTGGCAT 810
 DB 2 GGUGACUCCGCGCUU 17
 RESULT 461
 AAH95179
 ID AAH95179 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95179;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 604.
 XX
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 PS
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 TTGACTCTCGCATTC 812
1 UTGACUCCGCGCUUUC 16

RESULT 462
AAH95354/C
ID AAH95354 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH95354;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 779.

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200157206-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (PAT/) FATTAHY A R.

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

XX Claim 4; Page 69; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1269 TGGACAACCTGGGAG 1284
17 TGGATTAACGCGAG 2

Db

RESULT 463

AAH95515/C

ID AAH95515 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH95515;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 940.

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200157206-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (PAT/) FATTAHY A R.

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

XX Claim 4; Page 73; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1269 TGGACAACCTGGGAG 1284
17 TGGATTAACGCGAG 2

Db

RESULT 464

AAD04568

ID AAD04568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAD04568;

XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Human insulinoma-associated antigen, IA-1 cDNA sequencing primer #1.

XX Human; insulinoma-associated antigen, IA-1; regulatory factor;

XX tumour marker; therapy; neuroendocrine tumour; cancer; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6225049-B1.

XX 01-MAY-2001.

XX 19-MAY-1994; 94US-0246489.

XX 17-JUN-1992; 92US-0901715.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

PI Ian MS, Notkins AL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-299371/31.
 XX
 PT Novel insulinoma-associated neuroendocrine tumor-associated cDNA,
 PT useful for diagnosing and identifying insulinoma, neuroendocrine tumors
 PT and cancers -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Column 23; 26pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a sequencing primer which is used for
 CC sequencing the human insulinoma-associated antigen, IA-1 cDNA clone.
 CC The IA-1 function as a regulatory factor in islet cell transformation.
 CC The IA-1 is used as a tumour marker for diagnosis and identification
 CC of insulinoma and neuroendocrine tumors. It is also used for
 CC identifying cancers. Correct identification of insulinomas and cancers
 CC is possible. The IA-1 fragments may be used to immunise animals for the
 CC generation of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 OY 663 GTTCCCTCAAGAC 678
 1 GTTCCCTCAAGAC 16
 DB
 RESULT 465
 AAF57367
 ID AAF57367 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF57367;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Marine Cdc25A intron 5/exon 6 splice junction sequence.
 XX
 KW Cdc25; Cdc25 phosphatase; transcription; modulator; murine; Cdc25A;
 KW exon; intron; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200120034-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24838.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153639.
 XX
 PA (BAD1) BASF AG.
 XX
 PI Voss J, Timm J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244825/25.
 XX
 PT Assay for screening modulators of Cdc25 activity by using a cell having
 PT a recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters the
 PT transcription of a selected gene in the presence of a modulator -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a modulator of Cdc25
 CC activity that comprises contacting a test cell having a recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene whose expression alters transcription of a selected
 CC gene, with a compound under conditions where recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene is expressed and alters the transcription of a selected
 CC gene as an indication of the compound being a modulator of Cdc25-mediated
 CC transcription. The method is useful for identifying modulators of Cdc25
 CC activity. Sequences AAF57363-376 represent intron/exon splice junction

CC sequences of the murine Cdc25A gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 OY 1575 TGTGCTCGAGAGCA 1590
 1 TGTGCTCGAGAGCA 16
 DB
 RESULT 466
 ABK00024
 IT ABK00024 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00024;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NCOO Hammerhead Ribozyme #24.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NCOO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNase; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberszyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW NHL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune chromocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT-) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSM/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (CHOM/) CHOMIRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwigen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCOO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNase) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NNV
 CC motif) or an amberszyme (cleaving RNA with an NKN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

670 TTCAAGACCAAGTCC 685
2 UUCAAGUACCAAGUCC 17

RESULT 467
ABK00879/c
ID ABK00879 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

ABK00879;

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO Inozyme #149.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

WO200159103-A2.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

28-FEB-2000; 2000US-18516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
PI Blatt L, MCSwigen J, Chowrira BM,
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 80; 2000p; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1332 CATGAGGCGGAGACT 1347
16 CTTGAGGCGGAGACT 1

RESULT 468
ABK00958
ID ABK00958 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

ABK00958;

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO Inozyme #228.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

MO200159103-A2.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGSEN J.

(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Claim 88; Page 81; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a NTR motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zincyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat stroke, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1331 CTGCGCTGAGCCTCT 1246
 2 CTGCAUCUGAGCCGCU 17

RESULT 469

ABK01418/c

ABK01418; standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ABK01418;

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO inozyme #688.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zincyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

MO200159103-A2.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGSEN J.

(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Claim 88; Page 88; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a NTR motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zincyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia (NHL), human
 CC immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;

CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1321 GAGAGCGGCGCCATWG 1336

CC 17 GAGAGCGGCGCCATWG 2

CC RESULT 470

CC ID ABR01600 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

CC ABR01600;

CC 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

CC Human NOGO G-cleaver #56.

CC Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 CC cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 CC muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 CC DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 CC B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 CC human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 CC MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 CC inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 CC cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 CC Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC Synthetic.

CC WO200159103-A2.

CC 16-AUG-2001.

CC 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

CC 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

CC 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-18516P.

CC 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

CC (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

CC (BLAT-) BLATT L.

CC (MCSM/) MCSWIGEN J.

CC (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B. M.

PI Blatt L, McSwigen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 PS Claim 88; Page 92; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NTR
 CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGR triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGR motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia (NHL), human
 CC immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a G-cleaver molecule of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

CC Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

CC Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1231 CTGAGCTGAGCTCT 1246

CC 1 CTGCAUUCGAGCCUUG 16

CC RESULT 471

CC ABR03658/C

CC ID ABR03658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

CC ABR03658;

CC 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

CC Human CD20 Amberzyme #7.

CC Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 CC cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 CC muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 CC DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 CC B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 CC human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 CC MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 CC inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens:
 OS Synthetic.
 XX MO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 PF 19-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLAT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (CHOK/) CHOKIRA B M.
 PI Blat L, McSwigen J, Chowira BM;
 PI MPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 30; Page 166; 200pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acid molecule may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNase) or an enzyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCR motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NIN
 CC motif) or an amperzyme (cleaving RNA with an NEN triplet), a zincyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOCO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOCO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOCO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOCO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOCO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC Chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOCO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an amperzyme molecule of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TCATGCTCTGAGTC 878
 DB 17 TCATGCTCTGAGTC 2

RESULT 472

ID ABV79545/c

ABV79545 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABV79545;

03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 791.

Human, gene therapy, tumour suppressor; HTPPL, chromosome 10p12.1;

human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

EP1229046-A2.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

Zhan J;

WPI; 2002-676582/73.

Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),

useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding

partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPPL -

Example 2; Page 167; 718pp; English.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like

protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV8519 to ABV8520). HTPL

has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the

two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop

codon in HTPPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPPL-L (L for long). HTPL

shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The

shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar

to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is

important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was

mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are

useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in

therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of

such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human

HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and

fetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,

skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are

clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for

male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an

example from the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 416 ACCGACCTTCAGTT 431
 DB 17 ACCGCGCGTCCAGTT 2

RESULT 473
 ABV79546/c
 ID ABV79546 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79546;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 792.
 XX
 XX

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX

PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 167; 718pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.54; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 416 ACCGACCTTCAGTT 431
 DB 16 ACCGCGCGTCCAGTT 1

RESULT 474
 ABV80340
 ID ABV80340 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80340;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1586.
 XX
 XX

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX

PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 271; 718pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

479 CCACATCTCTGCTT 494

2 CTACATCTCTGCTT 17

RESULT 475
ABV80341
ID ABV80341 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

ABV80341;

03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1587.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;

male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;

prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

EP1229046-A2.

07-AUG-2002.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327896.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

Zhan J;

WPI; 2002-676582/73.

Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),

useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding

partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

Example 2; Page 271; 718pp; English.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like

protein (HTPL, see ABV8759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL

has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the

two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop

codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL

shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The

shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar

to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is

important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was

mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are

useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in

therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of

such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human

HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and

foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,

skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are

clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for

male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an

example from the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

479 CCACATCTCTGCTT 494

1 CTACATCTCTGCTT 16

RESULT 476
ABV90762/C
ID ABV90762 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

ABV90762;

23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Human POSHL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1475.

Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

Homo sapiens.

EP1239051-A2.

11-SEP-2002.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

Shannon M;

WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

expression or activity of human POSHL -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1475; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

protein 1 (POSH-1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

(S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 CCCATGACCTGAGC 538

Db 17 CCCAGAGACCTGAGC 2

RESULT 477
 ID ABV90763/c
 ID ABV90763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV90763;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1476.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN BP1239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M;

DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1476; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 CCCATGACCTGAGC 538

Db 16 CCCAGAGACCTGAGC 1

RESULT 478
 ID ABV91381/c
 ID ABV91381 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV91381;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN BP1239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M;

DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1124 CGGTTCTGGCAGAGC 1139
 |||||
 DB 17 CGGTTTGGCAGAGC 2

RESULT 479
 ABV91382/C
 ID ABV91382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV91382;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.

KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) AROMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH.1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1124 CGGTTCTGGCAGAGC 1139
 |||||
 DB 16 CGGTTTGGCAGAGC 1

RESULT 480
 ABQ63567/C
 ID ABQ63567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABQ63567;

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human Ktoma portion (ABQ63232) probe # 280.

KW Human; Ktoma; Ktoma; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytosolic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

PD 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (ABOM-) AROMICA INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 2, Page 194, 418pp, English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GTGAACCTGCACTGA 1240
 Db 17 GAGAACTGAAGCTGA 2

RESULT 481

AB063568/c
 ID AB063568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AB063568;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 281.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN W0200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 2, Page 194, 418pp, English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GTGAACCTGCACTGA 1240
 Db 16 GAGAACTGAAGCTGA 1

RESULT 482

AB063568
 ID AB063568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AB063568;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 301.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN W0200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.
 Zhang J;
 MPI; 2002-479509/51.

DR MPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX

PS Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1590
DB 2 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 17

RESULT 483

AB063589 ID AB063589 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB063589;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 302.

KV Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KM kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200224750-A2.

PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX MPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX

PS Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1575 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 1590
DB 1 TGTGCTGCAGGAGCA 16

RESULT 484

ABN97604/C ID ABN97604 standard; CDNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN97604;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NBD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #114.

KV NBD-1; cytoskeletal; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200226818-A2.

PD 04-APR-2002.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INT.

XX Gu Y, Corrigan A;

XX MPI; 2002-426011/45.

XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NBD-1 useful for diagnosing,
PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
PT increased expression or activity of the polypeptide

XX Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
 CC NEDD-1, which is cytosolic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
 CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
 CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
 CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridization probes and
 CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
 CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
 CC supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
 CC production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
 CC NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
 CC NEDD-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1249 ATGAATCTGTCGCG 1264
 DB 17 ATGAATCTACCGCAG 2
 XX
 RESULT 485
 ABN97606/c
 ID ABN97606 standard; cDNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN97606;
 XX
 DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #116.
 XX
 KM NEDD-1; cytosolic; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200226818-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
 XX
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INT.
 XX
 PI Ga Y, Corrigan A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-426011/45.
 XX
 PT Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
 CC treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
 CC increased expression or activity of the polypeptide -
 XX
 Example 4; Page 146; 190pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
 CC NEDD-1, which is cytosolic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
 CC for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
 CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human

CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridization probes and
 CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
 CC immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
 CC supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
 CC production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
 CC NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
 CC NEDD-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1248 CATGAATCTGTCGCA 1263
 DB 16 CATGAATCTACCGCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 486
 ABK5789
 ID ABK5789 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK5789;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #160.
 XX
 KM Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KM antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KM chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KM oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KM acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grube A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 CC channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 XX
 Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486
|||||:|:|:|:|:
DB 2 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 17

RESULT 487

ABKS5790
ID ABKS5790 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

XX ABKS5790;

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #161.

XX Human; chloride channel activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
XX acetylcysteine.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200211674-A2.

PN 14-FEB-2002.

PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001MO-US24970.

PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.

PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.

PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PI Grube A;

DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.

PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive

PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -

XX Claim 4; Page 55; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell or
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486
|||||:|:|:|:|:
DB 1 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 16

RESULT 488

ABN00040
ID ABN00040 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

XX ABN00040;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:32.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hGDMF-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200192524-A2.

PN 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMF-1
CC protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
CC surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
CC myosin-like protein hGDMF-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 32; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMF-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMF-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMF-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
CC and quantify hGDMF-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMF-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMF-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (ABOM-) ABOIMCA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
XX protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1279; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1091 TTCTCTCCCATCTCA 1106
XX 17 TTCTCTCCCATCTCA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 491
XX ABR01289/c
XX ID ABR01289 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
XX
XX ABR01289;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1281.
XX
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX

XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOIMCA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
XX protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1281; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1090 TTCTCTCCCATCTC 1105
XX 16 TTCTCTCCCATCTC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 492
XX ABR01532/c
XX ID ABR01532 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
XX
XX ABR01532;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX

DE Human GDMMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1524.
 XX
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMP-1; hGDMMP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMMP-1 -
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1524; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMMP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMMP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMMP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 1209 CCCCATGACTCTCT 1224
 DB 17 CCCCATGACTCTCT 2
 RESULT 493
 AEN01533/c
 ID AEN01533 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AEN01533;
 AC
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1525.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMP-1; hGDMMP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMMP-1 -
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1525; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMMP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMMP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMMP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1209 CCCCCTGAGTACTGCT 1224
16 CCCCCTGAGTACTGCT 1

RESULT 494
ABN02712/c
ID ABN02712 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02712;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DS Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2704.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1207 ATCCCTGAGTACTGCT 1222
17 AACCTGAGTACTGCT 2

RESULT 495
ABN02714/c
ID ABN02714 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02714;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DS Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2706.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2706; 214pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 1206 AATCCCATGAACTGC 1221

DB 16 AAACCTCATGAAGTGC 1

XX

XX RESULT 496

XX ABN06522/c

XX ID ABN06522 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

XX

XX AC ABN06522;

XX

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6514.

XX

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;

XX KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX EN WO200192524-A2.

XX

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268860P.

XX

XX (ABCM-) ABCMICA INC.

XX

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1

XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6514; 214pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

XX hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific

XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for

XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in

XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to

XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

XX invention.

XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 502 GCGGTGATGATGAGA 517

DB 17 GCGGTGATGATGAGA 2

XX

XX RESULT 497

XX ABN06523/c

XX ID ABN06523 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

XX

XX AC ABN06523;

XX

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6515.

XX

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;

XX KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI, 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6515; 214pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1, in
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.0; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 502 GCGGATGATGATGAGA 517
 DB 16 GCGGATGATGATGAGA 1
 RESULT 498
 AEN08090/c
 ID AEN08090 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AEN08090;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8082.
 XX
 XX Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI, 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8082; 214pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1, in
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query	1402	CAGTACGTCCTCTCGG	1417	0.9%;	Score 12.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity				87.5%;	Pred. No. 3,5e+02;		
Matches	14;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	2;	Indels	0;
Db	17	CAGTCTCTCTCTCTCGG	2				
RESULT 499							
ABN08092/c							
ABN08092 standard; DNA; 17 BP.							
ABN08092;							
23-MAY-2002 (first entry)							
Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8084.							
Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.							
Homo sapiens.							
MO200192524-A2.							
06-DEC-2001.							
25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15981.							
26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.							
21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.							
27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.							
04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.							
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.							
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266660P.							
(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.							
Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME, WPI; 2002-179446/23.							
New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -							
Disclosure; SEQ ID 8084; 214pp; English.							
The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP-1 proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption							

CC		ionisation as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC		deficiency in hGDMF-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC		therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMF-1 may be used for
CC		diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMF-1, in
CC		particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMF-1 is localised to
CC		chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC		screening of the hGDMF-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC		invention.
CC		N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC		specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC		at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
CC		
SQ		Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
OY		
DB		
Query Match	0.9%;	Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	87.5%;	Pred. No. 3.Se+02;
Matches 14; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1401	CCAGTACGTCTCCTCG	1416
16	CCAATTCTCTCTCTG	1
RESULT 500		
ABN08120		
ID	ABN08120	standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	ABN08120;	
DT	29-MAY-2002	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8112.	
KW	Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; heart;	
KV	muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;	
KX	skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200192524-A2.	
PD		
XX	06-DEC-2001.	
XX		
PR	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.	
XX		
PR	26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.	
PR	21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.	
PR	27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.	
PR	04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.	
PR	05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.	
PA	(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.	
PI	Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Kanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;	
DR	WPI, 2002-179446/23.	
XX		
XX	New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMF-1	
PT	proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for	
PT	surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human	
PT	myosin-like protein hGDMF-1 -	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID 8112; 214DP; English.	

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acid can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1126 GTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 1141
 DB 2 GTCCTGCCAGAGCGG 17
 ID ABRN08121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABRN08121;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8113.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMITA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8113; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acid can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1126 GTCTGCGCAGAGCGG 1141
 DB 1 GTCCTGCCAGAGCGG 16
 ID ABRN09453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABRN09453;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9445.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9445; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders, hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 GGACAAACTGGGAGAGA 1285
DB 17 GGACAAAGTGGGAGAGA 2
RESULT 503
ABN09454/C
ID ABN09454 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN09454;
AC
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9446.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9446; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders, hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 GGACAAACTGGGAGAGA 1285
DB 16 GGACAAAGTGGGAGAGA 1

RESULT 504
ABK19402/c
ID ABK19402 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK19402;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 2049.
XX
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Oeler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
KW
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200183124-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US15866.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
PT syndrome -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 128; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Oeler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a cleaving
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17554-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related for primers of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1089 GTTTCCTCCATCCCT 1104
DB 17 GTTTCCTCCATCCCT 2
RESULT 505
ABK26699/c
ID ABK26699 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK26699;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #355.
XX
KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; disease resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN MO200192512-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US17672.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0818875.
XX
PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX
DR New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful
XX for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance,
XX improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or
XX modified oil production -
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 165; 220pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a termini, or a combination of any two or
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide

CC resistance, porphyric herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1432 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1447
 17 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2

RESULT 506

ABK26700
 ID ABK26700 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK26700;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #356.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KM o-methyl modification; RNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KM DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin B;
 KM abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin B;
 KM amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KM imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KM porphyric herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KM modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KM altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KM modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KM increased separate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KM photosynthetic process.

XX Zea mays.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200192512-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US17672.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0818875.

XX (UYDE) UNIT DELAMARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gampfer HB, Rice MC, Kim J;

XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.

XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful
 PT for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance,
 PT improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or
 PT modified oil production.

XX Claim 7; Page 165; 220pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises

CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyric herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1432 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1447
 1 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 16

RESULT 507

ABL30820
 ID ABL30820 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL30820;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

XX Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KM immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192572-A1.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

XX (NISH) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.

XX Claim 10; Page 151; 345pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, langesons islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 195 GAACCTGCGCATTCGAC 210
 |||||
 DB 1 GAACCTGCGCATTCGAC 16

RESULT 508

ABL31140
 ID ABL31140 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABL31140;

DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 629.

XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200192572-A1.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-JP04662.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

XX (NIST) NISSHINO IND INC.

XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes

XX of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when

XX transplanting between them -

XX Claim 10; Page 212; 345pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen

XX (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base

XX oligonucleotides (AB130512-AB131809) originating in the sequences of

XX genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and

XX containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as

XX primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene

XX polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

XX individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting

XX between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of

XX organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

XX pancreas, langesons islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility

XX diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

DB |||||
 1 GTTCTGACACACAC 16

RESULT 509

ADD24613/C
 ID ADD24613 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADD24613;

DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer.

XX Heterologous protein secretion; unfolded protein response; UPR; lipase;

XX cellulase; carboxylase; industry; purification; reverse transcription;

XX HAC1 gene; RT-PCR primer; ss.

XX Trichoderma reesei.

XX US2001034045-A1.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0816277.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0534692.

XX (GENEV) GENENCOR INT INC.

XX Penttila ME, Ward M, Wang H, Valkonen MJ, Saloheimo MIA;

XX WPI; 2002-033728/04.

XX Increasing secretion of heterologous proteins e.g. lipase and cellulase

XX in eukaryotic cells useful in industry to increase production and

XX facilitate purification, by inducing an elevated unfolded protein

XX response -

XX Example 4; Page 13; 56pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods for increasing the secretion

XX of heterologous protein in eukaryotic cells by inducing an elevated

XX unfolded protein response (UPR). The method involves inducing the

XX elevated UPR by increasing the presence of proteins such as HAC1,

XX HAC1, PTC2 or IRE1 in cells. The method and sequences are useful

XX for increasing the secretion of heterologous proteins (e.g. lipase,

XX cellulase, carboxylase) in eukaryotic cells useful in industry

XX to increase protein yields and to facilitate purification. The

XX present DNA sequence is a RT (reverse transcription)-PCR primer

XX which is used for amplifying Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 CTTCACACACACAC 396
 |||||
 DB 16 CTTCACACACACAC 1

RESULT 510

ABR34733/C
 ID ABR34733 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABR34733;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 370.

KM Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KM human fukutin; ds.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 PS Disclosure; Page 77; 720pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 899 CGAGAGCCCTGCCATC 914
 DB 16 CGAGAGCCCGACGATC 1
 RESULT 511
 ABT35404
 ID ABT35404 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35404;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1041.
 XX
 KM Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KM human fukutin; ds.

KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KM human fukutin; ds.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 PS Disclosure; Page 154; 720pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1389 GATGACCTATGCCGAG 1404
 DB 1 GATCACCATGCCGAG 16
 RESULT 512
 ABT35774/C
 ID ABT35774 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35774;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1411.
 XX
 KM Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KM human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telesman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 198; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1176 CTGTCTCCTGAGATC 1191
 DB 16 CTGTCTCCTGAGATC 1
 AC AAT36226
 ID AAT36226 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAT36226;
 AC
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1863.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telesman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 250; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1557 ATCAGCTCCGAGGAC 1572
 DB 2 ATCAGCTCCGAGGAC 17
 AC AAT36850
 ID AAT36850 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAT36850;
 AC
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2487.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 XX

XX 27-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 323; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterized by development of tumors or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1254 ATCTGTGCGAGCATT 1269
DB 2 ATCTTCCAGGCATT 17
RESULT 515
ABT37669
ID ABT37669 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT37669;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3306.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 420; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterized by development of tumors or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 546 GACCTTGCGATTACCC 561
DB 1 GACTAGGCATTACCC 16
RESULT 516
ABT39161/C
ID ABT39161 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39161;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4798.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA TeJerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI, 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 594; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.Se+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 GGTGACTTCGCGCAT 810
 Db 17 CGTTGAATTCGCGCAT 2
 RESULT 517
 ACA06584/C
 ID ACA06584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06584;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #403.
 XX
 KM Bazymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KM G-cleaver; ambrzyme; cancer; RFL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KM oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RFL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory diseases; asthma; diabetes;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KM ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PF
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINGCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or ambrzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RFL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RFL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RFL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RFL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.Se+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1231 CTGCAGCTGAGGCTCT 1246
 Db 17 CTGCAGCAGGCGCTCT 2
 RESULT 518
 ACA06585/C
 ID ACA06585 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06585;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #404.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KM G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KM oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KM ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (DRA/) DRAPER K G.
 XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WP; 2003-340953/32.
 XX DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 CTCGACCTGAGCCTCT 1246
 DB 16 CTCGACGACGCGCCTCT 1
 RESULT 519
 ACA07803/C
 ID ACA07803 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACA07803;
 XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #202.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KM G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KM oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KM ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (DRA/) DRAPER K G.
 XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WP; 2003-340953/32.
 XX DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,

CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 AAGGAGGCCATTGCGG 1534

DB 16 AAGGAGGCCATTGCGG 1

RESULT 520

ACM09053/G

ID ACM09053 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACM09053;

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating amberyse substrate #216.

KM Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KM G-cleaver; amberyse; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KM oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
KM ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0254466.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSM/) MCSMIGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcawiggen J, Draper KG,

XX WPI, 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyse
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 AAGGAGGCCATTGCGG 1534

DB 17 AAGGAGGCCATTGCGG 2

RESULT 521

ABX77386

ID ABX77386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABX77386;

DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ltrpa gene 5' splice donor site for Exon 5.

KM LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; ltrpa; cancer;
KM tumour growth inhibitor; cytoskeletal; gene therapy; tumour;
KM melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;
KM lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200278614-A2.

XX 10-OCT-2002.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US10350.

XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-280107P.

XX (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

XX Kerr WG, Wang J;

XX WPI, 2003-103233/09.

XX A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
XX for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient -

XX Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-

CC like Anchor (IrbA) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour
 CC growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence
 CC which may be used to suppress IrbA function and inhibit tumour growth.
 CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the
 CC invention may have cytostatic activity and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient
 CC comprising administering to the patient an agent that suppresses IrbA
 CC function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of
 CC an IrbA gene or its variant, or a polypeptide fragment of an IrbA gene
 CC or its variant or an RNA sequence that interferes with the expression
 CC of the IrbA gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a
 CC patient who is suffering from a tumour or a cancer, such as breast,
 CC prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, chronic myelogenous
 CC leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic leukemia or lung carcinoma.
 CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the
 CC scope of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1576 GGGCTGCGGAGCA 1591

DB 2 GGGCTGCGGAGCA 17

RESULT 522

ABZ59930

ID ABZ59930 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ59930;

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HRR2; K-Ras;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;

XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswigen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for

XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding

XX HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

XX Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic

XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,

XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV, and

XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for

XX reducing HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic

CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ65530 - ABZ66524, ABZ66524 - ABZ66530 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 GCGAGGCGGAGCG 335

DB 2 CCGAGGCGGAGCG 17

RESULT 523

ABZ60376

ID ABZ60376 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ60376;

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HRR2; K-Ras;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;

XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswigen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for

XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding

XX HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

XX Claim 58; Page 94; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic

XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,

XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV, and

XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for

XX reducing HRR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic

XX sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 1 G; 9 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 37.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 6; Conservative 8; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002MO-IB01737.
 PF
 XX
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-IB00546.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA
 XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-018886/01.
 DR
 XX
 XX New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
 PT recombination and/or DNA repair, useful for treating and diagnosing
 PT severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
 CC involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
 CC invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
 CC (SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient,
 CC including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer,
 CC an immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk
 CC of progeny to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used
 CC for preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis
 CC exon 1 DNA.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1168 GCACACTCCTGTGTC 1183
 DB 16 GCACACGCTTGTCC 1
 RESULT 527
 ABV72390/C
 ID ABV72390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABV72390;
 AC
 XX 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 PT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 1.
 DE
 XX Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
 KM chromosome 10; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; PCR;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO200277228-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-IB00546.
 PF
 XX
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-IB00546.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA
 XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-029937/02.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
 PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer -

XX Example 1; Page 63; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
 CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
 CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
 CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
 CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
 CC cancer.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1168 GCACACTCCTGTGTC 1183
 DB 16 GCACACGCTTGTCC 1
 RESULT 528
 ABQ77466/C
 ID ABQ77466 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX ABQ77466;
 AC
 XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 PT
 XX Murine DHFR mutagenic PCR primer BHI-1857.
 DE
 XX
 XX TNF; murine; tumour necrosis factor; tumour necrosis factor receptor;
 KM TNF-R; tumour necrosis factor binding protein; TNF-BP; tumour; PCR;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX EP393438-A.
 PN
 XX
 XX 24-OCT-1990.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-APR-1990; 90EP-0106624.
 PF
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1989; 89DE-3913101.
 PR
 XX 21-JUN-1989; 89DE-3920282.
 XX
 XX (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.
 PA (SYND) STERGEN INC.
 PA
 XX Hauptmann R, Himmeler A, Maurer-Pogy I, Stratowa C;
 PI WPI; 1990-321987/43.
 DR
 XX
 XX DNA encoding TNF binding protein and TNF- receptor - used in tumour
 PT treatment and to understand mechanisms to TNF action
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 8; Page 25; 51pp; German.
 PS
 XX This invention describes novel polynucleotide sequences encoding tumour
 CC necrosis factor (TNF) receptor (TNF-R) or TNF binding protein (TNF-BP).
 CC The products of the invention are useful in pharmaceutical compositions
 CC for prophylaxis or treatment of human tumours and to understand the
 CC mechanisms of TNF action. This sequence a mutagenic PCR primer used to
 CC alter the mouse DHFR gene which is used in the construction of plasmids
 CC PAD-CMV1 and pad-CMV2 associated with the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 GGCTTCTGCGCCGTGCC 1039
 |||||
 DB 16 GGCTGCTGCGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 529
 AAQ2522/c
 ID AAQ2522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAQ2522;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-APR-1992 (first entry)

DE PAD-CMV1 primer BBI-1857.

KM Interferon; O-glycosylation; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN DE4021917-A.

PD 16-JAN-1992.

PF 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.

PR 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.

PI Himmeler A, Adolf G;

DR WPI; 1992-025485/04.

PT O-glycosylated alpha-interferon, used as medicament - isolated
 following secretion into conditioned medium of mammalian cells
 PT contg. a suitable expression plasmid

PS Example 1; Page 3; 24pp; German.

CC Primers BBI-2625 (AAQ2522) and BBI-1857 (AAQ2522) are used in PCR
 amplification of PAD-CMV1. Example 1 illustrates the construction
 of PAD-CMV13, PAD-CMV15 and PAD-CMV19 (AAQ20765).

CC See also AAQ20764-66 and AAQ22517-29.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 GGCTTCTGCGCCGTGCC 1039
 |||||
 DB 16 GGCTGCTGCGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 530

AAQ20739/c
 ID AAQ20739 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAQ20739;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 09-JAN-2003 (updated)

DT 19-MAY-1992 (first entry)

DE PCMV1 primer BBI-1857.

XX Primer; PCR; PAD-CMV19; SV40; DHFR; ss.

XX PN W09201055-A.
 XX 23-JAN-1992.
 XX PF 06-JUL-1991; 91WO-EP01266.
 XX PR 12-NOV-1990; 90DE-4035877.
 XX PR 10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.
 XX PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.
 XX Adolf G, Himmeler A, Ahorn HU, Kalaner I, Maurerfogel I;
 XX WPI; 1992-056870/07.
 XX PT O-glycosylated alpha-interferon - used for treatment of
 XX PT viral of tumour diseases
 XX PS Example 1; Page 20; 104pp; English.
 XX CC Variants of PAD-CMV1 (AAQ20733) may be produced, e.g. PAD-CMV19
 CC (AAQ20732). Primers BBI-2625 (AAQ20738) and BBI-1857 (AAQ20739) are used
 CC for the screening of PAD-CMV1. SV40 poly(A) site (position 1280 of
 CC PAD-CMV1) and contains restriction sites for XbaI and EcoRV.
 CC Primer BBI-1857 binds to the complementary strand of the first intron
 CC of the DHFR minigene (position 2525 in PAD-CMV1).
 CC See also AAQ20731-43 and AAQ20523-26.
 CC (Updated on 09-JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 GGCTTCTGCGCCGTGCC 1039
 |||||
 DB 16 GGCTGCTGCGCCCTTGCC 1

RESULT 531
 AAQ26548
 ID AAQ26548 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAQ26548;
 XX DT 08-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX DE Control probe #3 for caucosoid RING11 gene.
 XX KW Immunosuppressants; immunoenhancers; treatment; diagnosis; screening;
 KW immune disorders; transporter peptides; proteasome complex;
 KW HMG class I molecules; HLA; antigen processing;
 KW antigen presentation; autoimmune disease; ankylosing spondylitis;
 KW prenatal diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN W09211289-A.
 XX PD 09-JUL-1992.
 XX PF 19-DEC-1991; 91WO-GB02278.
 XX PR 19-DEC-1990; 90GB-0027520.
 XX PR 16-SEP-1991; 91GB-0019711.
 XX PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.

PI Glyme R, Kelly AP, Powis SH, Trowsdale J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-250030/30.

XX
 PT DNA encoding RING4, RING10, RING11 AND RING12 proteins - for
 PT treatment and diagnosis of immune disorders and screening of new
 PT immunosuppressants and immuno-enhancers

XX
 PS Example 2; Page 40; 101pp; English.

XX
 CC This probe was used together with AAQ26546-51 to analyse caucoid
 CC controls by oligonucleotide typing, whilst investigating RING 11
 CC polymorphisms - see AAQ26544,5.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1410 CCTCTGCGCTGCGC 1425
 DB 1 CCTCTGAGCTGCGC 16

RESULT 532
 AAQ28331/c
 ID AAQ28331 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ28331;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 16-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX
 DE PL6 primer.

XX
 KW Human nerve cell adhesion factor L1; hL1; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9214620-A1.

XX
 PD 03-SEP-1992.

XX
 PF 24-FEB-1992; 92WO-JP00192.

XX
 PR 22-FEB-1991; 91JP-0028842.

XX
 PR 06-APR-1991; 91JP-0073381.

XX
 PR 18-MAY-1991; 91JP-0113596.

XX
 PA (CHUS) CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD.

XX
 PI Aso H, Kobayashi M, Miura M, Nemura K;

XX
 DR WPI; 1992-316174/38.

XX
 PT DNA coding for human nerve cell adhesion factor L1 - 1s expressed
 PT in animal cell to provide hL for treatment of nervous diseases

XX
 PS Example; Page 28; 95pp; Japanese.

XX
 CC The sequence is that of the PL6 primer which was used in the
 CC isolation of a DNA sequence encoding human nerve cell adhesion
 CC factor L1 (hL1). See also AAQ28320-Q28343.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1547 CCTGATGACATCAGC 1562

DB 18 CACAGTACATCAGC 3

RESULT 533
 AAQ39138
 ID AAQ39138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ39138;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX
 DT 26-0UL-1993 (first entry)

XX
 DE HCV antisense primer Jirc12, 2313-2296.

XX
 KM Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; hepatitis C virus;
 KM HCV; asymptomatic; chronically infected; epitope; viral isolate;
 KM domain; immunological; cross-reactive; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9306126-A1.

XX
 PD 01-APR-1993.

XX
 PF 11-SEP-1992; 92WO-US07683.

XX
 PR 13-SEP-1991; 91US-0759575.

XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX
 PI Houghton M, Weiner AJ;

XX
 DR WPI; 1993-117468/14.

XX
 PT Immuno-reactive hepatitis C virus polypeptide compans. - contg.
 PT at least 2 sequences from the first variable domain of distinct

XX
 PT HCV isolates

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 106pp; English.

XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ39134-46 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification and sequencing of hepatitis C virus (HCV) samples from
 CC asymptomatic and chronically infected HCV patients. Cloning of
 CC these different samples showed that a number of important HCV
 CC epitopes vary among viral isolates, and that these epitopes can be
 CC mapped to specific domains. This meant that immunologically cross-

XX
 CC reactive polypeptides which focus on variable rather than constant
 CC domains can be produced.

XX
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 781 AACGGGCTGAGCAAG 796
 DB 2 AACGGGCTGAGCTCG 17

RESULT 534
 AAQ40959/c
 ID AAQ40959 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ40959;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX
 DT 06-OCT-1993 (first entry)

XX
 DE Uracase gene mutated N-terminal portion.

XX

KM Enzyme; uric acid; oxidation; allantoin; hydrogen peroxide; CO₂;
 KM Production; blood; urine; determination; hair dye; dyeing; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Eps45688-A2.
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1993.
 PD
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-0311004.
 XX
 FR 04-DEC-1991; 91JP-0320525.
 XX
 XX (KYOM) KYOMA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD.
 PA
 XX Azuma M, Hasegawa M, Hashimoto Y, Ishino S, Iwata K, Teshida S;
 PI Yagasaki M, Yamaguchi K, Yano K, Yokoo Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-184382/23.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding uricase and process for producing uricase - used in
 PT determining uric acid content of blood or urine and in hair
 PT dyeing kits, etc.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 13; 22pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of the portion of the uricase gene
 CC corresponding to the N-terminal of uricase which has been mutated,
 CC without altering the coded amino acids, as part of the construction
 CC of more efficient uricase expression plasmids.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 5Q
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAAA 1505
 DB 17 GGAGTAGTAGTAGACA 2
 RESULT 535
 AAQ72266/C
 ID AAQ72266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ72266;
 XX
 DT 09-JUN-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cellulomonas flavigena uricase mutagenic PCR primer.
 XX
 KM Cellulomonas flavigena SK-4; uricase; catalase KatG gene; KatE gene;
 KM inactivation; catalase-deficient bacterium; typhlophan promoter;
 KM recombinant oxidase production; beta-galactosidase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06245762-A.
 PD
 XX 06-SEP-1994.
 XX
 PF 25-FEB-1993; 93JP-0036424.
 XX
 XX 25-FEB-1993; 93JP-0036424.
 PR
 PA (KYOM) KYOMA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-321275/40.
 XX
 PT Prepn. of oxidase - using catalase deficient Escherichia sp.
 CC

PS Example 1; Page 13; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC Primers AAQ72265-Q72266 were used to introduce mutations into the
 CC uricase gene from Cellulomonas flavigena SK-4. The third base of
 CC the fourth codon from the N-terminal was changed to a T and the TGA
 CC stop codon was replaced by TAA/TA double stop codon. The uricase
 CC coding sequence was cloned into plasmid pUT118. A catalase-deficient
 CC strain of bacteria was prepared by substituting the KatG and KatE
 CC genes with KatG:CAT and KatE:KAT. The catalase-
 CC deficient E.coli are then used as hosts for recombinant production
 CC of uricase by transforming them with pUT118.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 5Q
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1490 GGAGTAGTAGTAAAA 1505
 DB 17 GGAGTAGTAGTAGACA 2
 RESULT 536
 AAX22521/C
 ID AAX22521 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX22521;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Streptomyces sp. Bgal gene RBS RNA fragment.
 XX
 KM Xylanase; acidophilic; thermostable; XYL I; XYL II; plant biomass;
 KM hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
 KM pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; de.
 XX
 OS Streptomyces sp.
 XX
 PN US5871730-A.
 PD
 XX 16-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 29-JUL-1994; 94US-0282197.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1994; 94US-0282197.
 XX
 PA (UYSH) UNIV SHERBROOKE.
 XX
 PI Beaulieu C, Brzezinski R, Dery CV;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-141348/14.
 XX
 PT New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinomyces
 PT sp. PC7 - useful for treating plant biomass, especially paper and
 PT wood pulp, to degrade hemicellulose and hydrolyse xylan
 XX
 PS Example 7; Fig 7; 60pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
 CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinomyces sp. PC7 which
 CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
 CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
 CC cells, to treat plant biomass. Xylanases XYL I and XYL II are part of
 CC a large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the
 CC beta-1,4 bonds within the xylosic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose
 CC residues that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that
 CC they may be used in the paper and pulp industry to improve the efficiency
 CC of the bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material.
 CC XYL I and XYL II may also be used to treat feed, by degrading a
 CC substrate with a high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II
 CC retain their activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low

phs (e.g. 4.0), conditions which tend to denature most known xylanases.
 CC Enzymes that remain active in these conditions may be used in industrial
 CC processes that are carried out at high temperature and low pH to speed up
 CC other, non-enzymatic reactions, minimising costs, energy requirements,
 CC and the risk of pollution, (e.g. enzymes XYL I and XYL II can be used to
 CC facilitate chlorine bleaching of paper pulp which is carried out in hot,
 CC acidic conditions). Pretreatment with XYL I and XYL II, allows the
 CC bleaching agents to penetrate better, to remove lignin from the pulp and
 CC 'bleach' the colouration from it. This means smaller quantities of the
 CC agents can be used to produce the same or a better result. Also,
 CC disrupting the structure aids water drainage.
 CC NOTE: This patent is an equivalent to F19503640.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)

CC Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 543 CATGACCTTGCGATTC 558
 CC 18 CATGACGCTGCGCTTC 3

RESULT 537
 AAT48001
 ID AAT48001 standard; CDNA; 18 BP.

CC AAT48001;
 CC 10-JUN-1997 (first entry)
 CC Coding sequence for VSV epitope tag.

CC Chimeric; bispecific; DNA binding domain; trans; activator; repressor;
 CC diphtheria; Pseudomonas; toxin; chymidine kinase; single chain antibody;
 CC pathogen; HIV Tat; papilloma virus; B6/E7; Epstein-Barr virus; EBNA;
 CC hyperproliferation; p53; tumour; oligomerisation; ds.

CC Synthetic.
 CC WO9630512-A1.
 CC 03-OCT-1996.

CC 29-MAR-1996; 96WO-FR00477.
 CC 31-MAR-1995; 95FR-0003841.

CC (RHON) RHONE POULENC ROBER SA.

CC Bracco L, Schweighoffer F, Tocque B;
 CC WPI; 1996-455359/45.
 CC P-PSDB; AAW09325.

CC Conditional gene expression system triggered by e.g. infection or
 CC hyper-proliferation - comprises novel bi-specific proteins having
 CC DNA-binding domain and second domain specific for trans-activator or
 CC repressor, for gene therapy

CC Disclosure; Page 12; 81pp; French.

CC The invention relates to novel chimeric, bispecific proteins which
 CC comprise: (a) a DNA binding domain and (b) a domain which binds a
 CC trans-activator (TA), trans-repressor (TR) or their complexes, which are
 CC characteristic of a physiological or pathological state. The novel
 CC chimeric, bispecific proteins allow expression of a therapeutic protein
 CC (e.g. diphtheria or Pseudomonas toxins, thymidine kinase, single chain
 CC antibodies) to be regulated in response to particular conditions.
 CC The chimeric protein may be fused to an epitope tag recognised by an
 CC antibody for immunological detection of the chimeric protein. This

CC sequence encodes the VSV epitope tag.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 780 GAACGCGCTGAGCAAG 795
 CC 3 GAACGCGCTGAGCAAG 18

RESULT 538
 AAT65554
 ID AAT65554 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

CC AAT65554;
 CC 14-SEP-1999 (first entry)

CC Oligonucleotide P-bistart-seq for chimeric protein construct.

CC Haematopoietic protein; human; granulocyte-colony stimulating factor;
 CC G-CSF; interleukin; c-mpl ligand; linker; gene therapy; aplastic anaemia;
 CC stem cell expansion; leukaemia; neutropenia; vector; bone marrow;
 CC chromocytopenia; blood cell activation; growth; ss.

CC Synthetic.

CC WO9712985-A2.

CC 10-APR-1997.

CC 04-OCT-1996; 96WO-US15774.

CC 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0004834.

CC (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.

CC Bauer SC, Baum CM, Caparon ME, Peng Y, Giri JG;
 CC Klein BK, Lee SC, McKearn JE, McWhirter CA, Straten NR;
 CC Sumner NL, Zurfluh L;

CC WPI; 1997-226228/20.

CC Multi-functional haematopoietic receptor agonists - used to
 CC stimulate the production of haematopoietic cells in patients
 CC Example 63; Page 85; 616pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel haematopoietic protein (HP) comprising
 CC an amino acid (AA) sequence of formula: R1-L1-R2; R2-L1-R1; R1-R2; or
 CC R2-R1; where R1 and R2 are independently selected from: (i) a modified
 CC human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (hG-CSF) AA sequence;
 CC (ii) a modified human interleukin-3 (hIL-3) AA sequence; (iii) a
 CC modified human c-mpl ligand; and a colony stimulating factor (CSF);
 CC and L1 - a linker capable of linking R1 to R2. This sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide used to construct a gene encoding
 CC a protein of the invention.

CC Vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules are useful for the
 CC recombinant production of HP. The nucleic acid molecules are useful in
 CC gene therapy. The HP's are useful for stimulating the production of stem
 CC cells and for treatment of haematopoietic disorders. Disorders that
 CC can be treated include leukaemia, neutropenia, aplastic anaemia and
 CC thrombocytopenia. In vitro uses include the ability to stimulate bone
 CC marrow and blood cell activation and growth before infusion into the
 CC patients.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GGGCTGAGCAAGTTG 799
 |||||
 DB 1 GGGCTGCGCAAGTGG 16

RESULT 539

AAK71745
 ID AAK71745 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAK71745;

XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #43.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;
 KM flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KM fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KM foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9715662-A2.

XX 01-MAY-1997.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or

XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,

XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX Claim 4; Page 120; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flk-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAK67275 to AAK75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1544 AATCCTGATGACATC 1559
 |||||
 DB 1 AAUCCGAGUGACAC 16

RESULT 540

AAK62716
 ID AAK62716 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAK62716;

XX 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Granule bound starch synthase hairpin substrate SEQ ID NO:591.

XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBS8; target; substrate;
 KM granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KM caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.

XX Zea mays.

XX MO9710328-A2.

XX 20-MAR-1997.

XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.

XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.

XX (DOMC) DOWELANCO.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Edington BF, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ,

XX Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;

XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.

XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably

XX modulates expression of Delta-9 desaturase or granule bound starch

XX synthase in maize or canola

XX Claim 42; Page 83; 155pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 CTCGAGTCCACGGC 453
 |||||
 DB 2 CUACCGUCCACGGC 17

RESULT 541

AAT64635

ID AAT64635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT64635;

XX 17-JAN-1998 (first entry)

DE G-CSF receptor agonist primer B18art.

XX Granulocyte colony stimulating factor receptor; agonist; G-CSF;

XX haematopoietic disorder; neutropenia; bone marrow suppression;
 KM stem cell expansion; gene therapy; circular permutation;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN MO9712977-A1.
 XX PD 10-APR-1997.
 XX PF 04-OCT-1996; 96WO-US15935.
 XX PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0004832.
 XX (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.
 XX PI Braford-Goldberg SR, Feng Y, Klein BK, McKearn JP,
 XX PI McWhorter CA, Zurfluh DL,
 XX DR WPI; 1997-24718/22.
 XX PT Modified human granulocyte colony stimulating factor - useful as
 PT G-CSF receptor agonist for treating haematopoietic disorders, e.g.
 PT neutropenia or bone marrow suppression
 XX PS Example 6; Page 30; 186pp; English.
 XX CC This synthetic oligonucleotide comprises primer Bistart that was
 CC used in the construction of novel claimed genes (see AAT64606-10) of
 CC encoding claimed circularly permuted variants (see AAT15034-38) of
 CC human granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) that act as
 CC G-CSF receptor agonists and which can be used in claimed methods for
 CC stimulating production of haematopoietic cells, ex vivo expansion
 CC of stem cells, treatment of haematopoietic disorders and human gene
 CC therapy.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 784 GGGCTGACGAGGTG 799
 Db 1 GGGCTGCGAAGTGG 16
 RESULT 542
 AAT80355/C
 ID AAT80355 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAT80355;
 XX DT 16-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligo HCV-213, targeted to HCV mRNA position +230 to +235.
 XX KW Complementary; 5' untranslated region; UTR; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
 KW inhibition; replication; expression; detection; chronic hepatitis;
 KW acute hepatitis; hepatocarcinoma; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..12
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "2'-OME RNA"
 FT modified_base 13..18
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "Comprises phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX WO9639500-A2.
 XX PN 12-DEC-1996.
 XX PD 04-JUN-1996; 96WO-EF02427.

XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0471968.
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHER & CO AG F.
 XX PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX PI Frank BL, Goodchild J, Hamlin HA, Kikukie RE,
 XX PI Roberts NA, Roberts PC, Waltham DM, Wolfe JL,
 XX DR WPI; 1997-043122/04.
 XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to HCV 5' untranslated region -
 PT used in the treatment and detection of HCV infection, esp. hepatitis
 PT and hepato-carcinoma
 XX PS Claim 20; Page 20; 100pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences given in AAT80211-382 represent synthetic oligonucleotides
 CC which are complementary to a portion of the 5' untranslated region (UTR)
 CC of hepatitis C virus (HCV). These sequences may be used in a
 CC pharmaceutical composition for the control or prevention of HCV
 CC infection. They may be used to inhibit replication or expression of
 CC HCV or for detecting the presence of HCV in a sample. They may be used
 CC to inhibit HCV replication in a cell and are therefore useful in the
 CC treatment of HCV infections such as chronic and acute hepatitis and
 CC hepatocarcinoma. This sequence binds to two non-contiguous regions
 CC of the HCV genome. This sequence binds to position +230 to +235.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 433 CAGCCCTCCAGAGCCC 448
 Db 17 CAGCCCTCCAGAGCCC 2
 RESULT 543
 AAV44616
 ID AAV44616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV44616;
 XX DT 24-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene reverse primer hUCP2g.e7r1.
 XX KW uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration;
 KW thermogenesis; obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance;
 KW diabetes; syndrome X; hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia;
 KW inflammation; fever; hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9831396-A1.
 XX PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US06864.
 XX PR 15-JUN-1997; 97US-0034960.
 XX (NARE-) CENT NAT RECH SCI CENT RECH SUR ENDOCRINOL.
 XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 XX PI Boulland F, Collins SA, Ricquier D, Seldin MF,
 PI Surwit RS, Warden CH;

XX WPI; 1998-413823/35.
 CC Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression
 PT - by administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,
 PT effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia,
 PT cachexia etc.
 XX
 PS Example IX; Page 49; 98pp; English.
 CC
 CC Primer hUCP2g.e7r1 is used with forward primer hUCP2g.e7f1 (see
 CC AAV4615) in the PCR amplification of bp 4316-4594 in exon 7 of the
 CC human uncoupling protein-2 (UCP2) gene. Primers (see AAV4603-18)
 CC were designed to amplify hUCP2 exons 4, 6, 7 and 8 from genomic
 CC DNA. Common amino acid variants (see AAV69166) are present in
 CC exons 4, 6 and 8; A55V in exon 4, N190S in exon 6, and L294W
 CC in exon 8 (see also AAV4595). Restriction enzymes have been
 CC been identified that would differentially digest each of the
 CC alleles. The invention relates to a method for treating disease
 CC associated with altered UCP2 expression, such as obesity,
 CC diabetes, syndrome X, hyperthermia, hyperinsulinaemia, glucose
 CC intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation, cachexia, fever or
 CC hyperthermia.
 CC
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 1088 TGTTCCTCCCATCC 1103
 DB 3 TGTTCCTCCCATCC 18
 RESULT 544
 ID AAV5460 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAV5460;
 AC
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor primer P-b1 start.
 XX
 KM Haematopoietic receptor agonist; human; G-CSF;
 KM Granulocyte colony stimulating factor; chimeric protein;
 KM stem cell expansion; tumour infection; autoimmune disease;
 KM haematopoietic disorder; therapy; dendritic cell; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9817810-A2.
 PD 30-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 23-OCT-1997; 97MO-US20037.
 XX
 PR 25-OCT-1996; 96US-0029629.
 XX
 PA (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.
 XX
 PI Feng Y, McKearn JP, McWhorter CA, Minnerly JC, Munster NI;
 PI Staten NR, Streeter PR, Summers NL, Moulde SL;
 XX WPI; 1998-261504/23.
 DR
 XX Multi-functional chimeric haematopoietic receptor agonist - useful
 PT to treat haematopoietic disorders, tumours, infections or autoimmune
 PT diseases
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 94; 84pp; English.

XX Primer P-b1 start is used in the construction of new granulocyte-
 CC colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) gene sequences coding for
 CC sequence-rearranged G-CSF polypeptides (see AAV7783) that act as
 CC G-CSF receptor agonists. Such polypeptides can be used in new
 CC multi-functional chimeric receptor agonists of the invention
 CC that are used to stimulate the production of haematopoietic cells
 CC in a patient, for the ex vivo expansion of haematopoietic cells
 CC for the production of dendritic cells and to treat haematopoietic
 CC disorders, tumours, infection or autoimmune diseases.
 CC
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 784 GGGCTGCGCAGGTGG 799
 DB 1 GGGCTGCGCAGGTGG 16
 RESULT 545
 ID AAV56442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAV56442;
 AC
 DT 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ICAM-R cDNA primer DH4.
 XX
 KM Intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-R; human; modulator; 14.3.3 family;
 KM HSI-beta; tubulin; inhibitor; stimulator; effector; immune response;
 KM inflammation; disorder; T cell activation; macrophage; Crohn's disease;
 KM adult respiratory distress syndrome; stroke; multiple sclerosis; asthma;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; tumour growth; human immune deficiency virus;
 KM infection; diabetes; graft vs. host disease; passive immunisation;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5773218-A.
 PD 30-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JUN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-386989/33.
 XX
 PT Identifying compounds that modulate interaction of intercellular
 PT adhesion molecule R - with ligands HSI-beta and tubulin using
 PT two-hybrid assay, useful for treating inflammation, T cell
 PT activation etc.
 XX
 PS Example 23; Column 141-142; 108pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV56441-V56446 are primers used in the isolation of a novel human
 CC intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R. This sequence is used in a

CC method which investigates modulators of the interaction between ICAM-R
 CC and the 14.3.3 family member Hs1-beta and tubulin. An anti-ICAM-R
 CC antibody optionally coupled to toxin or ricin, or an ICAM-R
 CC peptide, can block, inhibit or stimulate ligand/receptor interactions
 CC involving ICAM-R, particularly its effector functions involved in
 CC (non) specific immune responses. ICAM-R related agents may be used to
 CC treat or monitor inflammation, disorders involving T cell activation or
 CC macrophages, e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome, stroke, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, tumour
 CC growth, human immune deficiency virus infection, diabetes, graft vs. host
 CC disease and many others. Antibodies may also be used for passive
 CC immunisation, for purifying, detecting or quantifying ICAM-R and for
 CC identifying ICAM-R expressing cells.

CC Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 546

AAV54872
 ID AAV54872 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV54872;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)

DE Primer DH4 used to amplify DNA encoding cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R.

XX Human; ICAM-R; intercellular adhesion molecule; adhesion; treatment;

KW inflammatory condition; asthma; tumour growth; metastasis;

KW viral infection; antibody ICR-1.1; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5811517-A.

XX 22-SEP-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483389.

XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.

XX 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.

XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin MM, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 1998-530940/45.

XX DNA encoding mutant ICAM-R poly:peptide(s) - useful for diagnosis
 XX and treatment of cell adhesion based disease conditions e.g.
 XX inflammation or asthma
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 111pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAV54871-72 were used to amplify DNA encoding the
 XX cytoplasmic domain of ICAM-R (intercellular adhesion molecule-R). ICAMs
 XX are polypeptides that are expressed on blood vessel endothelial cell
 XX surfaces and are involved in the adhesion events in various conditions.

CC ICAM-R variants (see AAV71264-69) can be used to treat or monitor
 CC inflammatory conditions involving specific or non-specific immune
 CC responses, asthma, tumour growth and/or metastasis and viral infections.
 CC The ICAM variants are produced recombinantly, from expression libraries
 CC of mutated sequences, and the ones that are claimed are the ones that
 CC have been found to be especially involved in adhesion events. They can
 CC also be used to raise antibodies, also for use as therapeutic or
 CC diagnostic agents.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

CC Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGGTGTTGAAGGCAT 956
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

RESULT 547

AAV48432/C
 ID AAV48432 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV48432;

DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)

DE Transforming growth factor beta-1 antisense oligonucleotide N20.

XX Transforming growth factor beta-1; TGF beta-1;

KW antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP856579-A1.

XX 05-AUG-1998.

XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.

XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-0101531.

XX (BIOG-) BIOGENSTIK GBS BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.

XX Blysch W, Schlingensiepen K;

XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.

XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of
 XX residues able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater
 XX activity and reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate
 XX growth of cells in culture

XX Example 1; Fig 3a; 286pp; English.

XX AAV48412-84 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against
 XX transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF beta-1). The oligonucleotides
 XX exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
 XX that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides
 XX can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
 XX consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 XX consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 XX nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
 XX cytosines; and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
 XX (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
 XX oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 XX the genes for p53, Bcl-2, bcl-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
 XX proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
 XX kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The

CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in
 CC cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system.
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCTGTGTTCTCTCC 1099

DB 18 CCGGTGTCTCTCC 3

RESULT 548

AAV41659 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV41659;

DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of probe 2.

KM CTLA4; hexameric fusion protein; antigen-presenting cell; CD28; B7;
 KW T cell activation; immunosuppressant; transplant rejection;
 OS probe; hybridisation; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9831820-A1.

PD 23-JUL-1998.

PF 19-JAN-1998; 98MO-KR00009.

PR 18-JAN-1997; 97KR-0001360.

PA (BORYUNG PHARM.

PI Chung Y;

DR WPI; 1998-41416/35.

PT Hexameric fusion proteins of CTLA4 with immunoglobulin fragment -
 PT also related nucleic acid, vectors and transformed cells; useful as
 PT immunosuppressants

PS Example 4; Page 7; 28pp; English.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a probe used in the method of the
 CC invention involving the production of hexameric fusion proteins. It
 CC binds to B7 on antigen-presenting cells, block the binding of CTLA4 or
 CC CD28 to B7, preventing signalling that results in T cell activation,
 CC are useful as immunosuppressants, for e.g. preventing transplant
 CC rejection.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TCATGACTCTGAGTC 878

DB 2 TCATGACTCTGAGTC 17

RESULT 549

AAV30180/c

ID AAV30180 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AAV30180;

DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Protein kinase catalytic subunit PCR primer 317.

KM Severe combined immunodeficiency disease; SCID; horse; diagnosis;

KW DNA-dependent protein kinase; PCR; primer; ds.

OS Synthetic.

OS Equus caballus.

PN WO9821367-A1.

PD 22-MAY-1998.

PF 14-NOV-1997; 97MO-US21066.

PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-0031261.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

PI Meeks K;

DR WPI; 1998-297967/26.

PT DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit - useful for
 PT determining equine severe combined immunodeficiency alleles

PS Example 3; Page 19; 96pp; English.

CC Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence
 CC equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.
 CC Primer 317, and other primers used in the RT-PCR (see also
 CC AAV30171-93), are based on a published human DNA-dependent protein
 CC kinase catalytic subunit sequence. cDNA template was derived from
 CC 2 fibroblast cell lines: 0176 (from a normal, non-Arabian horse)
 CC and 1821 (from a SCID foal). Sequence analysis showed that in SCID
 CC horses, a 5 bp deletion is present corresponding to nucleotide 9454
 CC of the 12,381 nucleotide coding sequence of the human transcript.
 CC This results in premature termination of the catalytic subunit at
 CC amino acid 3160 (see AAV56642) of the polypeptide. Primers 405
 CC and 392 (see AAV30197-93) can be used to screen for the mutant SCID
 CC allele. Methods are provided for identifying carriers of the
 CC mutation and for differentiating SCID homozygotes, heterozygotes
 CC and normal horses.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 275 TCTTGACCTCTGAGA 290

DB 17 TCTTGACCTCTGAGA 2

RESULT 550

AAZ31808/c

ID AAZ31808 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ31808;

DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20763.

KM G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

US5981732-A.
 09-NOV-1999.
 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Cowser LM;
 WI; 1999-633376/54.
 Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13 -
 Claim 11, Column 39, 38pp; English.
 This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
 inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
 compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleotides in length, that
 inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
 is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
 prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
 G-alpha-13, such as cancer.
 Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps
 1430 TCCTGCTGCTGCTGCC 1445
 17 TCCTGCTGCTGCTGCC 2
 RESULT 551
 AAZ10991/C
 ID AAZ10991 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ10991;
 DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE HLA-A allele PCR primer A4-254G.
 DE HLA-A allele; PCR primer; human leukocyte antigen-A; diagnosis;
 KW allele type determination; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN JP11216000-A.
 PD 10-AUG-1999.
 PF 27-OCT-1998; 98JP-0305892.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97JP-0297145.
 PA (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
 WI; 1999-511119/43.
 Distinction of HLA-A allele type - using PCR and electrophoresis
 Claim 5; Page 7; 21pp; Japanese.
 This sequence represents a PCR primer for a human leukocyte antigen-A
 (HLA-A) allele, and can be used in the methods of the invention. The
 method are for the distinction of HLA-A allele type. In the first method

```

CC a set of primers corresponding to each group specific to the base
CC sequence common to each gene in at least one specific group consisting of
CC specific HLA-A allele group is used to carry out a PCR to amplify
CC selectively the HLA-A allele group in each specific group as a group. In
CC the second method the amplified product obtained by the PCR is developed
CC by electrophoresis and the presence of an amplified DNA band of a
CC specific size is confirmed to distinct a specific type of the HLA-A
CC allele group in each specific group as a group. Further, in the second
CC method, if a specific type of HLA-A allele group is distinguished the
CC following methods are further carried out: RFLP method, PCR-RFLP method,
CC SSCP method, PCR-SSCP method, PCR-SSP method or PCR-SSCP method. The
CC methods can be used for the diagnosis of HLA-A type in humans.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 520 AAGCCCATGACCTCGA 535
Db ||||| |||||
17 AAGCCCTGACCTCGA 2
XX
RESULT 552
ID AAX89278 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAX89278;
AC AAX89278;
XX
DT 20-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PD88A specific primer 8A specific-outer.
XX
XX Human; cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; PD88; diagnosis;
XX cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5932423-A.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974565.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974565.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1996; 96US-0624663.
XX
XX (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Au-Young J, Cocks BG, Coleman R, Fisher DA, Selhammer JJ;
XX WPI; 1999-443593/37.
XX
XX New polynucleotides encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases
XX which modulate signal transduction
XX
XX Example 1; Column 36; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides human cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases (PD88)
XX (AA27193-196) and polynucleotides (AAX89274-277) which encode PD88.
XX Polynucleotide sequences encoding PD88 are useful: (1) for diagnosing
XX conditions or disorders associated with PD88 expression, and (2) in
XX assays detect activation or induction of various cancers. Sequences
XX AAX89278-283 represent PCR primers for amplifying PD88 encoding
XX polynucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ

```

QY 746 AGAAGCTGCGAGGAT 761
 ID AAX84737/C
 DB 3 AGCAGCTCAGCAGAA 18

RESULT 553
 AAX84737/C

ID AAX84737 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAX84737/

DT 20-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE Nitrospira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.

XX 16S rDNA; nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 KM bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 KM nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; ss.

OS Nitrospira moscovensis.

PN AU9886074-A.

PD 01-APR-1999.

PF 18-SEP-1998; 98AU-0086074.

PR 16-SEP-1997; 97AU-0009224.

XX (REMA-) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUTI.

PI Blackall L.L. Burrell P.C. Keller J.

DR WPI; 1999-288492/25.

XX New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
 PT sewage effluent

XX Example 3; Page 14; 44pp; English.

XX This sequence was used to design a PCR primer for a Nitrospira 16S rDNA
 CC sequence of the invention. The invention also relates to a group of
 CC microorganisms enriched in members of the Nitrospira phylum capable of
 CC nitrite oxidation in wastewater. The new group of Nitrospira bacteria
 CC species perform one step of the nitrification process, namely conversion
 CC of nitrite and oxygen into nitrate and bacterial biomass. This process is
 CC useful in removing ammonia, nitrites and nitrates from sewage effluent
 CC such as domestic wastewater and run-off from abattoirs. The removal of
 CC these nitrogenous compounds helps prevent eutrophication and nitrate
 CC contamination of drinking water. Primers for the new bacteria may be used
 CC to detect or quantitate the level of Nitrospira species in a sludge
 CC sample using PCR on bacterial genomic DNA released from the cells in the
 CC Nitrospira DNA in a sludge sample by hybridizing a labelled probe to
 CC isolated bacterial genomic DNA. The probes may also be used to detect
 CC Nitrospira cells using in situ hybridization techniques.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GTGCATCTACCCAGCC 1017
 ID GTGCATCTCTCCCTCC 2

RESULT 554

AAX58211 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 ID AAX58211
 XX

AC AAX58211;

XX 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer ADNRAMP for NRAMP allele sequence.

XX NRAMP allele; natural resistance-associated macrophage protein;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; IBD subtype; ulcerative colitis; diagnosis;
 KM detection; Crohn's Disease; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W09923255-A1.

PD 14-MAY-1999.

PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US22993.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064441.

XX (CROA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.

PA (MAYO-) MAYO FOUNDATION.

PI (UYLO-) UNIV LOUISVILLE.

DR Dietz AB, Galanduk S, Niebergs HU, Kotter JI, Yang H;

XX WPI; 1999-313360/26.

XX Detection of natural resistance-associated macrophage protein gene

PT polymorphisms

XX Example 14; Page 20; 47pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a natural resistance-associated
 CC macrophage protein allele.
 CC The invention relates to a method for the detection of a polymorphism at
 CC a natural resistance-associated macrophage protein (NRAMP) locus in a
 CC nucleic acid sample. The method is useful for identifying inflammatory
 CC bowel disease (IBD) or its subtypes, particularly ulcerative colitis. The
 CC method can be used to screen populations with susceptibility to IBD. The
 CC method can be used to determine DNA controls that have a statistically
 CC significant correlation with an IBD biological response. These controls
 CC are then useful in diagnosing IBD. Detection of an NRAMP locus
 CC polymorphism can also be used to determine the effectiveness of a therapy
 CC to alter the serum level of NRAMP for treating IBD. The method provides a
 CC non-invasive means to diagnose, screen for and distinguish clinical
 CC subtypes of Crohn's Disease from Ulcerative Colitis.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 AAGAGGCCATTCAGG 1534
 ID AAGAGGCCATTCAGG 17

RESULT 555

AAX34896/C
 ID AAX34896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAX34896/

DT 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify FGFR4.

XX Immortalized human hair papilla cell; HPC; screening; hair growth;
 KM SV40 viral large T-antigen gene; deleted replication initiation point;
 KM hair growth stimulating agent; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX JPI1089565-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-APR-1999.
 PF 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0271927.
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0271927.
 XX
 PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-281045/24.
 XX
 PT Immortalized human hair papilla cells used for evaluation of hair
 growth agent - are prepared by transformation of human hair papilla
 cells with gene with deleted replication initiation point
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.
 CC The specification describes the preparation of immortalized human
 CC hair papilla cells (HPC). The method comprises transformation of HPC
 CC with an SV40 viral large T-antigen gene with deleted replication
 CC initiation point. The immortalized HPC can be used in a screening
 CC method for a hair growth agent, by culture of immortalized HPC in
 CC the presence of a substance to be tested and observation of the
 CC growth of the immortalized HPC. HPC is also used in development of
 CC hair growth stimulating agents. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer, which is used in the course of the invention.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1293 TGTGCTCTGCGCTG 1308
 DB 18 TGTGCTCTGCTGCTG 3
 RESULT 556
 AAX34147
 ID AAX34147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX34147;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mycobacterium species nucleic acid sequence 26.
 XX
 KW Secreted protein; Mycobacterium; primer; PCR; amplification; probe;
 XX hybridization; detection; vaccine; immunisation; infection; ss.
 OS
 XX Mycobacterium sp.
 PN MO9909186-A2.
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 PF 14-AUG-1998; 98WO-FR01813.
 PR 11-SEP-1997; 97FR-0011325.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97FR-0010404.
 XX
 PA (INSP) INST PASTERUR.
 PI Giquel B, Lim EM, Pelicic V, Portnoi D, Gognet de la Salmoniere Y,
 XX Guigueno A;
 DR WPI; 1999-181045/15.
 XX

PT Mycobacterial DNA vectors containing reporter constructs - for
 PT identifying coding or promoter sequences involved in
 infection-associated protein expression
 XX
 XX Claim 36; Fig 26; 309pp; French.
 PS
 CC Sequences AAX34001-X34252 represent nucleic acids encoding secreted
 CC proteins from various Mycobacterium species microorganisms. The
 CC nucleotide sequences can be used as primers and probes for methods
 CC for detecting and identifying mycobacteria, especially belonging to
 CC the M. tuberculosis complex. The encoded proteins can be used in
 CC vaccines for immunisation against a bacterial or viral infection.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 546 GACCTTGCGATTCACC 561
 DB 2 GACCTTGCGATTCGCC 17
 RESULT 557
 AAX21895
 ID AAX21895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX21895;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Primer for ICAM-R coding sequence.
 XX
 KW ICAM; immunoglobulin-like loop; intercellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 KW alpha d/CD18; antibody; immunisation; inflammatory response; asthma;
 KW tumour growth; viral infection; therapy; primer; ss.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 PN US5880268-A.
 PD 09-MAR-1999.
 XX
 DT 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-204041/17.
 XX
 PT New intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R) specific
 PT antibodies - useful for modulating ligand/receptor binding and
 PT biological activities involving ICAM-R, especially those of the
 PT specific and non-specific immune systems
 XX
 PS Example 23; Column 72; 108pp; English.
 CC This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding ICAM-R.
 CC The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
 CC to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R), inhibiting the
 CC interaction between ICAM-R and alpha d/CD18. Abs with specific ICAM-R
 CC binding are useful in compositions for immunisation, and for purifying

CC ICAM-R polypeptides and identifying cells expressing ICAM-R on their cell
 CC surface, modulating ligand/receptor binding and biological activities
 CC involving ICAM-R, especially inflammatory responses of the specific
 CC immune system, the non-specific immune system, monitoring and treating
 CC asthma, tumour growth, and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). In particular diseases involving an essential T cell
 CC activation (e.g. asthma, psoriasis, diabetes, graft vs. host disease,
 CC tissue transplant rejection, and multiple sclerosis) may be treated with
 CC anti-ICAM-R antibodies. The Abs specifically bind to and identify ICAM-R
 CC and disrupt ICAM-R to cell adhesion molecule, especially alpha d/CD18
 CC binding.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 941 GGGGTTTGAAGCCT 956

XX 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGCCTT 17

XX RESULT 558

XX AAV72093/c

XX AAV72093 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV72093;

XX 12-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX Mouse MSP DNA probe.

XX MSP, macrophage stimulating protein; apoptosis; murine; treatment;
 XX neuroendocrine cell; RON receptor; small cell lung carcinoma; tumour;
 XX pathogen infection; thrombocyte production; megakaryocyte maturation;
 XX chromocytopenia; hepatocyte growth; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Mus sp.

XX MO9855141-A1.

XX 10-DEC-1998.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98MO-US11573.

XX 04-JUN-1997; 97US-0048594.

XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.

XX Sunday ME, Willet C;

XX WPI; 1999-059877/05.

XX Treating tumours derived from neuroendocrine cells with macrophage
 XX stimulating protein - or its nucleic acid, also for preventing
 XX development of these tumours, specifically small cell lung carcinoma

XX Example 2; Page 71; 10pp; English.

XX AAV72096-V72099 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation
 CC and amplification of novel human and murine macrophage stimulating
 CC protein, MSP, which are used in a method for the prophylactic treatment
 CC of a tumour derived from neuroendocrine cells (NEC) by administration of
 CC this MSP to a subject at risk, sufficient to induce apoptosis of NEC
 CC expressing a RON receptor (the receptor for MSP). The method is used to
 CC treat or prevent small cell lung carcinoma and apoptosis of
 CC RON-expressing cells may be induced in vivo or in vitro. Screening NEC
 CC from a subject for susceptibility to MSP-induced apoptosis is
 CC used to identify patients who will benefit from treatment with the MSP
 CC protein. MSP is already known for treating pathogen infections, for
 CC stimulating thrombocyte production and megakaryocyte maturation (for

CC treating thrombocytopenia) and for stimulating growth of cells
 CC (particularly hepatocytes).

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 734 TCACGGGGGTCCAGAA 749

XX 17 TCTGGGGGTCCAGAA 2

XX RESULT 559

XX AAV69204

XX AAV69204 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV69204;

XX 17-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX ICAM-R DNA amplifying primer DH4.

XX Inter cellular adhesion molecule polypeptide; ICAM-R; humanised; ICR 1.1;
 XX ICR 8.1; monoclonal antibody; therapeutic; inflammatory; asthma; tumour;
 XX graft-versus-host disease; viral infection; toxin; radionuclide;
 XX neovascularisation site; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5837822-A.

XX 17-NOV-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

XX 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.

XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin NW, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 1999-023535/02.

XX Humanised antibodies specific for intercellular adhesion molecule

XX polypeptide - useful for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes

XX Example 23; Column 76; 11pp; English.

XX Primers AAV69203 and AAV69204 are used for the PCR amplification of the

XX DNA encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide (ICAM-R).

XX The invention relates to humanised ICR 1.1 and ICR 8.1 antibodies

XX targeted to the ICAM-R polypeptide. Antibodies specific for ICAM-R's are

XX potentially useful as therapeutic compounds, for treating e.g.

XX immune-mediated inflammatory conditions (e.g. graft-versus-host disease),

XX asthma, tumours or viral infections. Monoclonal antibodies specific for

XX ICAM-R, or their conjugates formed with e.g. toxins or radionuclides are

XX useful for therapeutically targeting or detecting neovascularisation

XX sites.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGTGTTCAGGCGAT 956
 |||||
 DB 2 GGGAGTTTGAAGCTT 17

RESULT 560

ABK49337
 ID ABK49337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABK49337;

DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Nuclear polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter related oligonucleotide #8.

KW Autographa Californica; nuclear polyhedrosis virus; GP64 promoter;
 XX polyhedrosis promoter; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN KR99085484-A.

PD 06-DEC-1999.

PF 19-MAY-1998; 98KR-0017926.

FR 19-MAY-1998; 98KR-0017926.

PA (DAEW-) DAEWOONG PHARM CO LTD.

PI Park SG, Koh YW, Park SG, Yang JM;

XX WPI; 2000-636272/61.

PT Method for mass production of recombinant protein by novel expression

XX system comprising fusion promoter of Autographa Californica nuclear

PS polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter and polyhedrosis promoter - Noabstract

XX Disclosure; Page 9; 18pp; Korean.

CC The invention relates to a method for mass production of a recombinant

CC protein using a novel expression system comprising a fusion promoter from

CC Autographa Californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus GP64 promoter and a

CC polyhedrosis promoter. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide

XX related to the polyhedrosis virus promoter.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAAGTTC 684
 |||||
 DB 2 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 17

RESULT 561

AAZ72931
 ID AAZ72931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ72931;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7287.

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO9954500-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB00822.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX (GIST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome -

XX Claim 9; Page 1784; 2745pp; English.

CC AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the

CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density

CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and

CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also

CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other

CC treatment.

CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing

XX from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

QY 1463 GAGGCCAAGAGAAATG 1478
 |||||
 DB 1 GTAGCCCAAGAGAAAG 16

RESULT 562

AAZ73058/C
 ID AAZ73058 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ73058;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7414.

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

PS Claim 9; Page 2484; 2/74Spp; English.

CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC characterization of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1493 GTAGTAGTAAAGAGG 1508

DB 17 GTTAGAGTAAAGAGG 2

RESULT 565

AA267808 AAC67808 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAC67808;

DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Baculovirus polyhedrin gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 9.

XX Human; AGP-1; type II transmembrane protein; cytosolic; antiviral;
KM antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; anti-HIV, HTV;
KM human immunodeficiency virus; apoptosis; proliferative disorder;
KM cancer; hepatitis; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KM autoimmune disorder; transplant rejection; cardiovascular disease;
KM arteriosclerosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS MO200063253-A1.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US08004.

XX 16-APR-1999; 99US-0293245.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

XX Hsu H, Meng S;

XX WPI; 2000-665240/64.

XX Fusion protein of AGP-1 protein and an Fc region, used to treat
PT proliferative disorders, immune disorders, and virally-induced
PT disorders -

XX Example 1; Page 39; 93pp; English.

XX The present sequence was used in the production of AGP-1
CC fusion proteins. AGP-1 is a type II transmembrane protein. The fusion
CC proteins comprise an Fc immunoglobulin region fused to the N-terminal
CC portion of the AGP-1 protein. The fusion proteins can be used to induce

CC apoptosis in a tissue, and to treat proliferative disorders, immune
CC disorders, or virally-induced disorders. The proliferative disorders
CC include cancers, such as breast, prostate, lung or colon cancer. The
CC viral infections include hepatitis, and acquired immunodeficiency
CC syndrome (AIDS), and the immune disorders may be autoimmune disorders
CC or transplant rejection. Cardiovascular diseases such as arteriosclerosis
CC may also be treated. The AGP-1 containing fusion proteins have increased
CC biological activity compared to the soluble AGP-1 proteins used in
CC prior art therapies.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 684

DB 2 CTTCAAGGACAAATTC 17

RESULT 566

AA275974 AAA75974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA75974;

DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify a probe for PRB cDNA sequences.

XX Prolactin regulatory element binding protein; PRB protein;
KM kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; transcription factor; IP element;
KM prolactin promoter; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;
KM graft-versus-host disease; trisomy 2p; probe; PCR primer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS MO200056756-A2.

XX 28-SEP-2000.

XX 23-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US07642.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125728.

XX (MOJN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Bancroft CF, Fliss M, Clelland CL;

XX WPI; 2000-638247/61.

XX New polynucleotide encoding prolactin regulatory element binding
PT protein useful for treating osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune
PT diseases -

PS Claim 16; Page 51; 87pp; English.

XX The specification describes a prolactin regulatory element binding
CC (PRB) protein. The protein is a kinase-mediated hormonal regulator of
CC prolactin gene expression, i.e. a transcription factor. The protein
CC binds to the IP element of the prolactin promoter. PRB proteins are
CC useful for treating osteoporosis. PRB modulators are useful for
CC treating cancer, autoimmune diseases by inhibiting the expression of
CC prolactin. PRB antisense sequences are also useful for treating a
CC development defect. Inhibition of prolactin gene expression is useful
CC for inhibiting graft-versus-host diseases in transplantations. PRB
CC polynucleotides are useful as a probe for diagnosing trisomy 2p in a
CC subject. PCR primers AAA75974-75 were used to amplify a probe for human
CC PRB cDNA sequences.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 490 GTCCTGAGTGGCGCG 505
 DB 3 GTCCTGAGTGGCGCG 18

RESULT 567

AAA75984 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAA75984;

08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer used to amplify a human PREB gene fragment.

Proactin regulatory element binding protein; PREB protein;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; transcription factor; 1p element;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;

New polynucleotide encoding proactin regulatory element binding

protein useful for treating osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune

diseases -

Example; Page 57; 87pp; English.

The specification describes a proactin regulatory element binding

(PREB) protein. The protein is a kinase-mediated hormonal regulator of

proactin gene expression, i.e. a transcription factor. The protein

binds to the 1p element of the proactin promoter. PREB proteins are

useful for treating osteoporosis. PREB modulators are useful for

treating cancer, autoimmune diseases by inhibiting the expression of

proactin. PREB antisense sequences are also useful for treating a

development defect. Inhibition of proactin gene expression is useful

for inhibiting graft-versus-host diseases in transplantations. PREB

polynucleotides are useful as a probe for diagnosing trisomy 2p in a

subject. PCR primers AAA75984-87 were used to amplify a human PREB

gene fragment.

Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 490 GTCCTGAGTGGCGCG 505
 DB 3 GTCCTGAGTGGCGCG 18

RESULT 568
 AAA92613/C
 ID AAA92613 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA92613;

04-JAN-2001 (first entry)

Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30432.

Human, SRA, steroid receptor RNA activator; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory;

SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

Synthetic.

US6107092-A.

22-AUG-2000.

29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.

29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

(BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

Cowbert LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;

WPI; 2000-586211/55.

Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful

for diagnosis prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with

the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor

formation -

Claim 3; Column 42; 47pp; English.

The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense

oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid

receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of

antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised

8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second

series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap

region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both

sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of

2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same

nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,

diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,

inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides

are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1143 GACTGCGCTGCACCT 1158
 DB 17 GACTGCGCTGCACCT 2

RESULT 569

AAA97184

AAA97184 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAA97184;

19-DEC-2000 (first entry)

PCR primer DH4 used to amplify ICAM-R DNA.

Anti-human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; cytoskeletal; ICAM-R; ARDS; stroke;

intercellular adhesion molecule; immunoglobulin heavy chain; septicemia;

inflammatory conditions; glomerulonephritis; arthritis; dermatosis;

haemodialysis; leukapheresis; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;

KW necrotising enterocolitis; atherosclerosis; psoriasis; asthma;
 KW transplant rejection; diabetes; tumour; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US6100383-A.
 PN 08-AUG-2000.
 PD 08-AUG-2000.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0475680.
 XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 PR 26-JUN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 27-JUN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 PA Gallatin NM, Vazeux R;
 PI WPI; 2000-542449/49.
 DR Hybrid fusion proteins comprising intercellular adhesion molecule or
 XX its variants useful, for treating inflammatory conditions, Crohn's
 PT disease, atherosclerosis and diabetes
 XX Example 14; Column 73; 109pp; English.
 XX This invention relates to a hybrid fusion protein comprising an
 CC intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-R) amino acid fragment at its
 CC amino terminus and a constant domain of an immunoglobulin heavy chain at
 CC its carboxy terminus. ICAM-R polypeptides are useful for treating and
 CC monitoring inflammatory conditions such as adult respiratory distress
 CC syndrome, multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or
 CC trauma, reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
 CC arthritis, dermatitis, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
 CC leukoencephalitis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotising
 CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome,
 CC atherosclerosis and cytokine induced toxicity. ICAM-R polypeptides are
 CC also useful for treating conditions resulting from a response of the
 CC specific immune system in a mammal e.g. psoriasis, organ/tissue
 CC transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's
 CC syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, diabetes and lupus erythematosus. ICAM-R products and ICAM-R
 CC related products are also useful in monitoring and treating asthma,
 CC tumour growth and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). Sequences AA97090 and AA97096 represent the human ICAM-R
 CC DNA and protein sequences. Sequences AA97091-97112 represent the human ICAM-R
 CC DNA fragments, PCR primers and probes, all used in the identification of
 CC the ICAM-R DNA sequence. AA97113-97123 and AA97129-97152 represent
 CC primers used in the production of humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-8.1,
 CC and fragments of the humanised antibody. Sequences AA97124-97128,
 CC AA97132, AA97144 represent ICR-8.1 sequences. Sequences AA97153-97176
 CC excluding AA97155-97156 represent primers used in the production of
 CC humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-1.1, and fragments of the humanised
 CC antibody. Sequences AA97155-97156 and AA97157-97158 represent murine
 CC ICR-1.1 sequences. DNA and peptide sequences used in the production of
 CC the chimeric protein of the invention include AA97177-97188 and
 CC AA97190-97195.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 941 GCGGTGTTGAAGCAT 956
 DB 2 GCGAGTTTGAAGCCTT 17

RESULT 570
 ID AAA72005 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA72005;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human PD88A specific outer PCR primer, SEQ ID NO.10.
 XX
 KW Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase; human; PD88A; PD88A(B);
 KW promonocyte; expressed sequence tag; EST; PD88A homologues;
 KW signal transduction regulation; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
 KW immune disorder; neuronal disorder; PD88 antagonist; antisense therapy;
 KW antibody; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6080548-A.
 PN 27-JUN-2000.
 PD 27-JUN-2000.
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255748.
 PR 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0974565.
 PR (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.
 PA Sellhammer JF, Fisher DA, Au-Young J, Cocks BG, Coleman R;
 PI WPI; 2000-441515/38.
 DR Novel cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase polypeptide and
 XX polynucleotide for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer,
 PT immune and neuronal disorders
 XX Example V; Column 36; 65pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to proteins (AA911935-B11938) which are members of
 CC a novel family of human cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases, and to
 CC cDNAs encoding them (AA972001-A72004). ESTs (expressed sequence tags)
 CC encoding fragments of PD88A/PD88A(B) (AA911935, AA911937) and
 CC PD88B/PD88B(B) (AA911936, AA911938) were isolated from promonocyte and
 CC arterial tissue cDNA libraries respectively, and extended via PCR using
 CC lambda-B10 human testis or stomach cDNA libraries. Members of the PD88
 CC family have chemical and structural to rat PD88A (G1105952). Cyclic
 CC nucleotide phosphodiesterases degrade cyclic nucleotides to their
 CC corresponding monophosphates, thereby regulating the intracellular
 CC concentrations of cyclic nucleotides and their effects on signal
 CC transduction. PD88 proteins (AA911935-B11938) and nucleotides
 CC (AA972001-A72004) may be used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment
 CC of cancers (such as those of the bone marrow, brain or breast), immune
 CC disorders (e.g., allergies, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis) and neuronal diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
 CC disease and Huntington's disease). Such conditions may be treated using a
 CC PD88 antagonist which should have the effect of increasing intracellular
 CC levels of cAMP, which in turn inhibits some immune and inflammatory
 CC responses. The PD88 proteins can be used to raise antibodies which may
 CC be used therapeutically and in diagnosis. The proteins can also be used
 CC to screen potential modulators of PD88 activity. PD88 nucleic acids may
 CC be used in antisense therapy, and as a source of probes and primers for
 CC use in diagnostic techniques. Sequences AA972005-A72010 represent PCR
 CC primers used in an exemplification to extend ESTs encoding PD88A and
 CC PD88B(B).
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 746 AGAATCTGACGAGAT 761

Db 3 ACCACATCAGCAGAAAT 18

RESULT 571

AAA67029/c

AAA67029 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

19-OCT-2000 (first entry)

Human leukocyte antigen PCR primer A4-254G SEQ ID NO:87.

Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing;

diagnosis; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200031295-A1.

02-JUN-2000.

07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP05527.

26-NOV-1998; 98JP-0335151.

(SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.

Moribe T, Kaneshige T;

WPI; 2000-400097/34.

Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele

type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in

judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and

disease diagnosis

Claim 9; Page 69; 83pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human

leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination

of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all

HLA-A, -B or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation

analysis comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate

wells which are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at

least one specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in

gene typing, judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ

transplant and correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases.

The method is simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of

mechanization and automation, without the problems encountered by using

the prior-art techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide

probes and PCR primers for use in the method of the present invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 520 AAGCCCATGACCCCTGA 535

Db 17 AAGCCCATGACCCCTGA 2

RESULT 572

AAA46235

AAA46235 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

04-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer IPMSF for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM150 cDNA.

XX Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPM150; IPMC; IPM200;

XX Chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;

XX Choriorretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;

XX Age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

XX Retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-

XX cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

Unidentified.

WO200026367-A2.

11-MAY-2000.

29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25440.

29-OCT-1998; 98US-0183972.

(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;

WPI; 2000-365616/31.

Nucleic acids encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycans useful

for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as

retinal detachment and choriorretinal degeneration

Claim 43; Page 45; 183pp; English.

PCR primers AAA46309-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an

interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM150. The

protein is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150

and IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome

6q13-q15, between markers CHC.GAT11P10 and DS284. The IPM proteins

may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or

to rectify alterations in their nucleic acids that result in

expression of an inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used

in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment,

choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular

degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment

epithelium) degeneration, cone degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis,

rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod dystrophy. The nucleic acids and

proteins may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPM

proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular

diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used as diagnostic

reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids and their products

in samples from patients according to standard methodologies.

Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 GAACGGCTGACGAG 795

Db 3 GAACGGCTGACGAG 18

RESULT 573

AAA55500/c

AAA55500 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26702.

Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;

KM antiense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
 XX anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200020435-A1.
 PD
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.
 XX
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Baker BF, Cowse LM, Monia BP, Xu XS,
 PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.
 DR
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
 PT diseases -
 XX
 PS Example 14; Page 46; 170pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 CC (see AA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences
 CC encoding human TRAF-6. Included in the invention is a method for
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of
 CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or
 CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
 CC gene function.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1566 CAGGGCTCTGCTG 1581
 DB 18 CCAGGGCTCTGCTG 3
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 574
 AAA30384/C
 ID AAA30384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA30384;
 XX
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit antisense oligodeoxynucleotide ISIS# 23751.
 KM Human; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antimicrobial; infection;
 KM antisense inhibition; inflammation; transcription factor;
 KM apoptosis; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

EH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "all or some internucleoside bonds are
 FT phosphorothioate and optionally some sugars may
 FT be 2' methoxyethyl"
 XX
 PN US6069008-A.
 PD
 PD 30-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199859.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199859.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Bennett CF, Cowse LM, Monia BP,
 PI WPI; 2000-410858/35.
 DR
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds which inhibit the expression of the human
 PT NF-kappa-B p65 subunit (p65) useful for treating diseases associated
 PT with p65 expression and as prophylaxis to prevent of delay infection,
 PT inflammation or tumor formation -
 XX
 PS Example 15; Column 40; 33pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a number of oligonucleotides designed to
 CC target different regions of the human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, which is a
 CC member of the Rel/NF-kappa-B family of transcription factors.
 CC Rel/NF-kappa-B proteins are involved in a diverse set of signaling
 CC pathways involving stress, apoptosis, cancer, growth, infection and
 CC inflammation. Antisense oligonucleotides are able to inhibit expression
 CC of the p65 subunit and may therefore be used in the treatment of
 CC disorders associated with NF-kappa-B p65 subunit expression. They may be
 CC used as a prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Antisense compounds may also be used for research and
 CC diagnostic because they hybridise to nucleic acids encoding
 CC NF-kappa-B p65 subunit. The effect of antisense oligonucleotides on
 CC NF-kappa-B p65 subunit mRNA levels was measured using real-time
 CC quantitative PCR and Northern blot analysis. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised on an automated DNA synthesiser.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 SX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 218 GCGTGTCTTCAACT 233
 DB 16 GCGTGTCTTCTCAT 1
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 575
 AAD00537
 ID AAD00537 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD00537;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Baculovirus reverse sequencing primer to determine recombinant ANT gene.
 KM Human; adenine nucleotide translocator; ANT; mitochondria; ADP; ATP;
 KM adenosine di-phosphate; adenosine tri-phosphate; apoptosis; MPT; cancer;
 KM mitochondrial permeability transition; neuroprotective; nocotropic;
 KM antiparionan; cytosolic; antidiabetic; anticonvulsant; neuroleptic;
 KM antipsoriatic; cerebroprotective; therapeutic; screening; psoriasis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; dystonia;
 KM diabetes; Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; schizophrenia; MELAS;
 KM mitochondrial encephalopathy; lactic acidosis; stroke; MIDD;

XM mitochondrial diabetes and deafness; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM myoclonic epilepsy red ragged fibre syndrome; sequencing primer;
 XX polyhedrin promoter; ss.
 OS Baculovirus.
 PN WO200026370-A2.
 XX 11-MAY-2000.
 PD 03-NOV-1999; 99WO-US25883.
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99WO-US25883.
 PR 03-NOV-1999; 98US-0185904.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0393441.
 PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.
 PI Anderson CM, Davis RE, Clevenger W, Wiley SR, Miller SW, Szabo TR;
 PI Ghosh SS;
 DR WPI; 2000-365619/31.
 PT Recombinant construct encoding adenine nucleotide translocator
 PT polypeptide, useful e.g. in screening for potential therapeutic agents
 PT against mitochondrial disease -
 PS Example 3; Page 78; 175pp; English.
 XX The patent discloses a method to produce adenine nucleotide translocator
 CC (ANT) proteins or ANT fusion proteins using recombinant expression
 CC constructs. ANT is a nuclear encoded protein and a major component of
 CC inner mitochondrial membrane. It mediates transport of adenosine
 CC di/tri-phosphates across the mitochondrial inner membrane and also serves
 CC as an important molecular component of the mitochondrial permeability
 CC transition pore, a modulator of apoptosis. ANT is used to identify agents
 CC or ligands that bind to, or interact with it. The ANT ligands are used to
 CC detect or isolate ANT in a biological sample, and therapeutically for
 CC regulating mitochondrial pore activity, for treating diseases associated
 CC with altered mitochondrial function, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's
 CC and Huntington's diseases, cancer, porphyria, diabetes, dystonia,
 CC Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy, schizophrenia, mitochondrial
 CC encephalopathy, lactic acidosis and stroke (MELAS), hyperproliferative
 CC disorders, mitochondrial diabetes and deafness (MIDD), and myoclonic
 CC epilepsy red ragged fibre syndrome. The present sequence is a
 CC Baculovirus reverse sequencing primer used to determine and confirm the
 CC authenticity of the recombinant human ANT gene sequence present in
 CC Baculovirus expression construct containing a constitutive polyhedrin
 CC promoter at the 5' end.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 669 CTTCAAGGACCAAGTTC 684
 DB 2 CTTCAAGGACCAATTC 17
 RESULT 576
 AA15519/C
 ID AA15519 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAA15519;
 AC AAA15519;
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human G-alpha-i3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#25939.
 DE Human G-alpha-i3; G protein; Gi protein; adenylyl cyclase;
 KM dopamine; thyrotropin-releasing hormone; somatostatin;
 KM signal transduction pathway; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Key
 FH modified_base
 FT 1.18
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1.18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothioate
 FT deoxynucleotides"
 FT 1.4
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides
 FT providing bases 15..18 are also 2'-methoxyethyl
 FT nucleotides. All cytidine residues within this region are
 FT then 5-methylcytidine"
 FT 15..18
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides
 FT providing bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl
 FT nucleotides. All cytidine residues within this region are
 FT then 5-methylcytidine"
 PN US6063626-A.
 PD 16-MAY-2000.
 XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-0339775.
 XX 24-JUN-1999; 99US-0339775.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2000-375497/32.
 DR WPI; 2000-375497/32.
 XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human
 PT G-alpha-i3 useful for treating diseases associated with G-alpha-i3
 PT expression and as prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 PT inflammation or tumor formation -
 PS Claim 3; Column 39; 30pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for the human
 CC G-alpha-i3 gene. The protein produced from this gene is a member of the
 CC G protein family, and more specifically of the Gi family. The Gi proteins
 CC are involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and the
 CC regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. In addition, G-alpha-i3 has been
 CC shown to have a role in the dopamine, thyrotropin-releasing hormone and
 CC somatostatin signal transduction pathways. The oligonucleotide may
 CC be used to modulate expression of the G-alpha-i3 gene and can be used
 CC to prevent infection, inflammation and tumors.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1262 CAGGCATTGACCAAC 1277
 DB 18 CAGGCATTGTGAAAC 3
 RESULT 577
 AA293452/C
 ID AA293452 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AA293452;
 AC AA293452;
 DT 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;
 XX programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;
 XX septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX misc_binding complement (1..18)
 XX /note= "Complementary to bases 210-193 of the human
 XX TRADD sequence described in GENBSEQ record
 XX AA293431"
 XX WO200012527-A1.
 XX 09-MAR-2000.
 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US19614.
 XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143212.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowsext LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.
 XX New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD
 XX protein, useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation
 XX and septic shock
 XX Example 15; Page 51; 85pp; English.
 XX The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical
 XX link between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and
 XX downstream activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD
 XX activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative
 XX mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second
 XX effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis
 XX (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to
 XX mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD
 XX and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step
 XX of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient
 XX targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense
 XX oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore
 XX be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research
 XX applications. Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human
 XX cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a
 XX disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example,
 XX septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense
 XX oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in
 XX GENBSEQ records AA293438-293517. The antisense oligonucleotides
 XX exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOE
 XX wings and a deoxy gap.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 1315 TTTCGAGAGAGCGGCG 1330
 XX Db 18 TTTCGAGAGAGCGGCG 3

RESULT 578
 AA08330
 ID AA08330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AA08330;
 XX 28-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX ICAM-R PCR primer SEQ ID NO:112.
 XX Human; ICAM-R; chromosome 19; intracellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 XX CAM; ICAM-1; ICAM-2; humanised; antibody; mutagenic; PCR primer; probe;
 XX chimeric; vulnarity; nephropathic; antiarthritic; cerebroprotective;
 XX antitumor; antiarteriosclerotic; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;
 XX neuroprotective; antithyroid; dermatological; antilasthmatic;
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; vasotropic;
 XX antipneumatic; immunomodulator; cell adhesion mediator; antirheumatic;
 XX inflammatory condition; immunisation; immune response; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6040176-A.
 XX 21-MAR-2000.
 XX 12-SEP-1996; 96US-0714017.
 XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 XX 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX Gallatin NM, Vazeux R;
 XX WPI; 2000-270136/23.
 XX Novel monoclonal antibody directed against ICAM-R proteins useful for
 XX treating acute glomerulonephritis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis,
 XX rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, asthma and viral
 XX infection
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 117pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody (Mab) (I),
 XX produced by the hybridoma cell line 81K2P [ATCC HB 11692]. Also described
 XX are: (1) a hybridoma cell line 81K2P; and (2) a Mab (II), that competes
 XX with (I) for binding to ICAM-R (intracellular adhesion molecule
 XX receptor) (III). (II) mimics the activity of natural binding proteins
 XX through which intercellular and intracellular activities of (III) are
 XX modulated. (II) is also used for modulating the immune responses. (I) is
 XX used for immunisation as well as for purifying (II). They are also
 XX useful in modulating the ligand/receptor binding biological activity
 XX involving (III) especially those effector functions of (III) involved in
 XX specific and non-specific immune system responses. Inflammatory
 XX conditions which may be treated or monitored with related products of
 XX (III) include conditions resulting from a response of the non-specific
 XX immune system in a mammal e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome,
 XX multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma,
 XX reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
 XX arthritis, stroke, ulcerative colitis and atherosclerosis, and conditions
 XX resulting from a response of the specific immune system in a mammal, e.g.
 XX psoriasis, organ/tissue transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases
 XX such as autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 XX diabetes and lupus erythematosus. AA08336 to AA08334, and AA082435 to
 XX AA082451 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 GGGTGTGAGGCAT 956
 |||||
 DB 2 GGGATTTGAGGCTT 17

RESULT 579
 AA25384
 ID AA25384 standard; cDNA, 18 BP.
 AC AA25384;
 XX
 DT 01-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE TEIL random binding site selection oligonucleotide #2.
 XX
 KM Tobacco; ethylene insensitive 3; TEIL, transcription factor; plant;
 KM regulation; ethylene inducible gene; environmental stress; resistance;
 KM ss.

OS Nicotiana tabacum.
 XX
 PN MO200009712-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-0P02347.
 XX
 PR 11-AUG-1998; 98UP-0227448.
 XX

PA (NORO) NAT INST AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES MIN.
 PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 XX
 PI Chashi Y, Kosugi S;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2000-206011/18.

PT Transcription factor regulating the expression of ethylene-inducible
 PT gene and gene encoding it; useful for imparting resistance to
 PT environmental stress to plants -
 XX

PS Example 3; Fig 5; 65pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a transcription factor regulating the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants, having DNA binding
 CC activity specific to the consensus sequence A(T/C)G(A/T)A(C/T)CT. The
 CC present invention describes the tobacco ethylene insensitive 3 (EIN3)-
 CC like protein, designated TEIL, isolated from Nicotiana tabacum cv
 CC Samson MN. The transcription factor is used to impart environmental
 CC stress resistance to plants by transformation with the gene for the
 CC transcription factor; and screening potential inhibitors of the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants. AA25383 to AA25476
 CC represent oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1175 CCTGTCTCTGACAT 1190
 |||||
 DB 2 CCTGTCTCTGACAT 17

RESULT 580
 AA04864/C
 ID AA04864 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 AC AA04864;
 XX
 DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:153.
 DE
 XX Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
 KM antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 KM cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO200006775-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16632.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.
 XX

PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 XX
 PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2000-183137/16.
 XX

PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Tenascin-C protein -
 XX
 PS Claim 23; Page 80; 177pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AA04712 to AA05243 represent specifically claimed
 CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
 CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 CC Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
 CC of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
 CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
 CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
 CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
 CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AA05244
 CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.
 CC

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 ACACACGACACCGT 401
 |||||
 DB 16 ACACACGACACCGT 1

RESULT 581
 AA259176
 ID AA259176 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 AC AA259176;
 XX
 DT 20-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Reverse primer for construct MWPp-MWPp1 DNA.
 XX
 KM Fusion protein; Bacillus; cell wall protein; promoter; cleavage site;
 KM TEV protease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Bacillus brevis.
 XX JP1341991-A.
 XX
 PD 14-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1999; 99UP-0089488.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98UP-0087339.
 XX
 PA (ITOHO-) ITOHAM FOODS INC.
 XX (UDAK/) UDAKA S.
 XX
 PI Sato S, Higashikuni N, Kudo T, Kondo M;
 DR WPI; 2000-101697/09.
 XX
 PT A DNA coding a new fused protein and preparation of a useful peptide
 PT through its expression -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 9; 43pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a DNA construct encoding a fusion protein
 CC comprising a Bacillus species cell wall protein fused to a cleavage
 CC peptide and a heterologous protein. The fusion construct is placed
 CC downstream of a Bacillus species promoter sequence. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for the MWPp-MWpmp1 part of the construct
 CC MWpmp1-MWpmp1-(His)6-Linker-Met-Proinsulin, which comprises the
 CC Bacillus brevis middle wall protein mp1 linked to the human
 CC proinsulin protein via a cleavable linker sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1486 TTTGGAGCTGTACTA 1501
 Db 1 TTTGGAGCTGTACTA 16
 RESULT 582
 AA257746/C
 ID AA257746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA257746;
 XX
 DT 05-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human G-alpha-12 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 KW G-alpha-12 inhibitor; antisense compound; cell differentiation; cancer;
 KW cell growth; metastatic growth; ss; ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN USS98206-A.
 XX
 PD 07-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowbert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-095920/08.
 XX
 PT Antisense inhibition of human G-alpha-12 expression -

PS Example 15; Column 39; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a human G-alpha-12 antisense nucleotide sequence. G-alpha-12 is
 CC a member of the G12/13 subfamily of G-proteins. The primary function of
 CC G-alpha-12 is in cell differentiation and growth. The invention relates
 CC to antisense compounds which are 8-30 nucleotides long
 CC (see AA257668-257746). The antisense molecules are targeted to the human
 CC G-alpha-12 nucleic acid molecule, and inhibit the expression of
 CC G-alpha-12. The molecules preferably have a modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, and at least one modified sugar moiety. The compound target
 CC G-alpha 12 is inhibited by contacting human cells or tissues in vitro
 CC with the antisense molecules. The oligonucleotides are used in
 CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding G-alpha-12,
 CC ultimately modulating the amount of G-alpha-12 produced. The antisense
 CC compounds can be utilized for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
 CC as research agents and kits. They may be useful in the treatment of
 CC cancer, and metastatic growth.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 531 CCGAAGCTTCATCATG 546
 Db 18 CCGAAGCTTCATCATG 3
 RESULT 583
 AA224356
 ID AA224356 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA224356;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ICAM-R cytoplasmic domain primer DH4.
 XX
 KW ICAM-R; human; intercellular adhesion molecule; phosphorylation;
 KW protein kinase C; modulator; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN USS989843-A.
 XX
 PD 23-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0720420.
 XX
 PR 27-JUN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 XX
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 XX
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 PI Gallatin W, Vazeux R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 XX
 PT Identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 PT intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX
 PS Example 24; Column 159-160; 122pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule

CC polypeptide (ICAM-R) by protein kinase C isoform. The method comprises:
 CC (a) exposing a purified peptide consisting of the cytoplasmic domain of
 CC ICAM-R to protein kinase C isoform and labeled adenosine triphosphate in
 CC the presence and absence of a test compound; (b) measuring labeled
 CC phosphate transferred to the peptide; and (c) identifying a test compound
 CC that affects transfer of the labeled phosphate as a modulator compound.
 CC The method is useful for identifying compounds that modulate the
 CC phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide
 CC which might form the basis for the development of therapeutic and
 CC diagnostic agents. This sequence represents a primer used in the method
 CC of the invention.

CC Sequence 18 BP, 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 941 GGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17
 CC 2 GGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

CC Db 2 GGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

CC RESULT 584
 CC AAH78779
 CC ID AAH78779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 CC AC AAH78779;
 CC DT 29-JUN-2002 (first entry)

CC D-1 dopamine receptor gene activatable oligonucleotide P*(212)18C-9.
 CC
 CC Human; D-1 dopamine receptor gene; ss; PAP; oligonucleotide primer;
 CC pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation; 3'-dideoxynucleotide;
 CC P*(212)18C-9 activatable oligonucleotide; allele-specific amplification;
 CC gene-expression profile; mutant allele expression.

CC Homo sapiens.
 CC Synthetic.
 CC
 CC Key Location/Qualifiers
 CC modified_base 18
 CC /*tag= a
 CC /mod_base= OTHER
 CC /note= "OTHER = dideoxynucleotide base which must be
 CC removed before extension of the oligonucleotide can
 CC commence"

CC WO200162975-A2.
 CC 30-AUG-2001.
 CC PD 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US05527.
 CC PF 23-FEB-2001; 2000US-0184315.
 CC PR 06-MAR-2001; 2000US-0187035.
 CC PR 03-OCT-2001; 2000US-0237180.
 CC PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 CC PI Liu Q, Sommer SS;
 CC DR WPI; 2001-550095/61.
 CC PT Pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation involves serially coupling
 CC pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation using activatable oligonucleotide
 CC Pasteurisk having non-extendable 3'-deoxynucleotide at its 3' end -
 CC Example 2; Page 25; 70pp; English.
 CC The present sequence represents activatable oligonucleotide P*(212)18C-9
 CC which is specific for allele G of the human D-1 dopamine receptor gene.

CC The present sequence was used in an example of the invention to test the
 CC pyrophosphorolysis activated polymerisation (PAP) method of the
 CC invention. PAP is a method of synthesising a desired nucleic acid
 CC comprising pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation by a DNA polymerase,
 CC using an activatable oligonucleotide that has a non-extendable nucleotide
 CC (e.g. dideoxynucleotide) at its 3' terminus. Pyrophosphorolysing the
 CC activatable oligonucleotide once it has annealed to the template DNA
 CC removes the 3' nucleotide and activates the oligonucleotide. PAP is
 CC useful for allele-specific amplification, gene expression profiling and
 CC for exponential amplification of a mutant allele that is present in
 CC admixture with a wild type allele, (e.g. PAP can be used to identify a
 CC known A/G polymorphic site within the human D1 dopamine receptor gene).
 CC PAP can greatly increase the specificity of detection of an extremely
 CC rare mutant allele in the presence of the wild type allele. The increased
 CC specificity results from both pyrophosphorolysis and polymerisation since
 CC significant non-specific amplification requires the combination of
 CC mismatch pyrophosphorolysis and misincorporation by the DNA polymerase.

CC Sequence 18 BP, 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 244 ATCCCTATCCCTCTCT 259
 CC 1 ACCCTATCCCTCTCT 16

CC Db 1 ACCCTATCCCTCTCT 16

CC RESULT 585
 CC AAD18474/C
 CC ID AAD18474 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 CC AC AAD18474;
 CC DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

CC A. niger transcriptional activator prtT gene sequencing primer 122964.
 CC
 CC Transcriptional activator; prtT; transcription factor;
 CC expression control; recombinant protein production;
 CC clotting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;
 CC structural; transport; primer; ss.

CC Aspergillus niger.
 CC WO200168864-A1.
 CC 20-SEP-2001.
 CC PD 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-DK00169.
 CC PF 14-MAR-2001; 2000DK-0000406.
 CC PR (NOVO) NOVOZYMES AS.
 CC PI Hjort CM, Van Den Hondel CMUJ, Punt PJ, Schuren PHJ, Christensen T;
 CC DR WPI; 2001-582455/65.
 CC PT New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production
 CC of polypeptides e.g. antibodies, enzymes or hormones in host cells in
 CC which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been
 CC altered -
 CC Example 2; Page 50; 106pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having
 CC transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is
 CC the transcription factor prtT from *Aspergillus niger* or *Aspergillus*
 CC oryzae (AAE11061, AAE11065) or allelic variants thereof, or is a
 CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AAE11062. The invention also
 CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;

CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal
CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the
CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been
CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.
CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
CC the transcriptional activators of the invention are preferably human
CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, and the enzymes
CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression
CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activators include: an antibody
CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as
CC aminopeptidase, amylase, carboxypeptidase, catalase, chitinase,
CC cellulase, chitinase, cutinase, deoxyribonuclease, deuteranase,
CC alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucosylase, alpha-glucosidase,
CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, invertase, lactase, lipase,
CC mannosidase, mutanase, oxidase, pectinolytic enzyme, peroxidase, phytase,
CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or
CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant; a receptor or its portion; a regulatory
CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport
CC protein. The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing the
CC *Aspergillus niger* transcriptional activator prt gene.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 182 AGCGAGTCTTAAGA 197
DB 17 AGCGAGTCTTAAGA 2

RESULT 586
ID AAS05919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAS05919;
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Baculovirus sequencing primer used for huANT3-baculovirus construct.
XX
XX Adenine nucleotide translocator-3; ANT-3; MPT; cyclophilin;
XX mitochondrial permeability transition pore component; cell survival;
XX mitochondrial core component; mitochondrial related disorder; cancer;
XX Alzheimer's disease; diabetes mellitus; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Baculovirus.
XX
XX
XX MO200132876-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US30535.
XX
XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0434354.
XX
XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.
XX
XX Murphy AN, Clavenger W, Wiley SE, Andreyev AV, Erliger LG;
XX Velicelabi G, Davis RE;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-291054/30.
XX
XX
XX New nucleic acid expression constructs, useful for screening for agents
XX that alter mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT), comprises
XX polynucleotide encoding MPT polypeptide or cyclophilin polypeptide
XX fused to energy transfer molecule -
XX Example 3; Page 85; 186pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for baculovirus reverse sequencing primer is

CC used to sequence a human adenine nucleotide translocator-3
CC (huANT3)-baculovirus recombinant expression construct. ANT proteins
CC are mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT) pore components
CC responsible for mediating transport of ADP across the mitochondrial
CC inner membrane. ANT proteins interact with other mitochondrial core
CC components e.g. cyclophilins to regulate MPT. The present invention
CC relates to a novel nucleic acid expression construct comprising a
CC promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a mitochondrial
CC pore component polypeptide (e.g. ANT) fused to an energy transfer
CC molecule (ETM) protein (e.g. green fluorescent protein (GFP) or a
CC FLASH sequence). The novel expression construct can alter mitochondrial
CC membrane permeability transition and/or alter the interaction between
CC mitochondrial core components. The methods are useful for screening for
CC agents that alter MPT and/or cell survival. These agents are useful for
CC the prevention or treatment of diseases associated with altered
CC mitochondrial function or dysfunctional cell survival, such as
CC Alzheimer's disease, diabetes mellitus, Parkinson's disease,
CC Huntington's disease, schizophrenia, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic
CC acidosis, stroke, hyperproliferative disorders e.g. cancer, and deafness.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 669 CTTCAGAGCAAGTTC 684
DB 2 CTTCAGAGCAAGTTC 17

RESULT 587
ID AAF26101 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAF26101;
DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Bacteriophage T1-like Adenine-N6-methyltransferase PCR primer T1.1.
XX
XX Adenine-N6-methyltransferase; phage T1; detection; lytic;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Bacteriophage.
XX
XX DB19923182-A1.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999; 99DE-1023182.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999; 99DE-1023182.
XX
XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX
XX Koller K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-148149/16.
XX
XX
XX New primers for detecting T1-like phages, useful for early detection of
XX contamination in *Escherichia coli* cultures, are derived from the
XX adenine-N6-methyl transferase gene -
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 3; 6pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers
XX (1) for detecting T1-like phages (P) which are derived from a 304 base
XX sequence (7), reproduced, from the adenine-N6-methyltransferase gene of
XX (P). The invention also describes (a) detecting (P) using (1); (b) kit
XX for detecting (P) that contains (1); and (c) production of (1) by
XX solid-phase synthesis. (1) are used to detect (P) that contain sequence
XX (7) in fermentation cultures of recombinant *Escherichia coli* (where (P)

CC are lytic and cause failure of the fermentation). Especially they are
 CC used to test precultures, to avoid contaminating larger-scale cultures.
 CC (1) provide unequivocal and early (before infection is manifest)
 CC detection of contamination of fermentations, allowing appropriate
 CC hygienic measures to be taken and preventing phage contamination of
 CC downstream (injectable) products of the fermentation. The test takes only
 CC a few hours, or less.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

323 AGGTGGGAGGAGCGG 338
 2 AGGTCCGAGAGCTGG 17

RESULT 588

AA513708
 ID AA513708 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA513708;

AC 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #5.

XX Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;
 XX cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.

OS Pease.

PN NZS09193-A.

PD 25-MAY-2001.

PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-0509193.

XX 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-0004906.

PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-0007310.

XX (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.

PA (VISC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.

PA (VIC-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRON.

PA (UTAR-) UNIV ADELAIDE.

PA (ITWR-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.

XX Forster JM, Jones ES;

PI WPI; 2001-512563/56.

XX New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated

PT nucleotide core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for

XX selecting core elements in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or

XX cereal species varieties -

XX Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic
 CC acid (1) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence
 CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements
 CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer
 CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a
 CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and
 CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass
 CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for
 CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely
 CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are
 CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the
 CC breeding, a method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by
 CC assessing variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass

CC or cereal seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an
 CC SSR. The SSRs may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal
 CC breeding, for profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing
 CC the purity of grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to
 CC establish the distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a
 CC cultivar. The present sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

384 CACACACACACACAC 399
 1 CACACACACACACAC 16

RESULT 589

AA595237/c
 ID AA595237 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA595237;

AC 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Otoferlin exon PCR primer #26.

XX Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;

XX autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN M0200170972-A2.

PD 27-SEP-2001.

PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001MO-IB00578.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-191738P.

XX (INSP) INST PASTERUR.

PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

PI Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;

PI Weil D;

XX WPI; 2001-611499/70.

XX Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive

PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the

XX gene, implicated in deafness -

XX Claim 25; Page 31; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (1) encoding a protein
 CC sequence (1) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or
 CC the long human otoferlin isoform in brain. (1) was identified as
 CC underlying an autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is
 CC thus useful for detecting deafness disease in humans and for
 CC characterizing the functions of proteins and genes encoding them in
 CC auditory function. AA595022-AA595248 represent human and mouse
 CC otoferlin coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

868 ACTCCGAGTCTCTCC 883
 ||||| ||||| ||

Db 18 ACTCTGGGTCTCGGC 3

RESULT 590

AB084689/c
ID AB084689 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AB084689;

XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HCCA2 related PCR primer #4.

XX Human, HCCA2; primary hepatocellular carcinoma; liver cancer;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1356339-A.

XX 03-JUL-2002.

XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0127823.

XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0127823.

XX (DONG-) DONGFANG INST HEPATOBIILIARY SURGERY MILL.

XX Wang H, Wang Z, Wu M;

XX WPI; 2002-733439/80.

XX High-expression gene of liver cancer, protein coded by it and its

XX application -

XX Example 8; Page 19 (Disclosure); 30pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention describes human HCCA2 protein, which is a primary

XX hepatocellular carcinoma protein. Also described is a process for

XX preparing HCCA2 using DNA recombination technology. HCCA2 can be used in

XX the treatment of diseases such as liver cancer. The present sequence

XX represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present

XX invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 636 TCTCATCAGCAAGTAC 651

XX 16 TCTPATCAGCAAGTAC 1

XX 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R PCR primer DH.

XX Human; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICM; antiinflammatory; stroke;

XX antiadhesive; vulnery; vasoregic; nephrotoxic; antiarthritic;

XX cerebroprotective; dermatological; antitumor; immunosuppressive; tumour;

XX antiproliferative; antidiabetic; neuroprotective; antithyroid;

XX antitumor; antineurotic; antidiabetic; antistatic; cytoskeletal; asthma;

XX hybridoma cell line; ATCC HB 12190; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;

XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome;

XX tissue reperfusion injury; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccine;

KM dermatosis; thermal injury; haemodialysis; PCR primer; prolatitis;

XX Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2001029293-A1.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-0753436.

XX 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0382289.

XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

XX 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-US00787.

XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin MW, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 2002-009992/01.

XX Novel hybridoma cell line useful for producing monoclonal antibody for

XX treating inflammatory conditions, immune system disorders and

XX infectious diseases, is deposited under specified ATCC accession number

XX Page 43; Example 24; 126pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel hybridoma cell line (I) ATCC HB 12190.

XX (I) is useful for producing an intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)

XX monoclonal antibody (II). (II) is useful for treating inflammatory

XX conditions including adult respiratory distress syndrome, multiple organ

XX injury, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive arthritis, dermatosis with

XX acute inflammation components, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,

XX leukopenia, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotizing

XX enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome, diabetes,

XX atherosclerosis, cytokine-induced toxicity, prolatitis, organ/tissue

XX transplant rejection, autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's syndrome,

XX autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,

XX lupus erythematosus, asthma, tumour growth and/or metastasis, viral

XX infection, tissue transplant rejection, graft versus host disease and

XX multiple sclerosis. (II) is also useful for immunisation, for purifying

XX ICM-R polypeptides and for identifying cells that display the

XX coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 941 GGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 956

XX 2 GGAGTTTGAAGGCTT 17

XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Pig SOX3 cDNA, PCR primer #2.

KM pig, tissue repair; progenitor cell; bioresorbable bead; chondrocyte;
 KM gel forming substance; embryonic stem cell; bone marrow stromal cell;
 KM tissue damage; articular cartilage degeneration; primary osteoarthritis;
 KM articular cartilage damage; sporting injury; tissue augmentation;
 KM trauma; cosmetic; scar; facial wrinkle; tissue growth; osteopathic;
 KM antiarthritic; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss; SOX9.

XX Sus sp.

XX WO200262357-A1.

XX 15-AUG-2002.

XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002WO-AU00106.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001AU-0002896.

XX (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

XX (INTE-) IND TECHNOLOGY RES INST.

XX Wertheimer JA, Tsai W, Ramshaw JM, Thissen HW, Chang K;

XX MPI; 2002-723146/78.

XX PT New device having tissue-like characteristics, useful for treating
 PT diseased or damaged tissue, e.g. articular cartilage degeneration
 PT associated with primary osteoarthritis, or for tissue augmentation for
 PT cosmetic purposes

XX Example 20; Page 18; 52pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to methods and devices for tissue
 CC repair. The devices have tissue-like characteristics for treating
 CC diseased or damaged tissue or for augmenting tissue in a subject.
 CC The device comprises cells of type(s) normally found in healthy
 CC tissue corresponding to the diseased or damaged tissue or in the tissue
 CC to be augmented, and/or its suitable progenitor cells in association
 CC with bioresorbable beads or particles, and optionally a gel and/or
 CC gel forming substance. The cells and/or suitable progenitor cells are
 CC chondrocytes, embryonic stem cells, and/or bone marrow stromal cells.
 CC The devices and methods are useful for creating diseased or damaged
 CC tissue in a subject, such as articular cartilage degeneration
 CC associated with primary osteoarthritis, or other articular cartilage
 CC damage caused by sporting injuries or trauma. They are also useful for
 CC tissue augmentation for cosmetic purposes, e.g. treatment of scars or
 CC facial wrinkles. The present devices and methods provide treatment that
 CC is less traumatic than previous art. The use of bioresorbable polymers
 CC in the device offer advantages over non-degradable polymers in that
 CC their gradual degradation readily creates room for tissue growth and
 CC eliminate the need for surgical removal of the scaffolds following
 CC restoration of the articular cartilage. Another advantage is its
 CC ability to be administered by injection if desired. The beads or
 CC particles provide mechanical and space-filling benefits while tissue
 CC regeneration is progressing, by offering physical support and resistance
 CC to compression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify pig SOX9 cDNA, in the examples of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1182 CCTGACATCCACCGG 1197

XX DB 1 CTTGACATCCACG 16

XX RESULT 593

XX ABT1211/c

XX ABT1211 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABT1211;

XX 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX TRC8 related PCR primer SEQ ID No 16.
 XX TRC8; Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8; fused DNA; 3.2;
 XX FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA; sporadic renal cell carcinoma; TRC8/FHIT; TRC8FHIT;
 XX human chromosomal translocation; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002106556-A1.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001US-0898533.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-077723P.

XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0268140.

XX (GEMM/) GEMMILL R M.

XX (DRAB/) DRABKIN H A.

XX Gemm11 RM, Drabkin HA;

XX MPI; 2002-712395/77.

XX PT Novel Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8 genes, useful for
 PT detection of tumors, comprises rearrangements in the
 PT t(3;8)(p14.2;q24.1) chromosomal translocation which occurs in renal and
 PT thyroid carcinomas

XX Example 1; Page 7; 49pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated TRC8 (Translocation in Renal cancer
 CC from Chromosome 8) nucleic acid molecule, encoding a polypeptide
 CC comprising a sequence of 664 amino acids fully defined in the
 CC specification and comprising a sequence located in the 5' flanking region
 CC to the coding region of TRC8 and a sequence which occurs in certain
 CC sporadic renal cell carcinomas. The methods are useful for detecting the
 CC presence of the TRC8 gene in a biological sample, detecting alterations
 CC to the gene, such as a 3;2 human chromosomal translocation, and fused DNA
 CC containing the fused site of TRC8/FHIT. A nucleic acid probe is useful
 CC for detecting the 3.8 human chromosomal translocation, by contacting the
 CC nucleic acid probe with a biological sample to be tested, and determining
 CC whether the nucleic acid probe specifically hybridizes to the TRC8FHIT or
 CC FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA. This polynucleotide sequence represents a TRC8
 CC related PCR primer of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1088 TGTTCCTCTCCATCC 1103

XX DB 17 TCTTCTCTCTCCATCC 2

XX RESULT 594

XX ABS6593/c

XX ABS65939 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABS65939;

XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Inhibitory oligonucleotide specific for hepatitis C virus #145.

XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; hepatocyte infection; non-A hepatitis;

XX non-B hepatitis; acute hepatitis; chronic hepatitis;

XX hepatocellular carcinoma; virucide; cytostatic; antisense therapy;

KM gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2002061577-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1997; 97US-0887505.
 XX
 PR 02-JUL-1996; 96US-021104P.
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0471968.
 PA (KILK/) KILKUSKIE R L.
 PA (FRAN/) FRANK B L.
 PA (GOOD/) GOODCHILD J.
 PA (WOLF/) WOLFE J L.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS P C.
 PA (HAM/) HAMLIN H A.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS N A.
 PA (WALT/) WALTHER D M.
 XX
 PI Kilkuskie RL, Frank BL, Goodchild J, Wolfe JL, Roberts PC,
 PI Hamlin HA, Roberts NA, Walther DM;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-537132/57.
 XX
 PT Synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to a portion of the 5'
 PT untranslated region of hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for diagnosing
 PT and treating HCV infections and hepatocellular carcinoma -
 XX
 PS Claim 23; Page 7; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes synthetic oligonucleotides complementary to a
 CC portion of the 5' untranslated region of hepatitis C virus. The
 CC oligonucleotides may be used in methods for controlling, preventing, and
 CC treating hepatitis C virus infection, in antisense technology and gene
 CC therapy, and of detecting the presence of hepatitis C virus in a sample.
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an enveloped, positive sense, single-stranded
 CC RNA virus which infects hepatocytes. HCV is the major cause of non-A,
 CC non-B, acute and chronic hepatitis, and has been associated with
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The invention describes methods and kits for
 CC inhibiting replication of HCV, inhibiting the expression of HCV nucleic
 CC acid and protein, and for treating HCV infections. This sequence
 CC represents a synthetic DNA-RNA hybrid oligonucleotide used for inhibiting
 CC HCV replication and expression of HCV.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 2 U; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 433 CAGCCTCCAGTCCC 448
 17 CAGCCTCCAGTCCC 2
 XX
 RESULT 595
 AAD39667
 ID AAD39667 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD39667;
 XX
 XX 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SRY2 PCR primer used to generate Ikkgamma/NEMO deficient mice.
 XX
 KM Transgenic; Ikappab kinase; Ikkgamma/NEMO gene; therapy; IP;
 KM Incontinentia pigmenti; PCR; primer; mouse; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX

PN US200206150-A1.
 XX
 XX 09-MAY-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0882507.
 XX
 PR 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-212438P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Makris K, Karin M;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-479100/51.
 XX
 PT A new transgenic mouse heterozygous for a disrupted Ikk beta/NEMO gene
 PT has decreased Ikk beta/NEMO gene expression and is useful to find
 PT treatment for incontinentia pigmenti -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 8; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a transgenic nonhuman animal having a genome
 CC that comprises a transgene inserted into and disrupting the endogenous
 CC Ikappab kinase (Ikk) gamma/NEMO gene resulting in decreased Ikk gamma/
 CC NEMO expression. The transgenic animals are used to determine means
 CC to treat, control or prevent incontinentia pigmenti (ip). The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to generate Ikkgamma/NEMO deficient mice.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1217 ACTGCTCTGTGAAGT 1232
 3 ACTGCTCTGTGAAGT 18
 XX
 RESULT 596
 AEN83826
 ID AEN83826 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AEN83826;
 XX
 DT 10-SRP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse prostate-specific PAMP PCR primer 9E1_MS_gap2.
 XX
 KM PAMP; mouse; prostate; cancer; metastasis; gene therapy; vaccine;
 KM diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN WO200246410-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US46683.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0729653.
 XX
 PA (SYST-) INST SYSTEMS BIOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Lin B;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-519666/55.
 XX
 PT Novel substantially pure prostate specific polypeptide, termed PAMP,
 PT useful for diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to prostate
 PT neoplastic condition in individual, and for treating prostate
 PT neoplastic condition -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 89; 121pp; English.
 XX

XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer 9E1 MS gap2, which was
 CC used with primer 9E1 MS gap1 (see ABN3825) to amplify the region
 CC between 2 expressed sequence tag contigs from BALB/c mouse testis
 CC cDNA that showed homology to human prostate-specific PAMP (see
 CC ABN3816). Full-length mouse PAMP cDNA (see ABN3833) was
 CC subsequently obtained. Human PAMP is expressed in epithelial cells
 CC of both normal prostate and prostate cancer cells. The
 CC prostate-specific PAMP gene and its protein product are useful as
 CC diagnostic markers for neoplastic conditions of the prostate and as
 CC targets for therapy. Methods are claimed of diagnosing or
 CC predicting susceptibility to a prostate neoplastic condition in a
 CC sample using a PAMP nucleic acid probe or antibody, and of
 CC diagnosing metastatic prostate cancer by measuring the expression
 CC level of PAMP RNA by hybridisation with a PAMP nucleic acid probe.
 CC PAMP nucleic acids and polypeptides are also useful as vaccines.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 501 GGCGGATGATGATGAG 516
 DB 2 GGCGATGATGATGAG 17

RESULT 597
 ABL91052/c
 ID ABL91052 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ABL91052;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Homiidae LDL receptor related DNA sequence #92.
 XX
 KW Homiidae; low density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; LDL-R;
 KW detection; lipid metabolic error; hyperlipaemia; mutation;
 KW arteriosclerosis; ischaemic heart disease; ischaemia; ds.
 XX
 OS Homiidae.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200206467-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP06153.
 XX
 PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0218039.
 XX
 PA (BMLB-) BML INC.
 XX
 PI Hattori H, Tsuji M, Okada T, Nagano M, Egaehira T, Ishihara M;
 PI Iwasaki T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179794/23.
 XX
 PT Set of specific low density lipoprotein receptor gene mutations for
 PT diagnosis of familial lipid metabolism errors including hyperlipemia -
 XX
 PS Example; Fig 35; 123pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting lipid metabolism
 CC errors in patients using as indicators a set of 65 specific low density
 CC lipoprotein (LDL) receptor gene mutations. The method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of an inherited predisposition to the development of diseases
 CC associated with hyperlipemia, such as arteriosclerosis and ischaemic
 CC heart disease. ABL91051 encodes the LDL receptor given in ABB90525.
 CC ABL91142 to ABL91183 represent PCR primers used in the amplification of
 CC the receptor gene. ABL90990 to ABL91140 and ABB90445 to ABB90524

CC represents sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 528 GACCTGAGCTCATC 543
 DB 16 GATCTGAGCTCATC 1

RESULT 598
 AAD30180
 ID AAD30180 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAD30180;
 XX
 DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human UGT1 gene polymorphism detecting A81 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;
 KW drug induced liverotoxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;
 KW UGT1; hepatotoxic reaction; sequence identification; drug metabolism;
 KW genotyping; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200206523-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-BP07524.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0115353.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Acuna G, Foerzler D, Leong DU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179803/23.
 XX
 PT Detecting predisposition to hepatotoxic reaction of human being caused
 PT by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide
 PT polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human
 PT being -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 21; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to
 CC drug induced liverotoxicity which involves determining at least one
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase
 CC (UGT1) gene. The method is useful for detecting a predisposition to a
 CC hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by administration of a
 CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in
 CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing
 CC polymorphism are useful for performing sequence identification. They
 CC are also useful in screening assays, to establish animal, cell and in
 CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The
 CC present sequence is an allele specific (AS) primer used to detect
 CC human UGT1 gene polymorphism.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 AGACCGTGTCTCTCT 410
 ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 3 AACCTGTCCTCAT 18

RESULT 599

ABK10433/C
ID ABK10433 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABK10433;

XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human TRC8 oligonucleotide probe F4.

XX Human; ss; translocation in renal cancer from chromosome 8; F4;

XX TRC8; fragile histidine triad; FHIT; renal cell carcinoma; t(3;8);

XX thyroid tumour; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6268176-B1.

XX 31-JUL-2001.

XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0268140.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-077723P.

XX (UTTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX Gemm11 RM, Drabkin HA;

XX WPI; 2002-224110/28.

XX New TRC8 (Translocation in Renal Cancer from Chromosome 8) polypeptide,

XX useful for diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining TRC8 gene

XX expression in samples -

XX Example 1; Column 13; 45BP; English.

XX The invention relates to a polypeptide (which is the product of the

XX expression in a host cell of a DNA) TRC8 (Translocation in Renal Cancer

XX from Chromosome 8). Also included are a polypeptide product of the

XX expression in a host cell of a DNA, comprising (a) culturing a host cell

XX containing a vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding the

XX polypeptide comprising TRC8 and (b) recovering the polypeptide. The

XX c gene encoding TRC8 is located in the chromosomal translocation region

XX t(3;8), resulting in a fusion with the fragile histidine triad gene,

XX FHIT. This region is associated with renal and thyroid tumours

XX (especially renal cell carcinoma, RCC). The polypeptide is useful for

XX diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining if the TRC8 gene is

XX expressed in samples. The present sequence is oligonucleotide probe

XX used to identify samples containing cDNA encoding the TRC8 protein.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1088 TGGTTCCTCCATCC 1103

DB 17 TCTTCTCTCCCTTCC 2

RESULT 600

ABK30597

ID ABK30597 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABK30597;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 86.

XX

XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200192572-A1.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-JP04662.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

XX (N1SN) NISSHINO IND INC.

XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes

XX of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when

XX transplanting between them -

XX Claim 10; Page 109; 345BP; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen

XX (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base

XX oligonucleotides (ABK30512-ABK31809) originating in the sequences of

XX genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and

XX containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as

XX primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene

XX polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

XX individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting

XX between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of

XX organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

XX pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility

XX diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 194 AGAACGCGCCATCGA 209

DB 3 AGTACGCGCCTTCA 18

RESULT 601

AAS95761

ID AAS95761 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS95761;

XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT)-related PCR primer #10.

XX Human; adenine nucleotide translocator; ANT; ss; PCR primer;

XX mitochondrial matrix protein.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO200185944-A2.

XX 15-NOV-2001.

XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US15416.

XX 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-0569327.

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 467 ACATCGTCAGGCCCA 482
 DB 2 ACATCGTCAGGCCCA 17

RESULT 604
 AB258715
 ID AB258715 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AB258715;
 DT 14-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HAM cDNA fragment A sequencing sense primer.

XX HAM; homologue of attractin/mahogany; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
 XX antiinflammatory; cardiant; osteopathic; gene therapy; human; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297120-A1.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16391.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293608P.

XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-324626P.

XX (IMMV) IMMUNEX CORP.

XX Anderson DM;

XX WPI; 2003-140486/13.

XX New Homologue of Attractin/Mahogany (HAM) polypeptide, useful for
 PT treating HAM-associated disorder consisting of inflammatory,
 PT autoimmune, cell proliferative or cardiovascular disorders -

XX Example 1; Page 35; 89pp; English.

XX The invention relates to Homologue of Attractin/Mahogany (HAM)
 CC polypeptides and encoding polynucleotides. The HAM polypeptides can be
 CC expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The HAM polypeptides are
 CC useful for treating HAM-associated disorder consisting of inflammatory,
 CC autoimmune, graft-versus-host, neurological, myelination, cell
 CC proliferative, cardiovascular, hematologic, liver, metabolic, weight or
 CC bone disorder. Sequences AB258715-26 represent PCR primers used for
 CC sequencing the human HAM cDNA.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1279 GGGAGATTGAGCTG 1294
 DB 2 GGGAGATTGAGCTG 17

RESULT 605

ABX14011.C
 ID ABX14011 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX14011;

DT 25-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human hairless gene antisense oligonucleotide, ODN1.

XX Catalytic DNA; catalytic RNA; hairless protein; ss; antisense;
 XX hair loss; atrichia; hair growth; hirsutism; catalytic nucleic acid;
 XX ribozyme; DNzyme; self-catalytic; hammerhead ribozyme; deoxy-ribozyme;
 XX catalytic core; cleavage site; pharmaceutical; hair production;
 XX hair follicle; anagen phase; catagen phase; hair removal product;
 XX depilatory.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200283891-A2.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 12-APR-2002; 2002WO-US11683.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-283618P.

XX (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.

XX Cristiano AM;

XX WPI; 2003-093020/08.

XX New catalytic nucleic acid molecule that specifically cleaves hairless
 PT protein mRNA, useful for inhibiting hair production by a hair-producing
 PT cell, or for inhibiting transition of a hair follicle from anagen phase
 PT to catagen phase -

XX Disclosure; Page 29; 65pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a new catalytic DNA or RNA molecule that
 CC specifically cleaves, or inhibits expression of, Hairless Protein mRNA
 CC which comprises a catalytic domain that cleaves mRNA at a defined
 CC consensus sequence and binding domains contiguous with the 5' and 3' ends
 CC of the catalytic domain. Lack of expression of the hairless gene due to
 CC inherited mutations leads to the complete loss of hair, known as
 CC atrichia. Abundant hair growth, hirsutism, can be improved by inhibiting
 CC the genes promoting hair growth, and one way to get targeted, transient
 CC gene suppression is through the use of catalytic nucleic acid technology,
 CC including ribozymes and DNzymes. Ribozymes are RNA structures which have
 CC a self-catalytic enzymatic function and sequence specific RNA binding
 CC ability. Small DNA oligonucleotides that have a similar structure to the
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, called deoxy-ribozymes or DNzymes, having a
 CC catalytic core and two sequence specific arms. The deoxy-ribozymes have
 CC more lenient consensus cleavage site requirements and are less likely to
 CC degrade, in vivo, than hammerhead ribozymes. The catalytic nucleic acids
 CC are useful in pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting hair production
 CC by a hair-producing cell, for inhibiting hair growth and for inhibiting
 CC the transition of a hair follicle from the anagen phase to the catagen
 CC phase. A non-human transgenic mammal is useful as a model for testing
 CC hair removal products which function by inhibiting hairless protein
 CC expression. The sequence presented is the human hairless gene antisense
 CC oligonucleotide, ODN1.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 511 ATGGAGATTAAGCCCA 526
 DB 18 ATGGAGATTAAGCCCA 3

RESULT 606

ABX34340
 ID ABX34340 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX34340;

Db 18 AAAACGACACACCT 3

RESULT 608
AB210645/c
ID AB210645 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC	ABZ10645;
XX	
DT	16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
RE	

DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #785.

KM Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
KM gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
KM cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.

PN WO200277272-A2

PD 03-OCT-2002.
VY

PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.
YX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P
XX
XX

PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Gnetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu B
PI Levin A, Lipscher E, Mater S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T,
PI Palet C, Schwops I, Ziebarth H;

DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.

PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent
PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
PT dinucleotides -
xx

PS Claim 15; Page 54; 117pp; English
vz

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB209661 to AB24118
CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used for
CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can
CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, or differentiation between
CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables
CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match	0.9%	Score 12.8	DB 1	Length 18
Best Local Similarity	87.5%	Pred. No. 3.8e+02		
Matches 14	Conservative 0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

Oy		667	CCCTCAAGGACAACT	682
Dd		18	CCCTCAAGGACAACT	3

RESULT 609
ABH08064/c
ID ABH08064 standard; DNA; 13 BP

AC	ABH08064;
XX	
DT	22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	

DB Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 208041 for detecting SNP TSC0004806.

KM SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; RNA; cancer; CNS;
 KM peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KM central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic

OS Homo sapiens
xy

PN MO200177384-A2
XX

PD 18-OCT-2001
XX

XX PR 06-APR-2001; 2001MO-1800713.
XX

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-10191/3

FA (BFIQ-) BFIQBNOMICS AG
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K,
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status -
v v

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 208041; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German
XX

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. AB900010-AB999989, AB900010-AB999989, AB900010-AB999989 and AB900010-AB999989 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent do not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/patdb/published_pat_sequences](http://wipo.int/patdb/published_pat_sequences).

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 1 other

Query Match	0.94	Score 12.6	DB 1	Length 13
Best Local Similarity	92.34	Pred. No. 2.4e+02		
Matches 12	Conservative 1	Mismatches 0	Indels 0	Gaps 0

```

OY      379 ACCTCACAACA 391
          :|||||
Db      13 RCCTCACAACA 1

```

RESULT 610
ABH08065
ID ABH08065 standard; DNA; 13 BP

AC	ABH08065;
XX	
DT	22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
...	

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 208042 for detecting SNP TSC0004806.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KM peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KM central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status -
 CC Claim 1; SEQ ID 208042; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC ABC00010-ABG9989, ABR00010-ABG9989, ABR00010-ABG9989 and
 CC ABR00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 1 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 379 ACCTTCAACACA 391
 DB 1 RCTTCACACACA 13
 XX
 XX RESULT 611
 XX ABH26874
 XX ID ABH26874 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABH26874;
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 226851 for detecting SNP TSC0055297.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KM peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KM central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status -
 CC Claim 1; SEQ ID 226851; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC ABC00010-ABG9989, ABR00010-ABG9989, ABR00010-ABG9989 and
 CC ABR00010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 1 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 942 GGGTTTGAAGGC 954
 DB 1 GGGTTTGAAGGC 13
 XX
 XX RESULT 612
 XX ABH26875/c
 XX ID ABH26875 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABH26875;
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 226852 for detecting SNP TSC0055297.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KM peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KM central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status -

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 226852; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. CC ABO00010-ABG9989, ABO0010-ABF9989, ABO0010-ABH9989 and CC ABO0010-ABH82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

CC Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 GGTGTTTGAAGC 954
D 13 GGTGTTTGAAGG 1

RESULT 613

ABD32454/C
ID ABD32454 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAD32454;
AT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Human OR1G1 gene polymorphism detecting ABO probe #11.

KW Human; olfactory receptor family 1 subfamily G member 1; OR1G1, therapy;
KM polymorphism; drug screening; olfactory sensory deficit; gene therapy;
XX chromosome 17p13.3; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200212561-A2.

PD 14-FEB-2002.

PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24478.

PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000US-222755P.

PA (GENA-) GENA155ANCE PHARM INC.

PI Kazem A, Messer C, Tanguay DA;

PT WPI; 2002-269097/31.

XX Novel isolated human olfactory receptor, family 1, subfamily G, member
PT 1 polymorphic, for therapeutic purposes, for studying expression and
PT function of the polymorphic and for expressing receptor protein -

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 96pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an isolated human olfactory receptor,
CC family 1, subfamily G, member 1, (OR1G1) polymorphic variant comprising a
CC sequence which is a polymorphic variant for a reference sequence for the
CC OR1G1 gene or its fragment, or a polymorphic variant of a reference
CC sequence for a OR1G1 cDNA or its fragment. OR1G1 is useful in studying
CC the expression and function of OR1G1 and in expressing OR1G1 protein for
CC use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to OR1G1
CC activity. OR1G1 is useful for therapeutic purposes. The invention is
CC useful for studying expression of the OR1G1 isoforms in vivo, for in vivo
CC screening and testing of drugs targeted against OR1G1 protein, and for
CC testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for olfactory

CC sensory deficits, in a biological system. The invention is useful in
CC gene therapy and is located on the . The present sequence is human OR1G1
CC gene polymorphism detecting ABO (allele specific oligonucleotide) probe.
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 CCAAGGAATGC 1479
D 15 CCAAGGAATGC 3

RESULT 614

ABL45816
ID ABL45816 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABL45816;

AT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human EDG6 gene allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 10.

KW Human; endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6;
KM EDG6; haplotype; cancer; angiogenesis; inflammation; chromosome 19p13.3;
XX cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200206446-A2.

PD 24-JAN-2002.

PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US22523.

PR 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-218727P.

PA (GENA-) GENA155ANCE PHARM INC.

PI Kitem SE, Koshy B;

PT WPI; 2002-171804/22.

XX New genetic variants of endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled
PT receptor-6 gene for studying expression, function of the gene and
PT expressing EDG6 protein for use in screening drugs to treat cancer,
PT inflammation -

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 111pp; English.

CC The present invention provides the gene, protein and cDNA sequences of
CC the human endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6
CC (EDG6). Also identified are single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found
CC within the sequences. The sequences can be used in the identification of
CC the haplotype of an individual, and in the treatment of cancer,
CC angiogenesis and inflammation. The present sequence is an allele specific
CC probe for the EDG6 gene, which is found on chromosome 19p13.3.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 U; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1321 GAGAGCGGCGCA 1333
D 2 GAGAGCGGCGCA 14

RESULT 615

AA507540/c
ID AA507540 strand; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA507540;
XX
DT 12-SBP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE REVOLUTA cDNA PCR primer RIL-2.
XX
KW Revoluta; Rev; corn; barley; rice; tomato; PCR primer; apical meristem;
KW leaf; floral organ; stem; transgenic plant; crop yield; cereal; fruit;
KW pharmaceutical; industrial; ss.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO20013944-A1.
XX
PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US30794.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164587.
XX
PA (SLAD/) SLADE A.
PA (MADI/) MADISEN L.
PA (COMA/) COMAI L.
PI Slade A, Madisen L, Comai L;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-328861/34.
XX
PT Isolated DNA molecule comprising a sequence that encodes a REVOLUTA
PT protein, useful for producing transgenic plants with modulated cell
PT division -
XX
PS Example 4; Page 57; 149pp; English.
XX
CC AA507401-AA507571 represent REVOLUTA (REV) coding sequences and PCR
CC primers of the invention. The REV nucleic acid sequences were isolated
CC from plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana, tomato, corn, barley and rice.
CC The REV gene is required to promote the growth of apical meristems, but
CC has an opposite effect on meristems of leaves, floral organs and stems,
CC such that it acts to limit cell division reducing the rate of plant
CC growth and final size of the tissue. Therefore, loss of functional
CC REV leads to increases in the size of floral organs, leaf and stem
CC tissue. DNA encoding the REV protein is useful for modulating plant cell
CC division. The mutant REV DNA is also useful for producing transgenic
CC plants with modulated cell division. These transgenic plants can be used
CC to increase crop yield in cereals and fruits, and as a potential source
CC of pharmaceuticals and industrial products.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1298 TCCGCGCGCTGCTGCGTT 1316
DB 19 TCCGCGCGCTGCTGCGTT 1
XX
RESULT 616
AAA21611/c
ID AAA21611 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAA21611;
XX
PT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DR Integrin alpha 6 subunit target site SEQ ID NO:4837.
XX

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cycostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiinflammatory; anticholel; antipapillary; arthritis;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Meswigen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX
PS Claim 55; Page 214; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AA116775 to
CC AA117167 and AA117561 to AA117622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AA117623 to AA117684 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC corresponding target sequences; AA117685 to AA118385 and AA119087 to
CC AA119154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AA118386 to AA119086
CC and AA119155 to AA119222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AA119223 to AA120361 and AA121501 to AA121595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA120362 to AA121500 and
CC AA121596 to AA121688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AA121689 to AA122475 and AA122263 to AA123342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA122476 to AA123265, AA123343 to
CC AA123422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiodiroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 311 GCGAGAGCGCGAG 324
DB 14 GCGAGAGCGCGAG 1
XX
RESULT 617
AAA26159/c
ID AAA26159 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAA26159;
XX

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT Oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2657.
 XX
 DE Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO954459-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
 XX
 PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
 XX
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpelsky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
 XX
 PS Claim 79; Page 100; 148pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26107 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 176 TCAAGCAGCAGGTC 189
 DB 14 TCCAGCAGCAGGTC 1
 XX
 RESULT 618
 ABL46315
 ID ABL46315 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL46315;
 XX
 DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:282.
 DE
 XX Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
 XX characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
 XX PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200198537-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-02212308.
 XX
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAY TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Lyamchev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
 PI MPI; 2002-049698/06.
 XX
 PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises
 PT identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension
 PT product under amplification conditions -
 XX
 PS Claim 48; Fig 79A; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1367 AGCTGGGTGTGATG 1380
 DB 1 AGCTGGGTGTGATG 14
 XX
 RESULT 619
 AAQ30087/c
 ID AAQ30087 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ30087;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-APR-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence of PCR primer RH188 for the amplification of beta-globin
 DE gene.
 XX
 XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; beta-globin; sickly cell;
 XX ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP512334-A2.

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XX 11-NOV-1992.
XX
XX 24-APR-1992; 92EP-0106989.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1991; 91US-0695201.
XX
XX (HOPF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX Higuchi RG;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-374672/46.
XX
XX Detecting a target nucleic acid - by amplification in the
XX presence of a DNA binding agent which produces a signal when
XX bound to double-stranded nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example; Page 16; 28pp; English.
XX
XX This example demonstrates the suitability of the homogeneous assay
XX for discriminating among two alleles of a single copy gene present in
XX the sample that differ by a single nucleotide. The particular gene to
XX be detected is the beta-globin gene. Primer pair RH187/RH188
XX specifically amplified the wild-type allele. Primer pair RH187/RH189
XX amplify the sickle cell allele (these primers derive from BGP2.)
XX H-beta-14A and H-beta-14S described in Wu et al. 1989. PNAS (USA)
XX 86:27572760).
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 930 CAGGAGTCAGGCG 943
XX 14 CAGGAGTCAGGCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 620
XX AAT55841
XX ID AAT55841 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT55841;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TNF-alpha hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1300).
XX
XX Buznatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; TGM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; resistance;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
XX AIDS; se.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

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PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0228934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222785.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 06-JUN-1994; 94US-0227180.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, D'Irenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpelisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-adamic J, Mawfgen JA;
XX Modak A, Pavco F, Beigleman J, Sullivan SM, Seidler D;
XX Thompson JD, Tracz D, Ueman N, Wincott FE, Wolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them
XX for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 243; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha
XX mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DB line.
XX Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
XX structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
XX ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
XX Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
XX synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
XX resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
XX sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
XX potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock
XX and other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as
XX for treatment of AIDS.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 42.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1480 TATTTATTTGGAG 1493
XX :|:|:|:|:|:|:|:|:|
XX DB 1 UAUUUUUUUGGAG 14
XX
XX RESULT 621
XX AAT52116/c
XX ID AAT52116 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT52116;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

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25-MAR-1997 (first entry)

Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2872).

Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition; gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor; TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene; Philadelphia chromosome; myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer; Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease; atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis; transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO9523225-A2.

31-AUG-1995.

23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.

30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

15-APR-1994; 94US-0228044.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

17-AUG-1994; 94US-0226620.

19-AUG-1994; 94US-0235520.

02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.

07-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

11-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

04-NOV-1994; 94US-0321993.

10-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Grimm S, Karpelisky A, Kisch K, Matulis-adams J, Mowiggen JA, Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD, Tracz D, Uzman N, Wincott FB, Woolf T, WPT; 1995-351090/45.

Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use in inhibiting disease related genes

Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.

The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.

Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.

Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease

resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.

(Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1287 TGAGCTGTGTGTC 1300

DB 14 TGAGCTGTGTGTC 1

RESULT 622

AAT54984

ID AAT54984 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC AAT54984;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Mouse re1a hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1731).

Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition; gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor; TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene; Philadelphia chromosome; myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer; Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease; atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis; transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; ss.

Mus musculus.

MO9523225-A2.

31-AUG-1995.

23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.

30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

15-APR-1994; 94US-0228044.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

17-AUG-1994; 94US-0226620.

19-AUG-1994; 94US-0235520.

02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.

07-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

11-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

04-NOV-1994; 94US-0321993.

10-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

PA (UWJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PS
 PI Kinzler KM, Vogelstein B;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1999-070161/06.
 XX
 PT Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products
 PT for the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly
 PT colon and pancreatic cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 51; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
 CC differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic
 CC cancer, or in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify
 CC genes by matching the tag to a gen data base member, or by using
 CC the tag sequences as probes to isolate unidentified genes from
 CC cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can also be used in a method
 CC for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected
 CC of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the level of
 CC at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second
 CC sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
 CC being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic
 CC tissue. The transcript is identified by a tag selected from
 CC AAX30947-31815. The methods of the invention can be used in the
 CC diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 650 ACTTTCACGCGTGG 663
 |||||
 14 ACTTCCACGCGTGG 1
 XX
 RESULT 625
 AAC73422
 ID AAC73422 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC73422;
 XX
 DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer #88 used in multiplexing PCR/SBS assay.
 XX
 KM Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBS;
 KM PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200058516-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08069.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359.
 XX
 PA (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Fan J, Hirschhorn DN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander BS, Lockhart DJ;
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-656171/63.
 XX
 PT Universal array of oligonucleotide tags attached to a solid substrate
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
 PT using single base extension reactions -

XX
 PS Example 7; Page 57; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
 CC form the oligonucleotide array.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 753 CAGCAGATCCACC 766
 |||||
 1 CCGCAGATCCACC 14
 XX
 RESULT 626
 AA62753/C
 ID AA62753 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AA62753;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-6931 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6931.
 XX
 KM Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KM cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KM autoimmune disease; ss.
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO955847-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US09027.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwigen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 62; 123pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given
 CC in the description line.
 CC The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using
 CC a computer folding algorithm and regions of the RNA which did not form
 CC secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme cleavage
 CC sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to target these sites
 CC and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the
 CC binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.

CC The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral
 CC replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C
 CC virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to
 CC treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and
 CC cancer.

XX Sequence 15 BP, 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1329 GGCCTGAGGAGGAGG 1342
 DB 15 GGCCTGAGGAGGAGG 2

RESULT 627

AA04346
 ID AA04346 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AA04346;

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #9.

XX Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
 XX immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
 XX paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
 XX oligonucleotide primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200125245-A2.

XX 12-APR-2001.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US27487.

XX 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Mandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2001-308220/32.

XX New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
 XX polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
 XX biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
 XX protein -

XX Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.

XX Sequences AA04338-AA04413 represent oligonucleotide primers specific
 CC for a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
 CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
 CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
 CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
 CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
 CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
 CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
 CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
 CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
 CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
 CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
 CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
 CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
 CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
 CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,

CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
 CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
 CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
 CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
 CC the DAXX protein.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 437 CCTCCAGTCCGAC 450
 DB 1 CCTCCAGTCCGAC 14

RESULT 628

AA09847
 ID AA09847 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AA09847;

DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #963.

XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
 XX immunostimulatory; tumor; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 XX fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
 XX infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200122972-A2.

XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US26383.

XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135.

XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX Krieger AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX Claim 101; Page 59; 338pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
 CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
 CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
 CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
 CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
 CC against tumor antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
 CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
 CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
 CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells.

XX Note: The present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1067 CCTGCAGGTTCACT 1080
DB 2 CCTGCAGGTTCACT 15

RESULT 629
AAF91750/C
ID AAF91750 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF91750;

DT 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Breast-cancer associated protein isoform BPI-43 preferred probe #6.

XX Human; breast cancer; breast cancer associated protein isoform; BPI;

XX breast cancer associated feature; BF; diagnosis; cytostatic; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200113117-A2.

XX 22-FEB-2001.

XX 14-AUG-2000; 2000MO-GB03143.

XX 13-AUG-1999; 99GB-0019258.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000GB-0007754.

XX (OXFO-) OXFORD GLYCOSCIENCES UK LTD.

XX Herath HMAC;

XX WPI; 2001-211252/21.

PT Screening, diagnosis or prognosis of breast cancer, by analyzing a
sample of serum or plasma by two dimensional electrophoresis to detect
the presence or level of a breast cancer-associated feature -

XX Claim 185; Page 43; 146pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the screening, diagnosis or
prognosis of breast cancer (BC), determining the stage or severity of BC,
and monitoring the effect of therapy administered to a subject having BC,
comprising analysing a sample of body fluid by two dimensional
electrophoresis to generate a two-dimensional array of features,
comprising a chosen feature whose abundance correlates with BC or
predicts the onset or course of BC. The method (I) involves:

CC (a) analysing a sample of body fluid from the subject by two-dimensional
electrophoresis to generate a two-dimensional array of features,
comprising a chosen feature whose relative abundance correlates with BC
or predicts the onset of BC; and (b) comparing the abundance of each
chosen feature in the sample with the abundance of that chosen feature
in the body fluid from one or more persons free from BC, or with a
previously determined reference range for that feature in subjects free
from BC, or with the abundance of an expression reference feature (ERF)
in the test sample. The method is useful for screening, diagnosis or
prognosis of breast cancer, determining the stage or severity of BC,
and for identifying a subject at risk of developing BC. AAB87186 to
CC AAB87340 represents breast cancer associated protein isoform (BPI)
CC peptide sequences, and AAF91643 to AAF91848 represent BPI probes used in
the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1065 CACCTGCAGGTTCA 1078
DB 15 CACCTGCAGGTTCA 2

RESULT 630
AAF80920
ID AAF80920 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF80920;

DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX PTGS2 allele specific oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID 26.

XX Human; prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2; PTGS2; cyclooxygenase 2;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; immune-related disorder; arthritis;
XX inflammation; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200107662-A1.

XX 01-FEB-2001.

XX 24-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US20114.

XX 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145170.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Denton RR, Mandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC, Tanguay DA;

XX WPI; 2001-182805/18.

PT New nucleic acid containing polymorphisms in the cyclooxygenase-2 gene,
for gene therapy of inflammation and for establishing a genotype or
haplotype -

XX Disclosure; Page 21; 118pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a polynucleotide sequence that is a polymorphic
CC variant of the human prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (PTGS2) gene
CC also referred to as cyclooxygenase 2. The human PTGS2 gene sequence
CC AAF80896 contains 27 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). AAF80896 and
CC AAF80897 represent human PTGS2 gene and coding sequence, and the PTGS2
CC protein is represented by AAB72159. The invention includes PCR and
sequencing primers, and probes represented in AAF80898 - AAF81151 which
are used to isolate and characterize the PTGS2 gene sequence, and to
locate the positions of the SNPs. PTGS2 proteins and polynucleotide
CC sequences are used to express variant PTGS2 proteins, for structural
CC analysis or drug-binding studies and also in gene therapy (either
CC expressing PTGS2 or inhibitory RNA). Antibodies raised against PTGS2 are
CC useful for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy and analysis of the new, and
CC known, polymorphisms and used to determine PTGS2 haplotype and genotype,
CC especially for determining association between a particular trait, e.g. a
CC clinical response to drugs that target PTGS2 but also disease
CC susceptibility, severity or stage. Anti-PTGS2 antibodies are particularly
CC used for developing diagnostic tests and treatments for immune-related
CC disorders such as arthritis and inflammation. The polymorphisms may also
CC be used to study expression and biological function of PTGS2. Transgenic
CC animals that express PTGS2 are used to study expression of PTGS2
CC isoforms, for in vivo drug screening and testing, and for assessing
CC effects of therapeutic agents.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1350 TCACACATTTACA 1363

Db 1 TCGACATTCATTA 14

RESULT 631

AAAF70351
ID AAAF70351 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAF70351;

DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:94.

XX Human, dopamine receptor D2; DRD2; polymorphism; allele specific;
KW drug target isogene; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW genotype; schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease; myoclonus dystonia; MD;
KW probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200105832-A1.

XX 25-JAN-2001.

XX 19-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US19644.

XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144493.

XX (GENA-) GENA155ANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2001-091967/10.

PT Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
PT dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,
PT e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia -
PS Claim 15; Page 23; 135pp; English.

XX The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).
CC The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterise
CC polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are
CC involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus
CC dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the
CC biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting
CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal
CC expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the
CC advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those
CC polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAAF70261 to
CC AAAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes,
CC and AAAF70309 to AAAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific
CC oligonucleotide primers which are used in the detection of DRD2
CC polymorphisms. AAAF70405 to AAAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers
CC for the detection of human DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAAF70453 to AAAF70538 represent
CC PCR primers for the human DRD2 gene which are used in examples from the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 TGAATCTGAGTCC 879

DB 1 TGCCTCTGAGTCC 14

RESULT 632

AAAF5907/c
ID AAAF5907 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAF5907;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiproliferative;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; antiviral; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAAF5151 and
CC AAAF5153-FA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pterygia, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1380 GCCCAGGTGATGC 1393

DB 15 GCCCAGGTGATGC 2

RESULT 633

AAAF5908/c
ID AAAF5908 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF453908;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #747.
 DE
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytoskeletal; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX

XX ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 XX Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 XX AAF45153-PA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 XX keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 XX skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1380 GGGCAGGTGATGC 1393
 DB 14 GGGCAGGTGATGC 1

RESULT 634
 ID AAF45952/C
 XX AAF45952 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF45952;
 AC
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #791.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytoskeletal; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX

XX ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 XX Example 6; Page 39; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 XX AAF45153-PA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 XX keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 XX skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 352 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 365
 DB 15 AGGAGTCCAGGCA 2

RESULT 635
 ID AAF45954/C
 XX AAF45954 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF45954;
 AC
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #793.
 XX

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytoskeletal; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KM skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;
 KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KM keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN M0200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000MC-AU00693.

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell

PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 6; Page 39; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects

CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC AAF4153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of

CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pterygia, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,

CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the

CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other

CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

CC Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 351 CAGGAGTCTGGC 364

DB 14 CAGGAGTCTGGC 1

RESULT 636

AAFA7620/c

ID AAF47620 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF47620;

AC AAF47620;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1040.

XX

KM Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KM cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vituicide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KM skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;

KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KM keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN M0200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000MC-AU00693.

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense

PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell

PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects

CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC AAF4153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of

CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pterygia, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,

CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the

CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other

CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

CC Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 TCATGACCTTGCA 555

DB 15 TCATGACCTTGCA 2

RESULT 637

AAFA7621/c

ID AAF47621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF47621;

AC AAF47621;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1041.

XX

KM Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KM cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vituicide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KM skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;

KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KM keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.


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XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR,
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX PS Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX CC AAF45153-PA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 542 TCATGACCTTGCGCA 555
XX DB 14 TCATGTCCTTGCGCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 638
XX AAF49593
XX ID AAF49593 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF49593;
XX XX
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #553.
XX XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

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XX XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR,
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
XX PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX PS Example 8; Page 64; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX CC AAF45153-PA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
XX CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 512 TGGGAAATTAAGCCC 525
XX DB 2 TGGGGAATTAAGCCC 15
XX
XX RESULT 639
XX AAF49594
XX ID AAF49594 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF49594;
XX XX
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #554.
XX XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

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XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PA Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX PI WPI, 2001-041421/05.
 XX DR

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 PS Example 8; Page 64; 20pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 512 TGGAGAAATGATGACC 525
 Db 1 TGGGAAATGATGACC 14

RESULT 640
 AAF52376
 ID AAF52376 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF52376;
 XX AC

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX XX

DE IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3336.
 XX XX

KM Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KM cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KM skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 KM keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX

PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX XX

PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX XX

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX XX

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PA Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX PI

XX WPI, 2001-041421/05.
 XX XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 PS Example 8; Page 82; 20pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 ATGAGAAATGATGACC 524
 Db 2 ATGAGAAATGATGACC 15

RESULT 641
 AAF52377
 ID AAF52377 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF52377;
 XX AC

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX XX

DE IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3337.
 XX XX

KM Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KM cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KM skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 KM keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KM hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX

PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX XX

PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX XX

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX XX

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PA Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX PI WPI, 2001-041421/05.
 XX XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 8, Page 82; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF5153-PA5151). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SC Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 ATGGAGAAATAGCC 524

DB 1 ATGGAGAAATAGCC 14

RESULT 642

AAFS2599 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAFS2599;

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3559.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 8, Page 84; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF4515-PA5151). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SC Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 GGCTCTGCGCGG 1037

DB 2 GGCTCTGCGCGG 15

RESULT 643

AAFS2601 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAFS2601;

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3561.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 8, Page 84; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45152-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1025 GCTTCTGCCCCGTGC 1038
 1 GCTGCTGCCCCGTGC 14

RESULT 644

AAF52619 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAF52619;

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3579.

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrheoa; ruba;
 keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO200078341-A1.

28-DEC-2000.

21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 proliferation and/or inflammation -

Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45152-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

065 ATGATCTCTGATGC 878
 2 ATGCTCTGATGC 15

RESULT 645

AAF52621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAF52621;

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3581.

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrheoa; ruba;
 keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO200078341-A1.

28-DEC-2000.

21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 proliferation and/or inflammation -

Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45152-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,

keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyalineovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 TGAATCTGAGTCC 879

DB 1 TGTCTCTGAGTCC 14

RESULT 646
AAFS2757/c
ID AAF52757 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF52757;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3717.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruclide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; rubra;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyalineovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, wart, skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX skin, a hyalineovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 CCGCCCTTCATGAC 869

DB 15 CCGCCCTTCATGAC 2

RESULT 647
AAFS2760/c
ID AAF52760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF52760;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #3720.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; vitruclide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; rubra;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyalineovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000MO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, wart, skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX skin, a hyalineovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
XX sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

854 GGGCGCCCTCATG 867
 14 GGGCGCCCTCATG 1

RESULT 648

AA26653
 ID AA26653 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AA26653;

02-APR-2001 (first entry)

Dekkera bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) detection probe SEQ ID NO:10.

Dekkera bruxellensis; Brettanomyces; detection; identification;

quantitation; yeast; probe; winery; brewery; food; dairy product;

pharmaceutical; personal care product; environmental sample;

clinical sample; beverage; wine; beer; ss.

Dekkera bruxellensis.

WO200077259-A1.

21-DEC-2000.

14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16273.

15-JUN-1999; 99US-0139212.

(BOST-) BOSTON PROBS INC.

Hyldig-Nielsen J, O'Keefe HP, Stender H;

WPI: 2001-071284/08.

Probe and probe sets suitable for detecting, identifying or quantifying

the presence of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast, particularly Dekkera

bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) in wineries and breweries -

Claim 10; Page 37; 53pp; English.

AA26654 to AA26654 represents probes for detecting, identifying or

quantitating the presence of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast, particularly

Dekkera bruxellensis (Brettanomyces) in a sample of interest. The probes

and probe sets from the present invention are useful for the detection

of Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast in particularly Dekkera bruxellensis

(Brettanomyces) in wineries and breweries. The probes and probe sets

are also useful for detection of yeast in food, pharmaceutical products,

personal care products, dairy products, environmental samples, clinical

samples and/or beverages.

Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

974 TGGCTCCCAAGC 987
 2 TGGCTCCCAAGC 15

23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Hepatitis C virus substrate #386 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #386.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;

HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virolysis;

liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;

type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosolic;

interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;

substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; H1 ribozyme; ss.

Hepatitis C virus.

US2002082225-A1.

27-JUN-2002.

23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J A.

(ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

(PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

(MACE/) MACEJACK D.

Blatt L, McSwigen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

WPI: 2002-617759/66.

New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit

viral replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections

and cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma -

Claim 1; Page 32; 80pp; English.

The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which

specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The

enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or

hairpin (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences

complementary to one of the substrate sequences defined in the

specification. The HCV ribozymes are useful for modulating the

expression and/or replication of HCV. They can be used to treat

cirrhosis, liver failure and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV

ribozymes are also useful for treating a condition associated with

HCV infection in conjunction with one or more other drug therapies,

particularly type I interferon, especially interferon alpha, beta or

gamma or consensus interferon. The present sequence represents a

Note: Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of

the printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent

was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site

at seqdata.uspto.gov/patseq/patseqidentry.html.

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1329 GGGCATGAGGGGG 1342
 15 GGGCATGAGGGGG 2

RESULT 650

AB878569
 ID AB878569 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AB878569;

13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #1053.
 DE Angiogenesis inhibitor; see angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 XX tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity;
 XX macular degeneration; corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma;
 XX retrolental fibroplasia; rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome;
 XX myocardial angiogenesis; plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia;
 XX haemophilic joint; angiodioma; wound granulation;
 XX intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis; scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO200253141-A2.
 XX PN 11-JUL-2002.
 XX PD 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48458.
 XX PP 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48458.
 XX PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-255534P.
 XX PS (COLF-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
 XX PA Bratzler RL;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-556690/60.
 XX DR Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least
 XX PT one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject -
 XX PS Claim 2; Page 38; 276pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule.
 CC Also included is a kit comprising a first container housing the
 CC antiangiogenic nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to
 CC a subject having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis.
 CC The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid
 CC tumour growth, tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, psoriasis, diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity,
 CC macular degeneration, corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma,
 CC retrolental fibroplasia, rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial
 CC angiogenesis, plaque neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic
 CC joints, angiodioma, wound granulation, intestinal adhesions,
 CC atherosclerosis, scleroderma and hypertrophic scars. The present
 CC sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic acid of the invention.
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1067 CCGCGAGTTCAGT 1080
 Db 2 CCGCGAGTTCAGT 15
 RESULT 651
 ABSS9947/C
 ID ABSS9947 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABSS9947;
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #97.
 XX
 XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; SNP;
 XX BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
 XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;

XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 XX single-nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200261131-A2.
 XX PN 08-AUG-2002.
 XX PD 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.
 XX PP 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.
 XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.
 XX PS 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.
 XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PS (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 XX PI Swanson BN, Fowell JR;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position,
 XX useful for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as
 XX PT angioedema, cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection,
 XX PT cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases -
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 661; 977pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequences; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic
 CC acids; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a
 CC disorder upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase
 CC inhibitor using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids,
 CC each of which comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene
 CC encoding a human protein selected from the group above; and (6)
 CC genotyping (M4) an individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample,
 CC determining the nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position,
 CC and comparing at least one position with a known data set. The genes,
 CC (M1, M2, M3 and M4) and compositions are useful for detecting,
 CC diagnosing, treating, preventing various disorders such as angioedema
 CC and diseases which involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours like
 CC angina pectoris, hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction,
 CC ventricular hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism,
 CC thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or
 CC atherosclerosis, and hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune
 CC diseases, inflammatory arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or
 CC fungal infection. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and
 CC enterocolitis (many other diseases and disorders are listed in the
 CC specification). The polymorphisms are also useful for chromosome
 CC identification. Antibodies against the proteins may be utilised for
 CC immunophenotyping of cell lines and biological samples. The present

CC sequence represents or contains the region surrounding a single-
 CC nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes encoding one of the
 CC proteins listed above.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1420 CTGGGCTGCTGCT 1433

14 CTGGCTGCTGCTCT 1

RESULT 652

ABL46316

ABL46316 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

26-APR-2002 (first entry)

Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:283.

Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;

Characterization; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;

PCR primer; probe; ss.

Mus sp.

Synthetic.

WO200198537-A2.

27-DEC-2001.

15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19401.

17-JUN-2000; 2000US-212308P.

15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212308.

(THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Lyemichew V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;

WPI; 2002-049696/06.

Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing

secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises

identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension

product under amplification conditions -

Claim 48; Fig 79A; 40pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides

with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing

secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic

acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers

that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides

from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for

clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification

of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to

rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent

DB 1 CAGGCTACTCTGA 14

RESULT 653

AAS95702/C

AAS95702 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) allele-specific oligonucleotide #41.

Superoxide dismutase 1; soluble amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 1 (adult);

haplotyping; SOD1; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200185741-A2.

15-NOV-2001.

07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US14772.

05-MAY-2000; 2000US-202491P.

(GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

Choi JY, Bentivegna SC, Klem SB, Koshy B, Parks KE;

WPI; 2002-055578/07.

Isolated human superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) soluble polynucleotide,

useful for screening therapeutic compounds, comprises a sequence which

is a polymorphic variant of reference sequence for the SOD1 gene or its

fragment -

Claim 1; Page 30; 70pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated human superoxide dismutase 1,

soluble (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 1 (adult)) (SOD1) polynucleotide

(1) comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference

sequence for the SOD1 gene. Haplotyping the SOD1 gene of an individual,

involves: (a) determining whether the individual has one of the SOD1

haplotypes or haplotype pairs given in the specification; or

(b) determining for one copy of the SOD1 gene present in the individual,

the identity of the nucleotide at two or more polymorphic sites selected

from P81-7. The method is useful for determining whether an individual

has a haplotype or haplotype pairs defined in the specification. The

method is also useful for improving the efficacy and reliability of

several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating

diseases associated with SOD1 activity, e.g., amyotrophic lateral

sclerosis, and to validate SOD1 as a candidate agent for treating a

specific condition or disease associated with SOD1 activity. It can

further be used in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for

treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with

SOD1 activity. (1) is useful in studying the expression and function of

SOD1, and in expressing SOD1 protein for use in screening for candidate

drugs to treat diseases related to SOD1 activity. AAS9560-AAS95710

represent human superoxide dismutase 1, soluble (amyotrophic lateral

sclerosis 1 (adult)) (SOD1) allele-specific oligonucleotides and

related PCR primers as described in the method of the invention.

Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

894 CAGCCCGAGGCT 907

14 CAGCCCGAGGCT 1

RESULT 654

ABK32408/c

ID ABK32408 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK32408;

XX DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #509.

XX KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
cancer marker; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US633152-B1.

XX PD 25-DEC-2001.

XX PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.

XX PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.

XX PA (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;

XX DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes -

XX PS Disclosure; Column 57; 161pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (1)
that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
(serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags are
diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
SAGE tags of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 650 ACTTTCAGGCGCATG 663

DB 14 ACTTCCAGGCGCATG 1

RESULT 655

AB221273

ID AB221273 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AB221273;

XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Aptamer 11F7c oligonucleotide modulator, AO 3-1, SEQ ID 33.

XX KW Immunosuppressive; aptamer; infection; autoimmunity; tumour;
inflammatory proliferative disease; hypoglycaemia; human;
coagulation Factor Xa; ss.

XX OS unidentified.

XX PN WO20029626-A1.

XX PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX PF 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16555.

XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293231P.

XX PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-331037P.

XX PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.

XX PI Sullenger BA, Rusconi C;

XX DR WPI; 2003-140438/13.

XX PT Altering affinity of nucleic acid ligands for target molecules in a
patient or reversing binding of labeled ligands to target tissues, by
administering (to a patient receiving the ligand) a modulator that
binds to ligand -

XX PS Claim 50; Page 76; 111pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for altering the affinity of a
nucleic acid ligand (e.g. an aptamer) for a target molecule in a patient
or in vitro, or reversing the binding of the labelled ligand to a target
tissue. The method comprises administering a modulator that binds to the
ligand to a patient receiving the ligand, or contacting the ligand with
the modulator under conditions such that the modulator binds to the
ligand, and thus alters the affinity of the ligand for the target
molecule. The method is useful for treating a number of disorders e.g.
infection, autoimmunity, tumours, inflammatory proliferative diseases and
hypoglycaemia. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide modulator;
CC which targets the 11F7c aptamer, which binds to human coagulation Factor
Xa and was used to illustrate the method of the invention. This
oligonucleotide was found to be effective at reversing 11F7c aptamer's
anticoagulation activity in human plasma.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1322 AGAGCGGCGGCATG 1335

DB 2 AGAGCGGCGGCATG 15

RESULT 656

ABX08700

ID ABX08700 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX08700;

XX DT 20-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Pathogenic organism detection method associated PCR primer #30.

XX KW PCR; primer; ss; hepatitis C virus; human; pathogenic microorganism;
influenza; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX PN WO200277281-A1.

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX PF 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02030.

XX PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0090053.

XX PR 18-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0284112.

XX PA (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK.

PI Hashimoto K, Hashimoto M, Mishiro S, Oota Y;
 XX MPI; 2003-040593/03.

PR Detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due to
 XX pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis, influenza and AIDS in
 PR individuals from their data using immobilized probes on substrate, also
 PT for therapeutic evaluation

XX Example 3; Page 93; 125pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a method for obtaining first data on a nucleic
 CC acid from an individual exposed to a specific disease and second data on
 CC a nucleic acid from a pathogenic microorganism occurring in the
 CC individual in order to relate the specific disease to such pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method of the invention comprises the reaction of a
 CC nucleic acid extract from the individual with a probe-immobilization
 CC substrate containing first and second probes for detection of the
 CC pathogenic microorganism with the first probe to relate to the specific
 CC microbe-caused disease, and the second probe for detecting a specific
 CC nucleic acid in the individual and obtaining first data from the
 CC reaction results as well as the detected binding of a nucleic acid with
 CC the first probe and/or second data from the detected binding of a
 CC nucleic acid with the second probe. The method of the invention is
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due
 CC to pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis C, influenza and AIDS in
 CC individuals, and also for therapeutic evaluation. Such a method is
 CC convenient and accurate and may be used to design specific therapy for
 CC effective treatment even for individual patients in a tailor-made
 CC manner. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CCTGAGGCGCGAGA 316

DB 2 CATGAGGCGCGAGA 15

RESULT 657

AA052118/C

ID AA052118 standard; RNA; 16 BP.

XX AA052118;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)

DB Breast cancer specific mRNA ribozyme cleavable nucleotide (2910).

XX Multiple drug resistance; mdr-1; ribozyme; membrane protein; liver;
 XX resistance; chemotherapeutic agent; colchicine; doxorubicin; colon;
 XX actinomycin D; vinblastine; small intestine; kidney; adrenal gland;
 XX adenocarcinoma; bowel; transformed phenotype; promyelocytic leukemia;
 XX human; chronic myelogenous leukemia; CML; follicular lymphoma;
 XX B-cell acute lymphocytic leukemia; breast cancer; colon carcinoma;
 XX neuroblastoma; lung cancer; genetic drift; mutation; hammerhead motif;
 XX hairpin; hepatitis delta virus; group I intron; RNaseP; leukaemia; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9323057-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

XX 13-MAY-1993; 93WO-US04573.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0882822.
 XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0882895.

PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-0936110.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-0936421.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-0936422.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-0936531.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-0936532.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987131.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-0006122.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-0008910.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper KG, Thompson JD;

XX MPI; 1993-386203/48.

XX New enzymatic RNA molecules (ribozymes) - which cleave mRNA
 XX associated with tumours or mRNA expressed from gene encoding
 XX multiple drug resistance

XX Claim 3; Fig 8; 69pp; English.

CC The sequences given in AA051825-2266 represent areas of mRNAs which are
 CC associated with development or maintenance of chronic myelogenous
 CC leukemia (CML), promyelocytic leukemia, Burkitt's lymphoma, or
 CC acute lymphocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, B-cell acute
 CC lymphocytic leukemia, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma
 CC and lung cancer. The full length mRNAs containing these target
 CC sequences, encode aberrant cellular proteins which are able to control
 CC cellular proliferation and are directly linked to a leukemic
 CC phenotype. These target sequences are identified by the ribozyme of
 CC the invention. The ribozymes are formed in a hammerhead motif, but may
 CC also be formed in the motif of a hairpin, hepatitis delta virus, group
 CC I intron or RNaseP-like RNA. These ribozymes may be used to inhibit
 CC the development or expression of a transformed phenotype in man and
 CC other animals by modulating expression of the corresponding gene.
 CC cleavage of target mRNAs expressed in pre-neoplastic and transformed
 CC cells elicits inhibition of the transformed state. Multiple drug
 CC resistance (mdr-1) mRNA specific ribozymes remove the mechanism of
 CC drug resistance used by transformed cells and thus enhance drug
 CC therapies for tumours. The ribozymes may also be used to study
 CC genetic drift and mutations within cells.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PW field.)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; length 16;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1554 GACATCAGCTCCCA 1567

DB 15 GTCATCAGCTCCCA 2

RESULT 658

AA068246/C

ID AA068246 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AA068246;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 16-FEB-1995 (first entry)

DB Triple helix forming methylphosphonate oligomer 2120.

XX Methylphosphonate; MP; triple helix; translation;

XX oligonucleoside; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9413326-A1.
 XX 23-JUN-1994.

```

XX 08-DEC-1993; 93MO-US11986.
XX
XX 08-DEC-1992; 92US-0987746.
XX
XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.
XX
XX Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;
XX
XX MPI; 1994-217542/26.
XX
XX Detection, recognition, inhibition and alteration of single and
XX double stranded target nucleic acid sequences - by formation of a
XX triple helix structure using 2 oligomers which block translation
XX
XX Example 11; Page 50; 67pp; English.
XX
XX Triple helix formation with 2:1 MP:RNA oligomers was demonstrated
XX with thermal denaturation methods. Exemplary triple helix
XX forming MP-oligomers are given in AAQ68242-52.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 246 CCTATCCCTCT 259
XX 14 CCTCTCCCTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 659
XX AAV49048/c
XX ID AAV49048 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAV49048;
XX
XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX rb gene antisense oligonucleotide rb-41.
XX
XX rb gene; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP856579-A1.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1998.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97BP-0101531.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97BP-0101531.
XX
XX (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
XX Brysch W, Schlingensiefen K;
XX
XX MPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX
XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of
XX residues able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater
XX activity and reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate
XX growth of cells in culture
XX
XX Claim 10; Fig 9a; 286pp; English.
XX
XX AAV9008-226 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against
XX the rb gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV49008-52 resulted in
XX effective downregulation of negative growth control by rb, while

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CC oligonucleotides AAV49052-226 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides
CC that can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain
CC four consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds
CC each (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
CC the genes for p53, Erb-2, JunB, JunD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in
XX cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system.
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1578 GCTGAGAGAGCA 1591
XX 16 GCTGAGAGAGCA 3
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 660
XX AAX57837
XX ID AAX57837 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAX57837;
XX
XX 15-UTL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for G. oxydans autonomous replication domain.
XX
XX Autonomous replication domain; plasmid pF4; L-sorbose dehydrogenase;
XX L-sorbose dehydrogenase production; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
XX WO9920772-A1.
XX
XX 29-APR-1999.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP04611.
XX
XX 16-OCT-1997; 97JP-0303395.
XX
XX (FUTI ) FUTISAMA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX
XX MPI; 1999-302744/25.
XX
XX Gluconobacter-originated plasmid pF4 DNAs, useful for producing
XX biologically active substance e.g. L-sorbose dehydrogenase and
XX 2-keto-L-gulononic acid
XX
XX Example; Page 15; 57pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the the autonomous replication
XX domain of Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX The invention relates to a DNA originating in plasmid pF4 with a domain
XX controlling the autonomous replication in Gluconobacter and a domain from
XX which polynucleotides in the region unnecessary in the autonomous
XX replication have been wholly or partly deleted, with exception of the pF4
XX body. Transformsants transformed with the vector can be used to produce
XX physiologically active substances, particularly L-sorbose dehydrogenase

```

CC and/or L-sorbose dehydrogenase and 2-keto-L-gulonate acid. The DNAs
 CC contain the domain controlling the autonomous replication in a bacterium
 CC and a domain with polynucleotides in the region unnecessary for this
 CC function completely or partially removed to cut down the size, while
 CC other domains of the vector can be enlarged by integrating a greater
 CC variety of structural genes to impart more functions.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 449 AGGCTGGAGAGC 462

DB 3 AGGCTGGAGAGC 16

RESULT 661

AA82830

ID AA82830 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AA82830;

XX 30-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human Apoe gene probe #5.

XX Apoe, detection; polymorphism; apolipoprotein; alpha-1 antichymotrypsin;

XX diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; PCR primer; probe; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2000050896-A.

XX 22-FEB-2000.

XX 06-AUG-1998; 98JP-0235033.

XX 06-AUG-1998; 98JP-0235033.

XX (NISS-) NISSHO KK.

XX WPI; 2000-353229/31.

XX A reagent for the detection of gene polymorphism of apolipoprotein B

XX gene and alpha-1 antichymotrypsin gene and the detecting method -

XX Claim 2; Page 8; 9pp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel reagent for the detection of

XX polymorphism in the apolipoprotein (apo) B gene and alpha-1

XX antichymotrypsin (ACT) gene. The method involves primers specific to

XX Apoe gene, primers specific to the ACT gene, detection probes for

XX detecting Apoe gene polymorphisms and detection probes for detecting

XX ACT gene polymorphisms. The method of the invention can be used in the

XX diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease in which the combination between the

XX gene polymorphism of Apoe gene and the gene polymorphism of ACT gene

XX detected by the described detection method is connected to the

XX contraction of Alzheimer disease. The method is used for the estimation

XX of the level of Alzheimer's disease in the population. The reagent can

XX amplify the two genes simultaneously and detect the gene polymorphism of

XX the two genes in one step. AA82822-X82831 represent PCR primers and

XX probes used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX

DB 2 CTCCTGGCTTGGG 15

RESULT 662

AA168509/C

ID AA168509 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AA168509;

XX 14-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX I. monocytogenes iap gene competitor probe iap-III-dd-I/II-V.

XX PCR primer; iap gene; p60 protein; detection; infection; ss.

XX Listeria monocytogenes.

XX WO200168900-A2.

XX 20-SEP-2001.

XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-BP02949.

XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000DE-1012540.

XX (VERM-) VERMICON AG.

XX Walcher M, Wagner M, Snalder J;

XX WPI; 2001-625966/72.

XX Specifically detecting microorganisms in a sample, by polymerase chain

XX reaction with reaction and competitor primers, useful for detecting

XX subspecies of Listeria, in particular Listeria monocytogenes -

XX Claim 11; Page 17; 32pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for specifically detecting

XX microorganisms in a sample by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) where in

XX addition to reaction primers specific to the target organism, competition

XX primers specific for non-target organisms are also used. The invention is

XX used to detect microorganisms in a sample and to distinguish them from

XX closely related microorganisms, particularly to detect infection by

XX Listeria below the species level, especially Listeria monocytogenes. The

XX invention allows detection of different subspecies of Listeria not

XX provided by prior art. This sequence represents a competitor probe

XX used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 753 CAGCAGATTCACCTC 768

XX 16 CAGCAGATTCACCTC 1

XX RESULT 663

AB130759

ID AB130759 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AB130759;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 248.

XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192572-A1.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 PR
 XX (MISN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M,
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR
 XX
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them -
 XX
 XX Claim 10; Page 140; 345pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (AB130512-AB131809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as allantoins have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1155 CCTACCGAGGAGG 1168
 DB 1 CCTACCGAGGAGG 14
 RESULT 664
 ABZ21275
 ID ABZ21275 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ21275;
 AC
 XX
 XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Aptamer 11P7t oligonucleotide modulator, NO 3-2, SEQ ID 35.
 DE
 XX Immunosuppressive; aptamer; infection; autoimmunity; tumour;
 KW inflammatory proliferative disease; hypoglycaemia; human;
 KW coagulation factor Xa; ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO200296926-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16555.
 PF
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-293331P.
 PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-331037P.
 XX
 XX (UYDU-) UNITV DUKE.
 XX

PI Sullenger BA, Rueconi C;
 XX WPI; 2003-140438/13.
 DR
 XX
 XX Altering affinity of nucleic acid ligands for target molecules in a
 PT patient or reversing binding of labeled ligands to target tissues, by
 PT administering (to a patient receiving the ligand) a modulator that
 PT binds to ligand -
 XX
 XX Claim 50; Page 77; 111pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for altering the affinity of a
 CC nucleic acid ligand (e.g. an aptamer) for a target molecule in a patient
 CC or in vitro, or reversing the binding of the labelled ligand to a target
 CC tissue. The method comprises administering a modulator that binds to the
 CC ligand to a patient receiving the ligand, or contacting the ligand with
 CC the modulator under conditions such that the modulator binds to the
 CC ligand, and thus alters the affinity of the ligand for the target
 CC molecule. The method is useful for treating a number of disorders e.g.
 CC infection, autoimmunity, tumours, inflammatory proliferative diseases and
 CC hypoglycaemia. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide modulator,
 CC which targets the 11P7t aptamer, which binds to human coagulation factor
 CC Xa and was used to illustrate the method of the invention. This
 CC oligonucleotide was found to be effective at reversing 11P7t aptamer's
 CC anticoagulation activity in human plasma.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1322 AGAGCGGGGCCAATG 1335
 DB 3 AGAGCGGGGCCAATG 16
 RESULT 665
 AAQ39068
 ID AAQ39068 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ39068;
 AC
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-AUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX S. nodosus 2634bp BamHI fragment PCR primer P903.
 DE
 XX snof; snod; snom; microbial synthesis; actinomycetes; hybrid;
 KW glycosylated; natural products; prods.; Streptomyces nodosus;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; secondary metabolite biosynthesis;
 KW sequencing; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO9306219-A1.
 PN
 XX 01-APR-1993.
 PD
 XX
 XX 15-SEP-1992; 92WO-EP02111.
 PF
 XX 18-SEP-1991; 91DR-4130967.
 PR
 XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
 PA
 XX
 XX Piepersberg W, Stockmann M, Taleghani KM, Diestler J, Grabley S,
 PI Siechel P, Braeu B;
 XX WPI; 1993-117540/14.
 DR
 XX
 XX Sec. metabolite biosynthesis genes from Actinomycetes - isolatable
 PT with hybridisation probes using DNA, useful in microbial synthesis
 PT of glycosylated and natural prods. in Actinomycetes

XX Example; Page 21; 38pp; German.
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer p903 which was used in the
 CC DNA sequencing of a 2634 bp Bam HI fragment (AAQ39069) which comprises
 CC the complete snof sequence (encoding amphotheronolide B-dUDP-D-
 CC mycosaninyl transferase); the snod sequence (encodes dUDP-D-glucose
 CC synthase) and the partial snok sequence (encoding dUDP-4-keto-6-
 CC deoxy-D-glucose isomerase).
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1178 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1191
 DB 4 TGTTCCTGGACATC 17
 RESULT 666
 AAQ39069/c
 ID AAQ39069 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 AC AAQ39069;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 03-MUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX S. nodosus 2634bp BamHI fragment PCR primer Prev919.
 DE
 XX snof; snod; snok; microbial synthesis; actinomycetes; hybrid;
 KM glycosylated; natural products; proda.; Streptomyces nodosus;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; secondary metabolite biosynthesis;
 KM sequencing; ss.
 KM
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W09306219-A1.
 PN
 XX 01-APR-1993.
 PD
 XX 15-SEP-1992; 92WO-EP02111.
 PF
 XX 18-SEP-1991; 91DE-4130967.
 PR
 XX
 XX (PARH) HOECHST AG.
 PA
 XX Pieperberg W, Stockmann M, Taleghani KM, Distler J, Grabley S;
 PI Stichel P, Braeu B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1993-117540/14.
 DR
 XX Sec. metabolite biosynthesis genes from Actinomycetes - isolatable
 PT with hybridisation probes using DNA, useful in microbial synthesis
 PT of glycosylated and natural prods. in Actinomycetes
 PR
 XX Example; Page 21; 38pp; German.
 PS
 XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer Prev919 which was used in the
 CC DNA sequencing of a 2634 bp Bam HI fragment (AAQ39069) which comprises
 CC the complete snof sequence (encoding amphotheronolide B-dUDP-D-
 CC mycosaninyl transferase); the snod sequence (encodes dUDP-D-glucose
 CC synthase) and the partial snok sequence (encoding dUDP-4-keto-6-
 CC deoxy-D-glucose isomerase).
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1178 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1191
 DB 14 TGTTCCTGGACATC 1
 RESULT 667
 AAX71253/c
 ID AAX71253 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 AC AAX71253;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #265.
 XX
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KM flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KM fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KM foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W09715662-A2.
 PN
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 PF
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 PR
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular disease, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX71275 to AAX71275 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 235 TGGAAAGAGATCC 248
 DB 17 TGGAAAGAGATCC 4
 RESULT 668
 AAX69368/c

ID AAX69368 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAX69368;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #663.
 XX
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KM flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KM fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KM foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN MO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96MO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 66; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX7572 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1548 CCGTATGACATCAG 1561
 DB 15 CCGCTGACATCAG 2
 RESULT 669
 AAV94877
 ID AAV94877 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94877;
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 138.
 XX
 XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 XX

KM graft rejection; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX MO9824913-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1997; 97MO-US21748.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI WPI; 1998-33332/29.
 DR
 XX
 XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 886 GAGTCTACAGCC 899
 DB 4 GACUUCACAGCCC 17
 RESULT 670
 AAV94878
 ID AAV94878 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94878;
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 140.
 XX
 XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KM graft rejection; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX MO9824913-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1997; 97MO-US21748.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI WPI; 1998-33332/29.
 DR

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XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      886 GACCTTACACGCC 899
DB      2 GACUUCUACACGCC 15

RESULT 671
AAV94809
ID AAV94809 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94809;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1395.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-33332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 U; 0 other;

```

```

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1003 TCCATCTACCCACC 1016
DB      4 UCCAUUCUACCCUCC 17

RESULT 672
AAV94768
ID AAV94768 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94768;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1280.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-33332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 36; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      550 TTGGCATTCACCCAC 563
DB      2 UDGCAUUCUCCUCC 15

RESULT 673
AAV94769
ID AAV94769 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94769;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX

```


DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1281.
 XX
 XX Human, IL-2 receptor g-chain, interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9824913-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 XX 02-DEC-1997; 97MO-US21748.
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI WPI, 1998-33332/29.
 XX
 XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 36; 61pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AA933889 to AA94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AA94575 to AA95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1;
 QY 550 TTGGCATTCACGAC 563
 Db 1 TTGGCAUUCGCCAC 14
 RESULT 674
 AAA20385/c
 ID AAA20385 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA20385;
 AC
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3611.
 XX
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytotactic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06507.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 PI WPI, 1999-59115/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX
 XX Claim 55; Page 142; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AA16775 to
 CC AA17167 and AA17561 to AA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC AA17167 and AA17560 to AA17623 to AA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AA17685 to AA18385 and AA19087 to
 CC AA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AA18386 to AA19086
 CC and AA19155 to AA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA19223 to AA20361 and AA21501 to AA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA20362 to AA21500 and
 CC AA21596 to AA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA21689 to AA22475 and AA23263 to AA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA22476 to AA23262, AA23343 to
 CC AA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
 QY 311 GCGAGAGCCGCG 324
 Db 14 GCGAGAGCCGCG 1
 RESULT 675
 AAA20589/c
 ID AAA20589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA20589;
 AC
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3815.
 XX
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytotactic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX

KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KM Integrin alpha 6 subunit; Integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM opthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiporiatic; ARMD;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KM tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 KM Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX WPI, 1999-591315/50.
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX Claim 55; Page 188; 305PD; English.
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AA116775 to
 CC AA117167 and AA117561 to AA117622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AA117168 to AA117560 and AA117623 to AA117684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AA117685 to AA118385 and AA119087 to
 CC AA119154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AA118386 to AA119086
 CC and AA119155 to AA119222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA119223 to AA120361 and AA121501 to AA121595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA120362 to AA121500 and
 CC AA121596 to AA121688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA121689 to AA122475 and AA123263 to AA123342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA122476 to AA123262, AA123343 to
 CC AA123422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 28.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 4; Conservative 9; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1476 AAGCTATTATTATT 1489
 Db 1 AUGGAAUUAUUUUU 14
 RESULT 678
 AAAA22710
 ID AAA22710 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA22710;
 AC

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5936.
 DE
 KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KM Integrin alpha 6 subunit; Integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM opthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiporiatic; ARMD;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KM tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 KM Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX WPI, 1999-591315/50.
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX Claim 54; Page 237; 305PD; English.
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AA116775 to
 CC AA117167 and AA117561 to AA117622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AA117168 to AA117560 and AA117623 to AA117684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AA117685 to AA118385 and AA119087 to
 CC AA119154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AA118386 to AA119086
 CC and AA119155 to AA119222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA119223 to AA120361 and AA121501 to AA121595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA120362 to AA121500 and
 CC AA121596 to AA121688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AA121689 to AA122475 and AA123263 to AA123342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA122476 to AA123262, AA123343 to
 CC AA123422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trennmay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 11 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 35.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 5; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1480 TATTATTATTTGAG 1493
 Db 4 UAUUUUUUUUUUAG 17

RESULT 679

AAA22711
ID AAA22711 2403404 DNA 12 60

AC AAA22711;

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5937.

KM Hamman, alpha hydroxycarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiosclerosis;
KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KM hammethed ribozyme; angiosens; angiosens factor; cytosaric; antidiabetic;
KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antirheptic; antiprosthetic; APMD
KM dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma
KM myopic degeneration; prostatic; verruca vulgaris; angiolipoma;
KM tubercous scleriosis; pot-yine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KM Kipfel-Trennaway-Weber syndrome; Oster-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

Homo sapiens.

PN W09950403-A2-
VY

07-OCT-1999.

24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06507.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvi

DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.

Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

PS Claim 54; Page 237; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic cleavage of nucleic acid molecules with an RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an *atyl1* hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a *Tie-2* gene. AA16775 to CC AA17167 and AA17561 to AA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNNT, CC CC and AA17168 to AA17560 and AA17623 to AA17684 represent their CC CC corresponding target sequences; AA17685 to AA18385 and AA19087 to CC CC AA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for *Tie-2*, and AA18386 to AA19086 CC CC and AA19155 to AA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC CC AA19223 to AA20361 and AA21501 to AA21595 represent ribozyme CC CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AA20362 to AA21500 and CC CC AA21596 to AA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC CC AA21689 to AA22475 and AA23263 to AA23342 represent ribozyme sequences CC CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA22476 to AA23265, AA23343 to CC CC AA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of CC CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or CC CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, CC CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or *Tie-2*. They are CC CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related CC CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as CC CC neurovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, CC CC angiodysplasia of tuberosa sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber CC CC syndrome, Kippled-Treanunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, CC CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, *Tie-2*, CC CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match	0.94;	Score 12.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	35.7%;	Pred. No. 4e+02;		
Matches	5;	Conservative	8;	Mismatches 1;
				Indels 0;
				Gaps 0

1480 TATTATTTCGAG 1493

Db 2 UAUTUAUTUUGAG 15

RESULT 680

AAA22712

AA22712 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAAA227127

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry,
XX

XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence S8Q ID NO:5539.
 KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KM pathomorphologic; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiproliferative; ARMD;
 KM dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KM tubercle sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 KM

U5 homo sapiens.
XX

MOJ920403-AZ
EN
XX

07-OCT-1999.

62-100000-12

21-MAR-1998
EX
XX

XX (KLB0-7 KLB0

XX FAVCO FA, KO

XX
DN
XX
NEL / 1999-391313/30.

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STABILITY OF

Claim 54; Page 237; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an *ar1* hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (*ARNT*) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a *Tie-2* gene. AAA16775 to AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for *ARNT*, and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for *Tie-2*, and AAA18386 to AAA19086 and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA22263 to AAA22342 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially *ARNT*, integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or *Tie-2*. They are especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration (*ARMD*), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as neurofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, poc-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Oster-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of *ARNT*, *Tie-2*, integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 U; 0 other;

```

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 35.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1480 TATTATTGAGG 1493
      ||::||::||
DB      1 UAUUUUUUUUAG 14

RESULT 681
AA80263
ID AA80263 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AA80263;
XX
XX 18-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BRCA1 wild type allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:54.
XX
XX Human; BRCA1; wild type; mutant; detection; primer; probe; cancer;
XX breast cancer susceptibility gene; identification; variation;
XX hybridization; breast cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO929903-A2.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1998; 98MO-US25916.
XX
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0988706.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENE LOGIC.
XX
XX Allen AP, Angelly TS, Lawrence T, Lessallett JL,
XX Murphy PD, Olson SJ, Sadzewicz LK, Thurber DB, White MB;
XX Zeng B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-385623/32.
XX
XX Mutants in BRCA gene associated with cancer
XX
XX Claim 45; Page 65; 118pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes fifteen new mutants of the breast cancer
XX susceptibility gene BRCA1 gene, the mutations being located at
XX nucleotides 421-2, 815, 926, 1506, 2034, 2428, 4643, 5053, 5210,
XX 5396+40, 5150, 3904, 3888, 903, and 4164. AA80235 to AA80289 represent
XX allele specific oligonucleotides for the mutant and wild type sequences
XX of human BRCA1, and so are capable of identifying the normal or mutant
XX gene by hybridisation. Methods from the present invention may be used
XX for detecting a predisposition to cancer, especially breast cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      775 AAGTGAAACGGGCT 788
      |||||
DB      1 AAGAGGAACGGGCT 14

RESULT 682
AA80286/C
ID AA80286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AA80286;
XX
XX AAF02286;
XX

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DT      16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #581.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO20061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
XX Claim 37; Page 69; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
XX transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP displacement
XX Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressor removes prevents
XX inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
XX the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein and interferon alpha.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      305 TGAAGGCGAGAG 318
      |||||
DB      17 TGAAGGCGAGATG 4

RESULT 683
AA80290
ID AA80290 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AA80290;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1204.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO20061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

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XX RI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX PS Claim 37; Page 83; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
XX CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
XX CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
XX CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
XX CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX CC protein and interferon alpha.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 GCGCTGACATGAAA 1254
DB 3 GACCTCTACATGAAA 16

RESULT 684
AAF05336
ID AAF05336 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF05336;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2555.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX KW interferon alpha; se.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PM WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX DR
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX PS Claim 18; Page 114; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
XX CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement
XX CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
XX CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
XX CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

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CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 371 GCACATCACCCTTC 384
DB 2 GCACATCACCCTTC 15

RESULT 685
AAA79987
ID AAA79987 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA79987;
XX DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #250.
XX KW Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
XX KW mutation; high-density gene chip; se.
XX OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX PM CN1252452-A.
XX PD 10-MAY-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX PR 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.
XX PA (UYDO-) UNITV DONGNAN.
XX PI Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
XX DR WPI; 2000-443233/39.
XX PT High-density gene chip making process -
XX PS Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
XX CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of
XX CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to
XX CC seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is
XX CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the
XX CC maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip
XX CC results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for
XX CC detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific
XX CC and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738
XX CC to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
XX CC examples from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 GATCCACTCGTGG 772
DB 2 GATCCACTCGTGG 15

RESULT 686
AAA15224
ID AAA15224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

```

```

XX AC AAA15224;
XX DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide used for library screening for pholasin.
XX KM Bivalent mollusc; apopholasin; bioluminescent oxidative indicator protein;
XX KM BOP; light emission; pholasin; oxygen; chemiluminescence; cancer cell;
XX KM hyperactive cell; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory disease; probe;
XX KM ss.
XX OS Pholax dactylus.
XX PN MO200028025-A1.
XX PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX PF 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-GB03654.
XX PR 07-NOV-1998; 98GB-0024357.
XX PA (UYMA-) UNIT WALS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
XX PI Campbell AK;
XX DR WPI; 2000-387420/33.
XX PT Novel recombinant nucleic acid molecules that encode the apophoprotein
XX PT of pholasin or its homologous sequence useful for detecting location
XX PT and measurement of oxygen and its metabolites in living cells and
XX PT organs -
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7B; 49pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a non-degenerate oligonucleotide used for
XX CC library screening for pholasin nucleic acid sequences. The pholasin
XX CC protein is a bioluminescent oxidative indicator protein (BOP).
XX CC Changes in light emission of pholasin enable oxygen or its metabolites
XX CC to be detected and quantified in live cells, organelles or on the
XX CC outer or inner surface of the plasma membrane, or within an organ of
XX CC a live organism without the need to break them open or the need
XX CC to separate bound and free fractions. This also enables an enzyme
XX CC producing oxygen or one of its metabolites to be detected and quantified.
XX CC The BOP is used for the detection, diagnosis or measurement of oxygen or
XX CC its metabolites intracellularly or extracellularly. The BOP includes a
XX CC signal peptide whose target is set to a predetermined extra or
XX CC intracellular site. The light emission preferably takes place in the
XX CC absence of the luciferase. Pholasin is also useful as a protein or a DNA
XX CC label or in genetic entrapment which involves adding pholasin to drink
XX CC such as beer, cola, soft drinks and spirits to make them glow since
XX CC pholasin is able to chemiluminesce at a wide range of pH (3-10). It can
XX CC also be added to foodstuffs and in a wide range of toys and other
XX CC entertaining devices. BOP nucleic acids can be used for detection and
XX CC location of abnormal cells such as cancer cells, hyperactive cells in
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory diseases, cells infected with
XX CC a pathogen, damaged cells, and measurement and location of enzymes.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 GACTCTGGGCTCTT 725
DB 2 GACTCTGGGCTCTT 15

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RESULT 687
AAA36159/C
ID AAA36159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

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AC AAA36159;
XX DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:216.
XX KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
XX KM allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
XX KM genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
XX KM tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO200018960-A2.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US22283.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.
XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Landers JB, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
XX PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
XX PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 59; 11pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
XX CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
XX CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a
XX CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate
XX CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
XX CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
XX CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
XX CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be
XX CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent
XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948
XX CC to AAA3632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 379 ACCTTCACACACA 392
DB 14 ATCTTCACACACA 1

RESULT 688
AAA36246/C
ID AAA36246 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA36246;
XX DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:312.
XX KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
XX KM allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
XX KM genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
XX KM tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095313.
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0366085.
XX (TWTR-) TM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX Lane MJ, Benight AS, Faldasz BD;
XX WPI; 2000-205738/18.
XX
XX Examples; Page 13; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to methods for the detection of target nucleic
XX acids which are not perfectly matched to a probe. These methods utilize
XX ligands (such as actinomycin D, distamycin A, diminazane aceturate,
XX bisbenzimidazole and ethidium bromide) which affect the ability of a
XX nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a probe) to form a duplex with a target
XX nucleic acid sequence. A family of target nucleotide sequences which are
XX related by a consensus sequence may be detected using a probe comprising
XX a sequence complementary to that of the consensus sequence. The ability
XX of the probe to hybridize with each member of the family of target
XX sequences is then determined in the presence of various concentrations
XX of ligand. The ligand concentration at which the probe binds all the
XX target nucleic acid sequences of a family equally well without causing it
XX to hybridize to non-target partially complementary sequences is the
XX concentration of ligand that can be used for subsequent detection of the
XX probe's target nucleic acid and genetic variants thereof. The methods
XX can be used for detecting variants of a target nucleic acid sequence
XX which is associated with infectious diseases, genetic disorders, or
XX conditions such as cancer which are caused by mutation of a gene. For
XX example, the methods may be used to detect a viral nucleic acid sequence
XX (e.g., that of HIV) and related variants, or a region of an oncogene
XX (e.g., p53, ras, bcr/abl, bcr/2 or APC) and variants thereof. The methods
XX can provide for the hybridization to a target with mismatches, allowing
XX detection of family members without hybridizing indiscriminately with
XX other non-target partially complementary nucleic acids. Sequences
XX AA290392-290396 represent a set of target DNA molecules which were
XX hybridized with a DNA capture hairpin (AA290391) in an exemplification of
XX the present invention. Sequence AA290392 forms a perfect hybrid with the
XX free 3' end of the hairpin, while sequences AA290393-290396 are only
XX partially complementary.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1391 TGCACATATGCCCG 1404
XX 15 TGCACATATGCCCG 2
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 689
XX AA290393/c
XX ID AA290393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AA290393;
XX
XX DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE 17-mer mismatch target nucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KM Hybridization; duplex formation; target nucleic acid; capture hairpin;
XX consensus sequence; actinomycin D; distamycin A; diminazane aceturate;
XX bisbenzimidazole; ethidium bromide; DNA-binding; detection; variant; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_binding 3..14
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /bound_molecy= "Nucleotides 44-57 of DNA capture hairpin
XX (AA290391)"
XX
XX PN WO200008211-A2.
XX
XX PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX
XX PF 04-AUG-1999; 99MO-US17650.
XX

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XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095313.
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0366085.
XX (TWTR-) TM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX Lane MJ, Benight AS, Faldasz BD;
XX WPI; 2000-205738/18.
XX
XX Examples; Page 13; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to methods for the detection of target nucleic
XX acids which are not perfectly matched to a probe. These methods utilize
XX ligands (such as actinomycin D, distamycin A, diminazane aceturate,
XX bisbenzimidazole and ethidium bromide) which affect the ability of a
XX nucleic acid sequence (e.g., a probe) to form a duplex with a target
XX nucleic acid sequence. A family of target nucleotide sequences which are
XX related by a consensus sequence may be detected using a probe comprising
XX a sequence complementary to that of the consensus sequence. The ability
XX of the probe to hybridize with each member of the family of target
XX sequences is then determined in the presence of various concentrations
XX of ligand. The ligand concentration at which the probe binds all the
XX target nucleic acid sequences of a family equally well without causing it
XX to hybridize to non-target partially complementary sequences is the
XX concentration of ligand that can be used for subsequent detection of the
XX probe's target nucleic acid and genetic variants thereof. The methods
XX can be used for detecting variants of a target nucleic acid sequence
XX which is associated with infectious diseases, genetic disorders, or
XX conditions such as cancer which are caused by mutation of a gene. For
XX example, the methods may be used to detect a viral nucleic acid sequence
XX (e.g., that of HIV) and related variants, or a region of an oncogene
XX (e.g., p53, ras, bcr/abl, bcr/2 or APC) and variants thereof. The methods
XX can provide for the hybridization to a target with mismatches, allowing
XX detection of family members without hybridizing indiscriminately with
XX other non-target partially complementary nucleic acids. Sequences
XX AA290392-290396 represent a set of target DNA molecules which were
XX hybridized with a DNA capture hairpin (AA290391) in an exemplification of
XX the present invention. Sequence AA290392 forms a perfect hybrid with the
XX free 3' end of the hairpin, while sequences AA290393-290396 are only
XX partially complementary.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 906 CTGCCGATCCATGA 919
XX 15 CTGCCGATCCATGA 2
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 690
XX AAH94834/c
XX ID AAH94834 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH94834;
XX
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 259.
XX
XX KM Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200157206-A2.
XX

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PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PAT/) FATTALEY A R.
 XX
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp, English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1581 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 1594
 DB 14 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 1
 XX
 RESULT 691
 AAH95191/c
 ID AAH95191 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH95191;
 AC
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 616.
 XX
 DE Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 PD
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 PR
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PAT/) FATTALEY A R.
 PA
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 65; 115pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1581 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 1594
 DB 15 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 2
 XX
 RESULT 692
 AAH95500/c
 ID AAH95500 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH95500;
 AC
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 925.
 DE
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 PD
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 PR
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PAT/) FATTALEY A R.
 PA
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 XX
 CC Claim 4; Page 72; 115pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1581 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 1594
 DB 17 GCAGGAGCAAAAC 4
 XX

RESULT 693

AAH95698 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AAH95698;

09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1123.

Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200157206-A2.

09-AUG-2001.

02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.

03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

(PATT/) PATTAY A R.

Fattaeey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RM, Holman PS; WPI; 2001-496922/54.

Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

Claim 4; Page 80; 115pp; English.

The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

795 GGTGACTTCTGCGC 808

4 GGUUACUUCGCGC 17

RESULT 694

AAD08906 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AAD08906;

04-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Primer #2 used to identify mycobacterium sp. by gel electrophoresis.

Slow growing mycobacteria; DNA gyrase beta subunit; gyrB; immunology;

tubercle bacilli group bacteria; medical science; veterinary science;

industrial field; primer; ss.

Mycobacterium avium.

Mycobacterium intracellulare.

PN EP1098003-A2.

PD 09-MAY-2001.

PF 23-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0106325.

PR 02-NOV-1999; 99EP-0312525.

(MARI-) MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY INST CO LTD.

Kasai H, Harayama S, Ezaki T;

WPI; 2001-337114/36.

Identifying and detecting slow growing bacteria, especially tubercle

bacilli group bacteria useful in various industrial fields, such as

medical science, immunology, by using DNA gyrase beta subunit gene as

marker -

Disclosure; Page 9; 103pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of identifying and detecting slow

growing mycobacteria especially tubercle bacilli group bacteria which

utilises a DNA sequence coding for DNA gyrase beta subunit (referred

to as gyrB gene). This method is useful for identifying slow growing

mycobacteria species, such as M. simiae, M. boydii, M. avium, M. gastri,

M. malmoense, M. intracellulare, M. goodii, M. africanum, M. szulgai,

M. tuberculosis, M. marinum, M. microti, M. asiaticum, M. scrofulaceum,

M. paratuberculosis, M. branderi, and M. kansasii useful in the field

of medical sciences, immunology, veterinary science, etc. This method

provides accurate classification and identification of slow growing

mycobacteria and also renders possible quick identification of certain

species of atypical mycobacteria, such as M. kansasii and M. gastri,

which were difficult to distinguish by the identification method based

on 16S RNA gene sequences. The present sequence is a primer based

on the M. avium and M. intracellulare. This primer is used to identify

mycobacterium sp. by gel electrophoresis.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

460 AGCGACTACATCGTCA 475

1 AGCGGYTACACGTCA 16

RESULT 695

ABK0041/C standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ABK0041;

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #41.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytotatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;

inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX MO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSM/) MCSMIGEN J.
 PA (CHOM/) CHOMRIRA B M.
 PI Blatt L, MCSwigen J, Chowrira BM;
 DR MPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 PS Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCR motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NIN
 CC motif), or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NCR triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC chromocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOCO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOCO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOCO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOCO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOCO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOCO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 TGGAGGCGGAGACT 1347
 DB 17 TGGAGGCGGAGACT 4

RESULT 696
 ID ABR00060
 AC ABR00060 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABR00060;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOCO Hammerhead Ribozyme #60.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cyostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOCO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSM/) MCSMIGEN J.
 PA (CHOM/) CHOMRIRA B M.
 PI Blatt L, MCSwigen J, Chowrira BM;
 DR MPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCR motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NIN
 CC motif), or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NCR triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC chromocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOCO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOCO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1;
 QY 1231 CTGCACTGAGCCT 1244
 DB 3 CUGCAUCGAGCCU 16
 RESULT 697
 ABR01421/c
 ID ABR01421 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR01421;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #691.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX PD 16-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (BLAT) BLATT L.
 XX PA (MCSN/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury

PS Claim 88; Page 89; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an enzymatic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NCH
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NCH triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1319 CAGAGAGCGGGGCC 1332
 DB 14 CAGAGAGCGGGGCC 1
 RESULT 698
 ABR01584/c
 ID ABR01584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR01584;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO G-Cleaver #40.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KM cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KM muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KM B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KM MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KM inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KM cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KM Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSM/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, MCSWIGGEN J, Chowrira BM,
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 92; 200pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jacob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a G-cleaver molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Q7 1334 TGGAGGGGAGACT 1347
 Db 16 TGGAGGGGAGACT 3

RESULT 699
 ABR03622
 ID ABR03622 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
 XX

AC ABR03622;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 DNzyme #76.
 XX
 XX Human, ss; antisense therapy; cyrostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX MO200159103-A2.
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSM/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, MCSWIGGEN J, Chowrira BM,
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOCO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
CC present sequence is a DNAzyme molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 CCAGAGAAATGCT 1480
DB 2 CCAGAGAAATGCT 15

RESULT 700
ABK03757
ID ABK03757 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK03757;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human CD20 Amberyne #106.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNAzyme; inosyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zincyme; lymphoma; leukemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX MO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B. M.

XX Blatt L, McSwigen J, Chowrira BM,

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX Claim 30; Page 168; 200BP; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNAzyme) an inosyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NGN motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zincyme
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukemia, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
CC present sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 CCAGAGAAATGCT 1480
DB 3 CCAGAGAAATGCT 16

RESULT 701

ABV79220
ID ABV79220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV79220;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 466.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1229046-A2.

XX 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (ABOM-) ABOmica INC.
 PA Zhan J;
 PI MPI; 2002-676582/73.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 124; 718pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTRPL-8 (5 for short) compared to HTRPL-1 (L for long). HTRPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 414 GTCCCGCACCTTC 427
 DB 4 GTCCCGCACCTTC 17
 RESULT 702
 ABV80342
 ID ABV80342 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80342;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SRQ ID 1588.
 XX
 KM Human, gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) ABOmica INC.
 PA Zhan J;
 PI MPI; 2002-676582/73.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL -
 XX Example 2; Page 272; 718pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTRPL-8 (5 for short) compared to HTRPL-1 (L for long). HTRPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 481 AACATCTGCTT 494
 DB 2 AACATCTGCTT 15
 RESULT 703
 ABV80343
 ID ABV80343 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80343;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SRQ ID 1589.
 XX
 KM Human, gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 03-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

PA (ABOM-) ABOVICA INC.

PI zhan J;

DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

XX Example 2; Page 272; 718bp; English.

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-8 (5' for short) compared to HTPL-1 (1 for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL protein and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 481 AACATCTGCTCT 494
 DB 1 AACATCTGCTCT 14

RESULT 704

ID ABS74999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABS74999;

XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAPP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 525.

XX PAPP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUYY/) GU Y.

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M B.
 XX Gu Y, Shannon MB;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 144; 353bp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-B isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-B isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 GGAGCCAGAGAAA 1476
 DB 4 GGAGCCAGAGAAA 17

RESULT 705

ID ABS75003 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABS75003;

XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAPP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 529.

XX PAPP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUYY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M B.

XX Gu Y, Shannon MB;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX Example 2; Page 144; 353bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes

CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAP-B isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 GACCCAGAGAAAT 1477
DB 1 GACCCAGAGAAAT 14

RESULT 706

ID ABS75264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABS75264;

XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 790.

KM PAP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy

XX associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAP-B isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 AGGTGACTTCTGG 807
DB 4 AGGTGACTTCTGG 17

RESULT 707

ID ABS75265 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABS75265;

XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAP-Ba associated 17-mer SEQ ID 791.

KM PAP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy

XX associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

XX Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAP-B isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 AGGTGACTTCTGG 807
DB 3 AGGTGACTTCTGG 16

RESULT 708
 AB875266
 ID AB875266 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB875266;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 792.
 XX
 KM PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM dyogenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI US2002102252-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PP 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX
 PS (GUY/) GU Y.
 PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dyogenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dyogenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 794 AGGTGACTCTCG 807
 2 AAGTGACTCTCG 15
 XX
 RESULT 709
 AB875267
 ID AB875267 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB875267;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 793.
 XX
 KM PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 KM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KM

KM dyogenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI US2002102252-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PP 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0827998.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX
 PS (GUY/) GU Y.
 PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 179; 353pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dyogenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dyogenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 794 AGGTGACTCTCG 807
 1 AAGTGACTCTCG 14
 XX
 RESULT 710
 ABV90085
 ID ABV90085 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90085;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FOSHL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 798.
 XX
 KM Human, FOSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PP 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

Shannon M;

WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 expression or activity of human POSH1 -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 798; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 173 TCATCAGCAGCAG 186

4 TCATCAGCAGCAGCTG 17

RESULT 711
 ABV90086
 ID ABV90086 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV90086;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 799.

KW Human; POSH1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP139051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

(ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

Shannon M;

WPI; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 expression or activity of human POSH1 -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 799; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and creating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 173 TCATCAGCAGCAG 186

3 TCATCAGCAGCAGCTG 16

RESULT 712
 ABV90087
 ID ABV90087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV90087;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 800.

KW Human; POSH1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

EN EPI239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSH1 -
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 800; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Db Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 173 TCATCAGCAGCTG 186
 2 TCATCAGCAGCTG 15
 XX
 RESULT 713
 ID ABV90088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90088;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 801.
 XX
 KW Human; POSH1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSH1 -
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 801; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Db Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 173 TCATCAGCAGCTG 186
 1 TCATCAGCAGCTG 14
 XX
 RESULT 714
 ID ABV90880/c
 XX
 AC ABV90880;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1593.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1593; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

XX acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

XX creating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

XX of the invention.

XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent

XX by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1038 CCTGAGTCTGGA 1051

XX DB 17 CCGGAGCTCGAA 4

XX RESULT 715

XX ABV90881/c

XX ID ABV90881 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV90881;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1594.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1594; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

XX acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

XX creating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

XX of the invention.

XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent

XX by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1038 CCTGAGTCTGGA 1051

XX DB 16 CCGGAGCTCGAA 3

RESULT 716
ABV90882/C
ID ABV90882 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV90882;
AC
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1595.
DE
XX Human, POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX PN
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M;
XX MPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1595; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (II) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1038 CCGGAGCTCGAA 1051

DB 15 CCGGAGCTCGAA 2
RESULT 717
ABV90883/C
ID ABV90883 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV90883;
AC
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1596.
DE
XX Human, POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX PN
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M;
XX MPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1596; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (II) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
QY 1038 CCGGAGCTCGAA 1051

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
QY 1038 CCTGAGCTGGAA 1051
DB 14 CCGGAGCTGGAA 1

RESULT 718

AB063565/c

ID AB063565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB063565;

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 278.

Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200224750-A2.

PD 28-MAR-2002.

PE 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Zhang J;

WPI; 2002-479509/51.

New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
disorder of e.g., liver or bone

Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or
monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
QY 1227 GAACGAGCTGA 1240
DB 17 GAACGAGCTGA 4

RESULT 719

AB063566/c

ID AB063566 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB063566;

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 279.

Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200224750-A2.

PD 28-MAR-2002.

PE 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Zhang J;

WPI; 2002-479509/51.

New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
disorder of e.g., liver or bone

Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or
monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1227 GAACTGACGCTGA 1240
 |||||
 16 GAACTGAAAGCTGA 3

RESULT 720

ABQ63656
 ID ABQ63656 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABQ63656;
 XX

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human K10M1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 369.
 XX

KW Human; K10M1a; K10M1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN W0200224750-A2.
 XX

PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX

PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
 XX

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
 XX

PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX

PI Zhang J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX

PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (K10M1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in K10M1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.
 XX

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC K10M1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The K10M1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human K10M1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in K10M1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human K10M1a (ABQ63232).

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 651 ATGTCCTCCCTCA 674
 |||||
 4 ATTTCCTCCCTCA 17

RESULT 721

ABQ63657
 ID ABQ63657 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABQ63657;
 XX

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human K10M1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 370.
 XX

KW Human; K10M1a; K10M1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN W0200224750-A2.
 XX

PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX

PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
 XX

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
 XX

PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX

PI Zhang J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX

PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (K10M1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in K10M1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.
 XX

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC K10M1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The K10M1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human K10M1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in K10M1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human K10M1a (ABQ63232).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 ATGTTCCTTCA 674
 |||||||
 DB 3 ATTTCCCTTCA 16

RESULT 722

AB063658
 ID AB063658 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AB063658;

XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 371.

XX Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytosolic;
 KM gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KM kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200224750-A2.

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -

XX Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acid, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to

CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 ATGTTCCTTCA 674
 |||||||
 DB 2 ATTTCCCTTCA 15

RESULT 723

AB063659
 ID AB063659 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AB063659;

XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 372.

XX Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytosolic;
 KM gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KM kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200224750-A2.

XX PD 28-MAR-2002.

XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOmica INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -

XX Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acid, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta

CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTN1A (AB063232).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best local similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 661 AGCTTCCTTCCTCA 674
 1 ATTTCCTTCCTCA 14
 RESULT 724
 ABN00637/c
 ID ABN00637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC ABN00637;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:629.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) AECOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1
 XX proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 XX myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 629; 21pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hGDMPL-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 XX and quantify hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX of hGDMPL-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPL-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPL-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best local similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 378 CACCTTCACACCA 391
 17 CACCTTCACACCA 4
 RESULT 725
 ABN00638/c
 ID ABN00638 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC ABN00638;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:630.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) AECOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 630; 214bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 CACCTTCACACACA 391
 DB 16 CACCATCAACACACA 3

RESULT 726

ABN00639/c
 ID ABN00639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN00639;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:631.

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX
 PN MO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234659P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

PA (ABCM-) ABCMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WE;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.

DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 631; 214bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 CACCTTCACACACA 391
 DB 15 CACCATCAACACACA 2

RESULT 727
 ABN00640/c
 ID ABN00640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN00640;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:632.

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX
 PN MO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234659P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

QY 1209 CCCCATGAAGTCT 1222
 DB 17 CCTCATGAAGTCT 4

RESULT 729

ID ABN02711/c
 ID ABN02711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02711;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2703.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMP-1; hGDMMP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMP-1

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGDMMP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2703; 214bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMMP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMMP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMMP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMMP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMMP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Index 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Index 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1209 CCCCATGAAGTCT 1222

DB 16 CCTCATGAAGTCT 3

RESULT 730

ID ABN02750
 ID ABN02750 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN02750;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2742.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMP-1; hGDMMP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMP-1

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGDMMP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2742; 214bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

(AECM-) AECOMICA INC.

Gao Y., Ji Y., Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
WPI; 2002-179446/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1,-

Disclosure; SEQ ID 2744; 214pp; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
ionisation, as therapeutic supplement, in patients having specific
deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatched 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

DY 1416 GGCGCTGGAGTGTGC 1429
DB 2 GGCCCTGGAGTGTGC 15

RESULT 733
ABN02753
ID ABN02753 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
AC ABN02753;
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2745.
DE XX
KM Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMRP-1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.

[illegible]

ID AEN07930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AEN07930;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7922.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 PS disclosure; SEQ ID 7922; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 CC
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 217 AGCGTGTCTCTCA 230
 Db 17 AGCGTGTCTCTCA 4
 RESULT 735
 ID AEN07931/c
 AC AEN07931 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7923.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 PS disclosure; SEQ ID 7923; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 217 AGCCTGCTCTTCA 230
 DB 16 AGCCTGCTCTTCA 3

RESULT 736
 ID ABN07932/c
 XX ABN07932 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN07932;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7924.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1

XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7924; 214BP; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 XX and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 XX hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 XX deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 XX screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 217 AGCCTGCTCTTCA 230
 DB 15 AGCCTGCTCTTCA 2

RESULT 737
 ID ABN07933/c
 XX ABN07933 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN07933;

DE 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7925.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26686P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7925; 214bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 217 AGCGTCTCTCTCA 230
DB 14 AGCGTCTCTCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 738
ID ABO08004 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABO08004;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7996.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMRP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX ABO08005
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX

PR 21-SRP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SRP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26686P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7996; 214bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 174 CATCAAGCAGCAGG 187
DB 4 CATCAAGCAGCAGG 17
XX
RESULT 739
ID ABO08005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABO08005;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMRP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7997.
XX

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AECM-) AECMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMLP-1

XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGMLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7997; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

XX and quantify hGMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX of hGMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX for expressing the proteins. The hGMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

XX hGMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGMLP proteins, as specific

XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX deficiency in hGMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGMLP-1 may be used for

XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMLP-1 in

XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMLP-1 is localised to

XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX screening of the hGMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

XX invention.

XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 174 CATCAGCAGCTGG 187

DB 3 CATCAGCAGCTGG 16

RESULT 740

ABN08006

ID ABN08006 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN08006;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7998.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGMLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AECM-) AECMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMLP-1

XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX myosin-like protein hGMLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7998; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

XX and quantify hGMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX of hGMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX for expressing the proteins. The hGMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

XX hGMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGMLP proteins, as specific

XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX deficiency in hGMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGMLP-1 may be used for

XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMLP-1 in

XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMLP-1 is localised to

XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX screening of the hGMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

XX invention.

CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 CATCAGCAGCAGCAG 187
Db 2 CATCAGCAGCAGCAG 15

RESULT 741

ID ABN08007 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN08007;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7999.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hGDMF-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABCM-) ABCMCA INC.

XX Gu Y, Qi Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;

XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMF-1

XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMF-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7999; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMF-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGDMF-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGDMF-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

XX and quantify hGDMF-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMF-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMF-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMF-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMF proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMF-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMF-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMF-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMF-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMF-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 CATCAGCAGCAGCAG 187
Db 1 CATCAGCAGCAGCAG 14

RESULT 742

ID ABK18376 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK18376;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1023.

KM Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;

KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruide; osteoporotic;

KM vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Bwing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;

KM tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;

KM neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; vertebra vulgaris;

KM angiodioma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;

KM Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;

KM Selzer-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200198124-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mosvigsen JA, McLaughlin P, Randi AM;

XX MPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related

XX gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular

XX degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber

XX syndrome -

XX Claim 4; Page 77; 149pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1273 CAACCTGGGAGAT 1286
 Db 4 CAAACTGUGAGAGU 17
 |||||:|||||:
 |||||:|||||:

RESULT 743
 ABK18644
 ID ABK18644 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

XX
 AC ABK18644;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1291.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruicide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200188124-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX
 PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggan JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI, 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 83; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1273 CAACCTGGGAGAT 1286
 Db 3 CAAACTGUGAGAGU 16
 |||||:|||||:
 |||||:|||||:

RESULT 744
 ABK18645
 ID ABK18645 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

XX
 AC ABK18645;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1292.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruicide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiodiroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200188124-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Moswigen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 83; 149pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiodioma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trennaway-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA. In the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1;
 XX
 QY 1273 CAACTGGGAGAT 1286
 DB 1 CAACTGGGAGAT 14
 XX
 RESULT 745
 ABL31807/c
 ID ABL31807 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL31807;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1286.
 XX
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1286.
 XX
 KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200192572-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.

XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX
 PA (NISN) NISHTINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR
 PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them -
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 339; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (AB130512-AB131809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acid relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 396 CACCGGTCCTCC 409
 DB 14 CACCGGTCCTCC 1
 XX
 RESULT 746
 AAD23900/c
 ID AAD23900 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD23900;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human transferrin receptor TFR2 gene exon 17 amplifying R PCR primer.
 XX
 DE Human; haemochromatosis; major histocompatibility complex class I; MCH-I;
 KW HFE; TFR2; transferrin receptor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200183812-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP04835.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000AT-0000766.
 PR 08-MAY-2000; 2000AT-0000799.
 XX
 PA (VIEN-) VIENNALAB LABORDIAGNOSTIKA GMBH.
 XX
 PI Piperno A, Gasparini P, Camaschella C, De Villiers N, Oberkanins C;
 PI Kuty F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034519/04.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing hemochromatosis, involves examining biological sample for
 PT the presence of mutation at specified positions of major

PT histocompatibility complex class I-like gene, HFE, or transferrin
 PT receptor cDNA sequence -
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 20; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing haemochromatosis.
 CC The method involves examining a biological sample for the presence of a
 CC mutation at a specified position of HFE (a novel major histocompatibility
 CC complex (MHC) class I-like gene, at locus 6p) or TFR2 (transferrin
 CC receptor) cDNA sequence. The invention also relates to probes for
 CC diagnosing haemochromatosis. The probes and the method are useful for
 CC the genetic diagnosis of haemochromatosis. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer used for amplifying human transferrin receptor TFR2 gene
 CC exon.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 761 TCCACTCTCTGGAC 774
 Db 16 TCCACTCTCTGGAC 3
 XX
 RESULT 747
 ABT35595
 ID ABT35595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35595;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1232.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrentia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuljinder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 177; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumors or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrentia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 TCTACATGAAATCT 1257
 Db 3 TCTACTGAAATCT 16
 XX
 RESULT 748
 ABT35997
 ID ABT35997 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT35997;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1634.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrentia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuljinder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 224; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 CAGCGAGATCTTGA 307

DB 4 CAGCGAGATCTTGA 17

RESULT 749

ID ABT36862/c

ABT36862 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT36862;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2499.

KM Cytostatic; vitruide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KM human fukutin; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.

XX (MOLF-) MOLECULAR ENGINEERS LAB.

PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumours and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

PS Disclosure; Page 325; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 TGTGAAAGAGATC 246

DB 14 TGTGAAAGAGATC 1

RESULT 750

ID ABT38087/c

ABT38087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT38087;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3724.

KM Cytostatic; vitruide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KM antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KM schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KM human fukutin; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.

XX (MOLF-) MOLECULAR ENGINEERS LAB.

PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumours and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

PS Disclosure; Page 469; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 227 TCACATGTCGAG 240
 |||||
 Db 17 TCACATGTCGAG 4

RESULT 751
 ABT38251/c
 ID ABT38251 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT38251;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3888.

XX Cytostatic; virocid; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003025175-A2.

PN 27-MAR-2003.

PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PA Teلمان A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 488; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 XX vector or antibodies directed against the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1366 CAGCTGCTGTGAT 1379
 |||||
 Db 15 CAGCTGCTGTGAT 2

RESULT 752
 ABT38287
 ID ABT38287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT38287;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3924.

XX Cytostatic; virocid; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003025175-A2.

PN 27-MAR-2003.

PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PA Teلمان A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 492; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 XX vector or antibodies directed against the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Gaps 0;

DB 376 ATCACTTCAACA 389
2 ATCACTTCAACA 15

RESULT 753
ABT39185/c
ID ABT39185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT39185;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4822.

XX Cytostatic; vitruicide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-1B04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX disclosure; Page 597; 720BP; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acid of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip. In vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizoprenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Gaps 0;

DB 593 CTGTGCTGAGATC 606
14 CTGTGCTGAGATC 1

RESULT 754
ACA06589/c
ID ACA06589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06589;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #408.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nucleic factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophagical cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; carboplatin; edatrexate;
XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; testostosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

XX (STIN/) STINGCOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX

XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a cleaving cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic,
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multistage resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RET-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1226 TGAAGTCGAGCTG 1239
15 TCAACTGCACTG 2

RESULT 755
ACA06642
ACA06642 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ACA06642;

03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #461.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; RET-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multistage resistant cancer; RET-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

28-NOV-2002.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

(DRAE/) DRAE K G.

Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;

WPI; 2003-340953/32.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases

Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.

The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating RET-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RET-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RET-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multistage resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RET-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

893 ACAGCCGAGGCGC 906
4 ACAGCCGAGGCGC 17

RESULT 756
ACA06643
ACA06643 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ACA06643;

03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #462.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; RET-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multistage resistant cancer; RET-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

28-NOV-2002.

ACA06691
ID ACA06691 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06691;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #510.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberyze; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWITGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, McSwiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyze
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or

CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1;
XX
QY 1558 TCAGCTCCCAAGG 1571
DB 1 UCAGCTCCCAAGG 14
XX
RESULT 759
ACA07773/c
ID ACA07773 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA07773;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #172.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberyze; cancer; RBL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RBL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
XX
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWITGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, McSwiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyze
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RFL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTG 1239

17 TCAACCTGCAGCTG 4

RESULT 760

ACA07774/C

ACA07774 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ACA07774;

03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

NFKB sub-unit modulating zingyme substrate #173.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zingyme;
G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; RFL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RFL-A-specific inhibitor;
cyclophosphamide; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
88.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

28-NOV-2002.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.

(STIN/) STINCOMB D T.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;

XX

DR WPI, 2003-340953/32.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zingyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RFL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RFL-A.
CC (I) is useful for clearing RNA comprising a sequence of RFL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1226 TGAACCTGCAGCTG 1239

14 TCAACCTGCAGCTG 1

RESULT 761

ACA09043

ACA09043 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ACA09043;

03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #206.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zingyme;
G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; RFL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; RFL-A-specific inhibitor;
cyclophosphamide; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
88.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PF
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulate expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (1) is an inozyme, zinyzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating RBL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of RBL-A.
 CC (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RBL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antitense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RBL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antitense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 893 ACAGCCCCGAGGCC 906
 DB 1 ACAGCCCCGAGGCC 14
 XX
 RESULT 762
 ABZ59929
 ID ABZ59929 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ59929;
 AC
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #41.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
 KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 PR
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Mcswigen J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62316, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ65520 - ABZ65524, ABZ65524 - ABZ65530 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CGCAGTGGCGGAG 333
 DB 4 CCGAGTGGCGGAG 17
 XX
 RESULT 763
 ABZ60629/C
 ID ABZ60629 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ60629;
 AC
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #71.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
 KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 PR
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 99; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 CC AB265520 - AB265524, AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1138 GCGGTGACTGGCCT 1151
 DB 16 GCGGTGACTGGCCT 3
 XX
 RESULT 764
 AB265103
 ID AB265103 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB265103;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #560.
 XX
 KM Human, ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KM enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 143; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 CC AB265520 - AB265524, AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1540 TCTGATCCCGAT 1553
 DB 4 UCUGAUCUCCGAT 17
 XX
 RESULT 765
 AB265231/C
 ID AB265231 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB265231;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #688.
 XX
 KM Human, ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KM enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 146; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.

CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ65520 - ABZ65524, ABZ65530 - ABZ65585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1554 GACATCAGCTCCCA 1567
 DB 17 GTCATCAGCTCCCA 4

RESULT 766
 AAX71745/C
 ID AAX71745 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX71745;

DT 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor halitpin ribozyme substrate #43.

KX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flt-1; KDR; hamsterhead ribozyme; halitpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9715662-A2.

PD 01-MAY-1997.

PR 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Escobedo J, McSwigen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 120; 218pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 795 GGTGACTCTGCGATT 811

DB 17 GGTGACTCTGCGATT 1

RESULT 767

AD09655
 ID AD09655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD09655;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human PKA C-alpha chimeric antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 102672).

KX Human; protein kinase A; PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha inhibitor;
 KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; chimeric; ss.

XX Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
 OS Chimeric - Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a

FT modified_base 1..5 /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT /tag= b /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT /tag= c /note= "Central gap region"

FT /tag= d /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT /tag= e /mod_base= msc
 XX US6248586-B1.

PD 19-JUN-2001.

PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.

PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467082.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Cowett LM;

DR WPI; 2001-407321/43.

PT Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the expression of the human
 PT protein kinase A catalytic subunit C-alpha, particularly useful for
 PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 XX

PS Example 16; Column 45; 35pp; English.

CC The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding human protein
 CC kinase A (PKA) catalytic subunit C-alpha to modulate (inhibit) its
 CC expression. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents or kits. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating human, suspected
 CC of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
 CC the expression of PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha. In particular, the
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or
 CC treating infection, inflammation and tumour formation. They are
 CC also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is a chimeric

CC antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
CC oligo is targeted to the coding region of human PKA catalytic
CC subunit C-alpha to inhibit its expression.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 663 GTCCCTTCAAGCAACT 682

DB 1 GTTGTCTTGAAGCAACT 20

RESULT 768

ABV91381

ID ABV91381 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV91381;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.

XX Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

XX POSHL-1; useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

XX of the invention.

CC Note: the present sequence did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent

XX by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 CATCTGCCAATCCG 1463

DB 3 CCTCTGCCAATCCG 17

RESULT 769

ABV91382

ID ABV91382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV91382;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.

XX Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

CC Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

CC POSHL-1; useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

CC expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

CC Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

CC acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy, (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.
CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1449 CATCTGCCAATCCG 1463
Db 2 CCTCTGCCAATCCG 16

RESULT 770
ABN08120/c
ID ABN08120 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN08120;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8112.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

(ABOM-) AECOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
WPI, 2002-179446/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

Disclosure, SEQ ID 8112, 21pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1123 CCGCTTCGCAAGAA 1137
Db 17 CCGCTTCGCAAGAA 3

RESULT 771
ABN08121/c

ID ABN08121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN08121;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8113.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MR;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1 -
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8113; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMRP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMRP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMRP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMRP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1123 CCGGTTCTGGCAGGA 1137
 DB 16 CCGCTTCTGGCAGGA 2
 XX
 RESULT 772
 AAQ91327/c
 ID AAQ91327 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ91327;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 14-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chromosome 11 (locus RNF) STS primer RA1-A.
 XX
 KM sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KM cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471-
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 XX Evans GA, Smith MW;
 XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.
 XX
 PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid
 PT library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone
 PT then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for
 PT mammalian chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 94; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
 CC cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.
 CC A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of
 CC these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer.
 CC analysis (using the "primer" program available from B.Lander, MIT).
 CC The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic
 CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific
 CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were
 CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
 CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
 CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of
 CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
 CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.
 CC See AAQ92001-082706 and AAQ91325-091358 for STS primers.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PM field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 746 AAGACTGACGACGA 760
 DB 16 AAGAGCGACGACGA 2
 XX
 RESULT 773
 ABSS4297/c
 ID ABSS4297 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABSS4297;
 XX
 DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Plg SOX9 cDNA, PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KM Plg; tissue repair; progenitor cell; bioresorbable bead; chondrocyte;
 KM gel forming substance; embryonic stem cell; bone marrow stromal cell;
 KM tissue damage; articular cartilage degeneration; primary osteoarthritis;
 KM articular cartilage damage; sporting injury; tissue augmentation;
 KM trauma; cosmetic scar; facial wrinkle; tissue growth; osteopathic;
 KM antiarthritic; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss; SOX9.
 XX
 OS Sus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200262357-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-FEB-2002; 2002WO-AU00106.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001AU-0002896.
 XX
 PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
 PA (INTS-) IND TECHNOLOGY RES INST.
 XX
 PI Weirmeister JA, Teal W, Ramshaw JMW, Thissen HW, Chang K;

DR WPI; 2002-723146/78.

XX New device having tissue-like characteristics, useful for treating
PT diseased or damaged tissue, e.g. articular cartilage degeneration
PT associated with primary osteoarthritis, or for tissue augmentation for
PT cosmetic purposes -

XX Example 20; Page 18; 52pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to methods and devices for tissue
CC repair. The devices have tissue-like characteristics for treating
CC diseased or damaged tissue or for augmenting tissue in a subject.
CC The device comprises cells of type(s) normally found in healthy
CC tissue corresponding to the diseased or damaged tissue or in the tissue
CC to be augmented, and/or its suitable progenitor cells in association
CC with bioresorbable beads or particles, and optionally a gel and/or
CC gel forming substance. The cells and/or suitable progenitor cells are
CC chondrocytes, embryonic stem cells, and/or bone marrow stromal cells.
CC The devices and methods are useful for treating diseased or damaged
CC tissue in a subject, such as articular cartilage degeneration
CC associated with primary osteoarthritis, or other articular cartilage
CC damage caused by sporting injuries or trauma. They are also useful for
CC tissue augmentation for cosmetic purposes, e.g. treatment of scars or
CC facial wrinkles. The present devices and methods provide treatment that
CC is less traumatic than previous art. The use of biodegradable polymers
CC in the device offer advantages over non-degradable polymers in that
CC their gradual degradation steadily creates room for tissue growth and
CC eliminate the need for surgical removal of the scaffold following
CC restoration of the articular cartilage. Another advantage is its
CC ability to be administered by injection if desired. The beads or
CC particles provide mechanical and space-filling benefits while tissue
CC regeneration is progressing, by offering physical support and resistance
CC to compression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
CC amplify pig SOX3 cDNA, in the examples of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1372 GGTGTCATGCCCAAG 1386

Db 15 GTGTGATGTCCAAG 1

RESULT 774

AAV41681

ID AAV41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV41681;

XX 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HP2.

XX Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Wilms' tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9829108-A2.

XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97MO-US23991.

XX 30-DEC-1996; 96US-0034095.

XX (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.

XX Feinberg AP;

DR WPI; 1998-387774/33.

XX Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer(s) -
PT by contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA
PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA
PT synthesis

XX Disclosure; Page 24; 42pp; English.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in
CC the method of the invention where normal imprinting is restored to
CC cells. The method may be used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that
CC are related to parental origin-specific chromosome or gene alterations.
CC These include many types of cancer and organ-specific malignant cell
CC growth such as Wilms' tumour.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1329 GGGCAGTGGAGGAGAC 1346

Db 2 GGGCAGTGGAGGAGAC 19

RESULT 775

AAZ24543

ID AAZ24543 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAZ24543;

XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

XX retinosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98MO-US14354.

XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX (TUFT) UNIV TUFTS.

XX Acton SL, Ordovas JM;

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
PT gene

XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAZ24536).
CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein

CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGCGCGCGTGTGATG 513
 DB 11 GGGTCGGCGCTTGATGAG 28

RESULT 776

AXX24545/c
 ID AAX24545 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

AC AAX24545;

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9902735-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PA (TUFF) UNIT TUFFS.

PI Acton SL; Ordovas JW;

DR WPI; 1999-120935/10.

PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by

PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI

PT gene

XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with

CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GGTGCGCGCGTGTGATG 513
 DB 21 GGGTCGGCGCTTGATGAG 4

RESULT 777

AXX24635
 ID AAX24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

AC AAX24635;

DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9902736-A2.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PA Acton SL;

DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.

PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger

PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and

PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
 CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513

11 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 28

RESULT 778

AAK24637/c

AAK24637 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

AAK24637;

21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

probe; hybridisation; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

MO9902736-A2.

21-JAN-1999.

10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.

27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

(MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

Acton SL;

WPI; 1999-120936/10.

New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger

receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and

treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions

Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at

nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAK24628).

It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein

nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on

the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see

AAK24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions (see

the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)

and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as

obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.

The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject

has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a

specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits

comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 513

11 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 28

Db 21 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATG 4

RESULT 779

AAK24560/c

AAK24560 standard; DNA; 34 BP.

AAK24560;

20-MAR-2003 (updated)

21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Human SR-BI gene exon 8 PCR primer.

SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;

low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;

diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;

primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

MO9902735-A2.

21-JAN-1999.

10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.

27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.

10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

(MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

(TUPT) UNIT TUPTS.

Acton SL; Ordovae JM;

WPI; 1999-120935/10.

Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by

identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI

gene

Example 5; Page 72; 102pp; English.

A PCR primer pair (see also AAK24561) is designed for the

amplification of exon 8 (see AAK24505) of the human SR-BI gene.

A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this

exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields

154, 33 and 31 bp products in CC individuals, 154, 64, 33 and 31

bp products in CT individuals, and 154 and 64 bp products in TT

individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the

genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see AAK24498-509) and on

the identification of polymorphic regions within the gene which are

associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal

lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as obesity,

cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The

invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,

or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a specific

allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising

the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

(Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;

Best Local Similarity 65.4%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

498 TCGCGCGGTGATGATGATG 523

30 TCGCGCGGTGATGATGATG 5

DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 DE
 XX
 XX SR-BI, human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KM retestosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KM low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9902735-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUPF) UNIV TUPFS.
 PI Acton St., Ordovas JM;
 PI MPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 CC nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is based on the
 CC discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 CC AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
 CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 480 CAACATCTGCTTGGTGGCGCGGTGA 508
 DB 3 CCAGAACCGGCTCAGCGTTGAGGAAGTGA 31
 RESULT 783
 AAX24541/c
 ID AAX24541 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAX24541;
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 variant probe.
 DE

KM SR-BI, human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KM retestosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KM low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW variant; probe; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9902735-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA (TUPF) UNIV TUPFS.
 PI Acton St., Ordovas JM;
 PI MPI; 1999-120935/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 PT gene
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
 CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
 CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is thymidine. The invention is
 CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
 CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
 CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
 CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
 CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC claimed.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 480 CAACATCTGCTTGGTGGCGCGGTGA 508
 DB 29 CCAGAACCGGCTCAGCGTTGAGGAAGTGA 1
 RESULT 784
 AAX24631
 ID AAX24631 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAX24631;
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 DE
 XX
 XX SR-BI, human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
 KM retestosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 KM low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 KW probe; hybridisation; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO9902736-A2.
XX PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX PT 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Acton St;
XX DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
XX PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX PS Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
XX CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
XX CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
XX CC It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
XX CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is thymidine. The invention is based on
XX CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
XX CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
XX CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
XX CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
XX CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
XX CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
XX CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
XX CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
XX CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 CAACATCTGCTGTTGGGTGCGCGGTGA 508
DB 3 CCAGAACCGGCTCAGCGTTGAGGAACTGA 31

RESULT 785
AAX24633/C
ID AAX24633 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX AC AAX24633;
XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
XX KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO9902736-A2.
XX PD 21-JAN-1999.

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PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Acton St;
XX DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
XX PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX PS Claim 36; Page 33; 103pp; English.
XX CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
XX CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
XX CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
XX CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is thymidine. The invention is based on
XX CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
XX CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
XX CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
XX CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
XX CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
XX CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
XX CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
XX CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
XX CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 62.1%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 CAACATCTGCTGTTGGGTGCGCGGTGA 508
DB 29 CCAGAACCGGCTCAGCGTTGAGGAACTGA 1

RESULT 786
ABK57014
ID ABK57014 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK57014;
XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1385.
XX KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
XX KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
XX KW acetylcysteine.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO200211674-A2.
XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
XX PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX PI Thompson J, McSwigen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

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PI Gruppe A;
 XX
 DR MPI, 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 89; 152pp; English.

CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1301 TGGCGCTGCTGCTGCT 1316

Db 2 UGCGAUGUUCUGGU 17

RESULT 787

ABK17473

XX ABK17473 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK17473;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 120.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumor; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitinicide; osteopathic;
 XX vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 XX neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing; ss;
 XX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 XX Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; linozyme;
 XX amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200188124-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX MPI, 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 61; 149pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC tumour angiogenesis, cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stain, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 373 AACATCACTTCACCA 388

Db 2 ACCAUCUCCUCCACCA 17

RESULT 788

ABK18090

XX ABK18090 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK18090;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 737.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumor; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitinicide; osteopathic;
 XX vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 XX neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 XX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 XX Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; linozyme;
 XX amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200188124-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Javris T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
PR degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
PT syndrome -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, sturge
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as a diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 AACATCAGCTTCAACA 388
DB 1 ACACACCCGCCACCA 16

RESULT 789
AAV95322
ID AAV95322 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAV95322;
XX
XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.
XX
XX Human; c-fos; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
KW cancer; oncogene; leukemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
KM mutation; diseased cell; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX

PD 30-JUL-1998.
XX
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01017.
XX
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Javris T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
PI WPI; 1998-427942/36.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
PT derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related
PR to levels of c-fos, especially cancer
XX
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hamsterhead ribozymes and hairpin
CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
CC leukemia, neuroblastoma and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
CC RNA in a cell.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 745 CAGAACATCAGCAGCA 760
DB 1 CAGACACCCGCCACCA 16

RESULT 790
ABV79220/C
ID ABV79220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV79220;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 466.
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX BP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX

PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI, 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HPL.

XX Example 2; Page 124; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HPL, see ABV8759 to ABV8762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HPL-S (S for short) compared to HPL-L (L for long). HPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 321 GCACGTCGGGAGCGC 336

DB 16 GAAGTCGGGAGCGC 1

RESULT 791

ID ABT38251 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT38251;

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3888.

XX Cytostatic; vincristine; neuroprotective; neurotrophic; gene chip;
XX anti-sense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telemann A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-31353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
PT associated with tumours and cell degeneration, also related
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells

XX Disclosure; Page 488; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acid of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression and/or prognosis of these
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 286 ATGAACCCGAGCGAGA 301

DB 2 ATCAACCGAGCGAGA 17

RESULT 792

ID AAV56442/C

XX AAV56442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV56442;

DT 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Human ICM-R cDNA primer DH4.

XX Inter-cellular adhesion molecule; ICM-R; human; modulator; 14.3.3 family;
XX HSI-beta; tubulin; inhibitor; stimulator; effector; immune response;
XX inflammation; disorder; T cell activation; macrophage; Crohn's disease;
XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; stroke; multiple sclerosis; asthma;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; tumour growth; human immune deficiency virus;
XX infection; diabetes; graft vs. host disease; passive immunisation;
XX primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5773218-A.

XX 30-JUN-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0482882.

XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.

XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894051.

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009286.

PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-204041/17.

PT New intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R) specific
PT antibodies - useful for modulating ligand/receptor binding and
PT biological activities involving ICAM-R, especially those of the
PT specific and non-specific immune systems

PS Example 23; Column 72; 108pp; English.

XX This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding ICAM-R.

CC The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
CC to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R), inhibiting the
CC interaction between ICAM-R and alpha d/CD18. Abs with specific ICAM-R
CC binding are useful in compositions for immunisation, and for purifying
CC ICAM-R polypeptides and identifying cells expressing ICAM-R on their cell
CC surface, modulating ligand/receptor binding and biological activities
CC involving ICAM-R, especially inflammatory responses of the specific
CC immune system, the non-specific immune system, monitoring and treating
CC asthma, tumour growth, and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
CC infection). In particular diseases involving an essential T cell
CC activation (e.g. asthma, psoriasis, diabetes, graft vs. host disease,
CC tissue transplant rejection, and multiple sclerosis) may be treated with
CC anti-ICAM-R antibodies. The Abs specifically bind to and identify ICAM-R
CC and disrupt ICAM-R to cell adhesion molecule, especially alpha d/CD18
CC binding.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCAGTCCCA 449

DB 16 AGCCTCCAGTCCCA 1

RESULT 795
AAV69204/C

ID AAV69204 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV69204;

DT 17-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX ICAM-R DNA amplifying primer DH4.

KM Intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide; ICAM-R; humanised, ICR 1.1;
KM ICR 8.1; monoclonal antibody; therapeutic; inflammatory; asthma; tumour;
KM graft-versus-host disease; viral infection; toxin; radionuclide;
KM neovascularisation site; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US5837822-A.

PD 17-NOV-1998.

PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.

PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.

PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-0102852.

PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-023535/02.

PT Humanised antibodies specific for intercellular adhesion molecule
PT polypeptide - useful for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes

PS Example 23; Column 76; 116pp; English.

XX Primers AAV69203 and AAV69204 are used for the PCR amplification of the

CC DNA encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide (ICAM-R).

CC The invention relates to humanised ICR 1.1 and ICR 8.1 antibodies

CC targeted to the ICAM-R polypeptide. Antibodies specific for ICAM-R are

CC potentially useful as therapeutic compounds, for treating e.g.

CC immune-mediated inflammatory conditions (e.g. graft-versus-host disease),

CC asthma, tumours or viral infections. Monoclonal antibodies specific for

CC ICAM-R, or their conjugates formed with e.g. toxins or radionuclides are

CC useful for therapeutically targeting or detecting neovascularisation

CC sites.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCCAGTCCCA 449

DB 16 AGCCTCCAGTCCCA 1

RESULT 796
AAV7184/C

ID AAV7184 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV7184;

DT 19-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer DH4 used to amplify ICAM-R DNA.

KM Anti-human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; cytostatic; ICAM-R; ARDS; stroke;

KM intercellular adhesion molecule; immunoglobulin heavy chain; septicaemia;

KM inflammatory conditions; glomerulonephritis; arthritis; dermatosis;

KM haemodialysis; leukapheresis; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;

KM necrotising enterocolitis; atherosclerosis; psoriasis; asthma;

KM transplant rejection; diabetes; tumour; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US6100383-A.

PD 08-AUG-2000.

PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0475680.

XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.

PR 26-JAN-1993; 93WO-0500787.

PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0827689.

PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0889724.

PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.

PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;

XX WPI; 2000-542449/49.

XX Hybrid fusion proteins comprising intercellular adhesion molecule or

PT its variants useful, for treating inflammatory conditions, Crohn's

PT disease, atherosclerosis and diabetes

XX Example 14; Column 73; 103pp; English.

PS This invention relates to a hybrid fusion protein comprising an
XX intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-R) amino acid fragment at its
CC amino terminus and a constant domain of an immunoglobulin heavy chain at
CC its carboxy terminus. ICAM-R polypeptides are useful for treating and
CC monitoring inflammatory conditions such as adult respiratory distress
CC syndrome, multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or
CC trauma, reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
CC arthritis, dermatitis, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
CC leishmaniasis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotising
CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome,
CC atherosclerosis and cytokine induced toxicity. ICAM-R polypeptides are
CC also useful for treating conditions resulting from a response of the
CC specific immune system in a mammal e.g. psoriasis, organ/tissue
CC transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's
CC syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, diabetes and lupus erythematosus. ICAM-R products and ICAM-R
CC related products are also useful in monitoring and treating asthma,
CC tumour growth and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
CC infection). Sequences AA97091-97112 represent the human ICAM-R
CC DNA and protein sequences. Sequences AA97091-97112 represent the human ICAM-R
CC DNA fragments, PCR primers and probes, all used in the identification of
CC the ICAM-R DNA sequence. AA97113-97123 and AA97129-97152 represent
CC primers used in the production of humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-8.1,
CC AA97132, AA97144 represent ICR-8.1 sequences. Sequences AA97153-97176
CC excluding AA97155-97156 represent primers used in the production of
CC humanised anti-ICAM-R antibody ICR-1.1, and fragments of the humanised
CC antibody. Sequences AA97155-97156 and AA971047-971048 represent murine
CC ICR-1.1 sequences. DNA and peptide sequences used in the production of
CC the chimeric protein of the invention include AA97177-97178 and
CC AA971050-971051.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 434 AGCCTTCGAACTCCCA 449

XX 16 AGCCTTCGAACTCCCA 1

XX RESULT 797

XX ID AA08330/c

XX ID AA08330 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAA08330;

XX 28-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX ICM-R PCR primer SEQ ID NO:112.

XX Human; ICM-R; chromosome 19; intracellular adhesion molecule receptor;
XX ICM-R; ICM-2; humanised; antibody; mutagenic; PCR primer; probe;
XX chimeric; vulnaric; nephropathic; antiarthritic; cerebroprotective;
XX antitumor; antitumor; antitumor; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;
XX neuroprotective; antitumor; dermatological; antitumor;
XX cytoprotective; antiviral; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; vasodilator;
XX antiproliferative; immunomodulator; cell adhesion mediator; antithrombotic;
XX inflammatory condition; immunisation; immune response; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6040176-A.

XX 21-MAR-2000.

XX 12-SEP-1996; 96US-0714017.

PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;

XX WPI, 2000-270138/23.

XX Novel monoclonal antibody directed against ICAM-R proteins useful for
XX treating acute glomerulonephritis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, asthma and viral
XX infection.

XX Example 23; Column 72; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (I),
XX produced by the hybridoma cell line 81K2F (ATCC HB 11692). Also described
XX are: (1) a hybridoma cell line 81K2F; and (2) a MAb (II), that competes
XX with (I) for binding to ICAM-R (intracellular adhesion molecule
XX receptor) (III). (II) mimics the activity of natural binding proteins
XX through which intercellular and intracellular activities of (III) are
XX modulated. (II) is also used for modulating the immune responses. (I) is
XX used for immunisation as well as for purifying (III). They are also
XX useful in modulating the ligand/receptor binding biological activity
XX involving (III) especially those effector functions of (III) involved in
XX specific and non-specific immune system responses. Inflammatory
XX conditions which may be treated or monitored with related products of
XX (III) include conditions resulting from a response of the non-specific
XX immune system in a mammal e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome,
XX multiple organ injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma,
XX reperfusion injury of tissue, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive
XX arthritis, stroke, ulcerative colitis and atherosclerosis, and conditions
XX resulting from a response of the specific immune system in a mammal, e.g.
XX psoriasis, organ/tissue transplantation rejection, autoimmune diseases
XX such as autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX diabetes and lupus erythematosus. AA08336 to AA08334, and AA082435 to
XX AA082451 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 434 AGCCTTCGAACTCCCA 449

XX 16 AGCCTTCGAACTCCCA 1

XX RESULT 798

XX ID AA224356/c

XX ID AA224356 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AA224356;

XX 16-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ICM-R cytoplasmic domain primer DNA.

XX ICM-R; human; intercellular adhesion molecule; phosphorylation;
XX protein kinase C; modulator; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5989843-A.

XX PD 23-NOV-1999.
 XX XX
 XX PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0720420.
 XX XX
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX XX
 PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX XX
 DR WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 XX XX
 PT Identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 PT intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX XX
 PS Example 24; Column 159-160; 122pp; English.
 XX XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule
 CC polypeptide (ICAM-R) by protein kinase C isoform. The method comprises:
 CC (a) exposing a purified peptide consisting of the cytoplasmic domain of
 CC ICAM-R to protein kinase C isoform and labeled adenosine triphosphate in
 CC the presence and absence of a test compound; (b) measuring labeled
 CC phosphate transferred to the peptide; and (c) identifying a test compound
 CC that affects transfer of the labeled phosphate as a modulator compound.
 CC The method is useful for identifying compounds that modulate the
 CC phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide
 CC which might form the basis for the development of therapeutic and
 CC diagnostic agents. This sequence represents a primer used in the method
 CC of the invention.
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 434 AGCCTTCAGTCCCA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTTCAGTCCCA 1
 XX XX
 RESULT 799
 ABK09373/C
 ID ABK09373 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX XX
 AC ABK09373;
 XX XX
 DT 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DE Intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-R PCR primer DH4.
 XX XX
 KW Human; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; antiinflammatory; stroke;
 KW antibacterial; vulnery; vasotropic; nephrotoxic; antiarthritis;
 KW cerebroprotective; dermatological; antitumor; immunosuppressive; tumor;
 KW antiproliferative; antileukemic; neuroprotective; antichyroid;
 KW vincristine; antineoplastic; antidiabetic; antiaesthetic; cyclostatic; asthma;
 KW hybridoma cell line; ATCC HB 12190; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome;
 KW tissue reperfusion injury; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccine;
 KW dermatosis; thermal injury; hemodialysis; PCR primer; psoriasis;
 KW Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; ss.
 XX XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX XX
 PM US2001029293-A1.

XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX XX
 XX PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-0753436.
 XX XX
 PR 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0832289.
 PR 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 PR 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 PR 26-JAN-1993; 93MO-US00787.
 PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX XX
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX XX
 PI Gallatin WM, Vazeux R;
 XX XX
 DR WPI; 2002-009992/01.
 XX XX
 PT Novel hybridoma cell line useful for producing monoclonal antibody for
 PT treating inflammatory conditions, immune system disorders and
 PT infectious diseases, is deposited under specified ATCC accession number
 XX XX
 PS Page 43; Example 24; 126pp; English.
 XX XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel hybridoma cell line (i) ATCC HB 12190.
 CC (ii) is useful for producing an intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)
 CC monoclonal antibody (ii). (iii) is useful for treating inflammatory
 CC conditions including adult respiratory distress syndrome, multiple organ
 CC injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma, tissue reperfusion
 CC injury, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive arthritis, dermatosis with
 CC acute inflammation components, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
 CC leukopenia, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotizing
 CC enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome, diabetes,
 CC atherosclerosis, cytokine-induced toxicity, psoriasis, organ/tissue,
 CC transplant rejection, autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's syndrome,
 CC autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus erythematosus, asthma, tumor growth and/or metastasis, viral
 CC infection, tissue transplant rejection, graft versus host disease and
 CC multiple sclerosis. (iii) is also useful for immunisation, for purifying
 CC ICAM-R polypeptides and for identifying cells that display the
 CC polypeptides on their surfaces. AAS09279-AAS09380 represent ICAM
 CC coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the invention.
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 434 AGCCTTCAGTCCCA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTTCAGTCCCA 1
 XX XX
 RESULT 800
 ABN88080
 ID ABN88080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX XX
 AC ABN88080;
 XX XX
 DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DE Caenorhabditis elegans related derRNA2 upstream primer.
 XX XX
 KW Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;
 KW antineoplastic; nematocidal; plant protectant; gene therapy; infection;
 KW calabar swelling; lymphatic filariasis; elephantiasis; onchocercosis;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX XX
 OS Caenorhabditis elegans.

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OS Synthetic.
XX
XX MO200238600-A2.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-BP13038.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-246721P.
XX
XX (CEN1-) CENIX BIOSCIENCE GMBH.
XX
XX Echeverri C, Goenczy P, Hyman A, Coulson A, Jones S, Oegema K,
XX Kirtham M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-471547/50.
XX
XX New Caenorhabditis elegans genes required for viability, growth or
XX reproduction of nematodes, useful for diagnosing or treating e.g.
XX onchocercosis or elephantiasis in humans or animals, or plant diseases
XX caused by e.g. Heterodera -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 28; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),
XX which encodes a polypeptide (II) required for the viability and/or growth
XX and/or reproduction of nematodes (Caenorhabditis elegans), or its
XX fragment. (I) and (II) have nematocidal and plant protectant activities,
XX and can be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful for producing (II)
XX required for the viability, growth and/or reproduction of nematodes.
XX Nucleic acids, probes, polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies from
XX the present invention are also useful in a screening assay for
XX interacting drugs that inhibit, stimulate or affect worm growth,
XX viability or reproduction. They are useful for diagnosing or treating
XX human or animal diseases associated with the infection or presence of
XX nematode worms, e.g. Mucrobia baccrofti, Brugia malayi, Loa loa or
XX Onchocerca volvulus. These diseases include calabar swellings, lymphatic
XX filariasis (elephantiasis) or onchocercosis. The nucleic acids, probes,
XX polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies are also useful for
XX diagnosing or treating plant diseases associated with the infection or
XX presence of nematode worms. Furthermore, the nucleic acid and amino
XX acid sequences are useful for developing computational models, structural
XX models or other models for evaluating drug binding and efficacy. The
XX present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from
XX the present invention in RNAi experiments.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 224 CCTTCAACATGTGGA 239
XX 1 CCTTCAACATGTGGA 16
XX
XX RESULT 801
XX AAX24542
XX ID AAX24542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX24542;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

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XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9902735-A2.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1999.
XX
XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX (TUFT) UNIT TUFTS.
XX
XX Acton St, Ordovas JM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.
XX
XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
XX PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
XX gene
XX
XX Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
XX
XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
XX It hybridises specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
XX nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
XX discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
XX AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
XX The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
XX has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 496 GGTCGCGCGGTGATGA 511
XX 5 GGTCGCGCGGTGATGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 802
XX AAX24544/C
XX ID AAX24544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX24544;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9902735-A2.

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XX PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14354.
XX PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PA (TUPF) UNTV TUPFS.
XX PI Acton SL, Ordovas JM,
XX DR WPI; 1999-120935/10.
XX
PT Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
PT gene
XX
PS Example 2; Page 33; 102pp; English.
XX
CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24536).
CC It hybridizes specifically to the complement of a nucleotide
CC sequence wherein nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is
CC based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI
CC gene (see AAX24498-509) and on the identification of polymorphic
CC regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body
CC mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with
CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
CC gallstone formation. The invention provides methods for
CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
CC of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are
CC claimed.
XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 496 GGTGCGCGCGGTGATGA 511
DB 16 GGTGCGCGCGGTGATGA 1
XX
RESULT 803
AAX24634
ID AAX24634 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX24634;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX
KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9902736-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX
PI Acton SL;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.

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PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Acton SL;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX
PT New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX
PS Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.
XX
CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
CC It hybridizes specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
CC AAX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 496 GGTGCGCGCGGTGATGA 511
DB 5 GGTGCGCGCGGTGATGA 20
XX
RESULT 804
AAX24636/C
ID AAX24636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX24636;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
XX
KW SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
KW probe; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9902736-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US14359.
XX
PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
XX
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Acton SL;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-120936/10.

```

XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
PT receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
XX
XX Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AAX24628).
CC It hybridises specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein
CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on
CC the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
CC AAX2450-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
CC obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether a subject
CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
CC comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 496 GGTGGGCGGTGATGA 511

Db 16 GGTGGGCGGTGATGA 1

RESULT 805

AAC93264

ID AAC93264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC93264;

XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:115.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antiinflammatory; antitumour;
KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia;
KW myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061602-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09054.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX KARRAS JG;

XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.

XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal
PT transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues
PT and treating diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as
PT rheumatoid arthritis and cancer -

XX Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30

CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antiinflammatory,
CC antitumour, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating
CC an animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a
CC human having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in
CC apoptosis, and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions
CC that are treated are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast,
CC prostate, brain, head and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or
CC lymphoma. (I) can also be used for diagnostic methods in detecting and
CC determining the role of STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological
CC processes and conditions and for diagnosing the conditions associated
CC with expression of STAT3. (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as
CC an immunostimulatory. (I) is used in sandwich and colourimetric assays,
CC involving enzyme conjugation and radiolabeling and is used in
CC diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human STAT3 and AAC93311 encodes mouse
CC STAT3 as given in the exemplification of the present invention. AAC93151
CC to AAC93310 and AAC93312 to AAC93299 represent STAT3 phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300 represents a mismatch control
CC oligonucleotide which are used in example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1062 CAGCAGCTGCAGGTC 1077

Db 5 CAGCAGCTGCCTTC 20

RESULT 806

AAS96881

ID AAS96881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS96881;

XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #8.

XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
KW antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
KW neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antitumour; antiarthritic;
KW cytostatic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2001029250-A1.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-0758881.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09054.

XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.

XX KARRAS JG;

XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing
PT inflammatory diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid
PT molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription
PT proteins -

PS Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.

XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing
CC Fas-mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They
CC are also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck, and leukemias, myelomas,
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
CC characterized by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1062 CAGCACCGCAGGCTTC 1077

DB 5 CAGCATCTGCTGCTTC 20

RESULT 807

AAV30692/C

ID AAV30692 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAV30692;

XX 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)

DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer K320.

XX Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TERT; diagnosis;

XX prognosis; cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX GB2317891-A.

XX 08-APR-1998.

XX 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-0020890.

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0915503.

XX 01-OCT-1996; 96US-0724643.

XX 18-APR-1997; 97US-0844419.

XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-0846017.

XX 06-MAY-1997; 97US-0851843.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0854050.

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0911312.

XX 14-AUG-1997; 97US-0912951.

PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.

PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.

PI Andrews WH, Cech TR, Chapman KB, Harley C, Lingner J,

PI Morin GB, Nakamura T, Harley CB;

PI WPI, 1998-171633/16.

PT Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its

PT variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of

PT cell proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing

XX
XX Example 10; Page 42; 387pp; English.

XX
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample;
CC and (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing
CC hTERT expression; and (B) the use of an agent that causes an increase in
CC cell vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding
CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be
CC used to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase
CC activity. A protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new
CC methods.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1575 TGGCTGCGAGGAGCA 1590

DB 18 TGGCGAGGAGGAGCA 3

RESULT 808

ABX08700/C

ID ABX08700 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABX08700;

XX 20-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Pathogenic organism detection method associated PCR primer #30.

XX PCR; primer; ss; hepatitis C virus; human; pathogenic microorganism;

XX influenza; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO200277281-A1.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002MO-UP02030.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0090053.

XX 18-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0284112.

XX (TOKA) TOSHIBA KK.

XX Hashimoto K, Hashimoto M, Mishiro S, Oota Y,

XX WPI, 2003-040593/03.

PT Detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due to

PT pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis, influenza and AIDS in

PT individuals from their data using immobilized probes on substrate, also

PT for therapeutic evaluation

PS Example 3; Page 93; 125pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a method for obtaining first data on a nucleic acid from an individual exposed to a specific disease and second data on a nucleic acid from a pathogenic microorganism occurring in the individual in order to relate the specific disease to such pathogenic microorganism. The method of the invention comprises the reaction of a nucleic acid extract from the individual with a probe-immobilization substrate containing first and second probes for detection of the pathogenic microorganism with the first probe to relate to the specific microbe-caused disease, and the second probe for detecting a specific nucleic acid in the individual and obtaining first data from the reaction results as well as the detected binding of a nucleic acid with the first probe and/or second data from the detected binding of a nucleic acid with the second probe. The method of the invention is useful for detecting nucleic acids relating diseases particularly due to pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis C, influenza and AIDS in individuals, and also for therapeutic evaluation. Such a method is convenient and accurate and may be used to design specific therapy for effective treatment even for individual patients in a tailor-made manner. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CGCCCTTCATG 867

DB 12 CGCCCTTCATG 2

RESULT 909

AB144555 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AB144555;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1599.

KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

KM genome; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP2001321190-A.

PD 20-NOV-2001.

PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.

PT Arraying genome clones -

PS Claim 4; Page 36; 528pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates in each well of longitudinal discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. AB142957 to AB145322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and AB145323 to AB145634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 235 TGGAGAGAGTCCCTATCC 253

DB 1 TGGAGAGAGTCCCTATCC 19

RESULT 810

AA89327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA89327;

DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.

KW Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;

KM clinical trial; DNA fingerprinting; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200129257-A2.

PD 26-APR-2001.

PF 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-1B01632.

PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.

PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.

PA (GERT) GENSET.

PA Schork N, Sklerczynski B;

DR WPI; 2001-316248/33.

PT Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from non-hierarchical clustering -

PS Claim 61; Page 87; 100pp; English.

CC The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this sample, and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1492 AGTACTAGTAAAGGCT 1510
DB 1 AGGAGAGGAGGAGGCT 19

RESULT 811
ABN74864/c
ID ABN74864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABN74864;
XX
XX
XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human caspase 2 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #42.

XX Caspase 2; antisense; cytostatic; osteopathic; cerebroprotective;
XX neuroprotective; antilipemic; antinflammatory; antimicrobial;
XX haematopoietic disorder; bone metabolism disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; blood disorder; stroke;
XX brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation;
XX tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= "m5C, OTHER"

XX /note= "Nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are five-nucleotide
XX wings consisting 2' methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides,
XX 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides, backbone linkages are
XX phosphodiester, all cytosines are 5-methylcytidines"

XX W0200224720-A1.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001MO-US28631.

XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0667018.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2002-351998/38.

XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX caspase 2, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with
XX caspase 2, e.g. cancer, blood disorders, stroke, brain injury and
XX neurodegenerative diseases -

XX Claim 3; Page 99; 146pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2, which specifically
XX hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of caspase 2, or specifically
XX hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 2. The activity of antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the invention may be described as cytostatic,
XX osteoplastic, cerebroprotective, neuroprotective, antilipemic,
XX antiinflammatory and antimicrobial. The antisense compounds are useful
XX for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
XX caspase 2, such as haematopoietic disorder, bone metabolism disorder,
XX cholesterol disorder, or a hyperproliferative disorder. These compounds
XX may further be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish
XX between functions of various members of a biological pathway, in the
XX treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating
XX the expression of caspase 2, including cancer, blood disorders,
XX stroke, brain injury and neurodegenerative diseases. They may also be

CC used for prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. Records ABN74810-ABN74952 represent caspase 2 mRNA
CC inhibitor oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1546 TCCCTGATGACATCAGCTC 1564
DB 19 TCCCATATGATGTCACCTC 1

RESULT 812
AAZ44801/c
ID AAZ44801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ44801,
XX
XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human PADD primer ISIS #101838.

XX PADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6015712-A.

XX 18-JAN-2000.

XX 19-UTL-1999; 99US-0357072.

XX 19-UTL-1999; 99US-0357072.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Baker BF, Zhang H;

XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX death domain (PADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated
XX region of the PADD gene -

XX Example 16; Column 61-62; 37pp; English.

XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (1)
XX 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (PADD),
XX targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (1) can be used to treat
XX animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
XX disease or condition associated with PADD expression. AAZ44746-244831
XX represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 666 CCCCTGAGGACAGGTC 684
DB 20 CCCGCGCATGATCCGCTC 2

RESULT 813
ABT13661/c
ID ABT13661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABL13661;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #183.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
 KM drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN WO200277222-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02372.
 XX
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0070940.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
 PI Sonaka I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.
 XX
 PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 PT cancer -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 96; 101pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 224 CCTTCACATGTGGAAGA 242
 20 CCTTCACAGGCTGAAGA 2
 XX
 RESULT 814
 ACC42182/C
 ID ACC42182 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC42182;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIa PCR primer SEQ ID NO:23.
 XX
 KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
 KM signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
 KM chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO2003016327-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.

XX
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US25772.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-312220P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-324895P.
 XX
 PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Sealton S, Wurnbach R, Yuen T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-268296/26.
 XX
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening
 PT -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 212 CCAGTAGCCCTGCTGCA 230
 21 CAGTCACCTCTTGCAG 3
 XX
 RESULT 815
 AAD39292/C
 ID AAD39292 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD39292;
 XX
 DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward SNP PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 KM detection; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200234883-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US50857.
 XX
 PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-243952P.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
 XX
 PA (ADVT-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;

WPI; 2002-479718/51.

Example 3, Page 46, 106pp; English

The present invention relates to a method of detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in a sample. The method involves coupling polymerase chain reaction amplification step, a phosphatase digestion step (or a molecular weight-selective filter step) and a primer extension step involving use of nucleotide analogues, in order, followed by electrospray mass spectrometry detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism bases. The method is useful for detecting SNPs in a sample. The method provides a means to quantitate a minor or mutant allele frequency in the presence of a second dominant allele present at a higher frequency. The process is a particularly useful and powerful technique for disease association and linkage studies. It can be used to determine the single nucleotide variations of any target nucleic acid molecule, including RNA, double-stranded or single-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA hairpins, DNA-RNA hybrids. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 14 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match	0.8%;	Score 11;	DB 1;	Length 26;
Best Local Similarity	73.7%;	Pred. No. 8.6e+02;		
Matches	14;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 5;
			Indels	0;
			Gaps	0;

QY 496 GGTGCGCGGTGATGATCG 514
 Pb 24 GTTGAGGAAGTGAGGATCG 6

RESULT 816
AAF45907
ID AAF45907 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF45907;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

KW anticancer therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiprostatic;
KW cytotoxic; dermatological; cardiatic; vincriste; ophthalmological; keloid
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyrasts;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilarts;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; rubea;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss

05 Homo sapiens.

PN WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000

21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693

21-JUN-1999: 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST

Wraith CJ. Werther GA. Edmondson SR.

WPT: 2001-041421/05

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by

PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisease oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like growth factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisease
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
CC AAF45153-FA5161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, rubra, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
CC skin, a hypervascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

SD Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other.

Query Match	0.8;	Score 10.8;	DB 1;	Length 15;
Best Local Similarity	85.7;	Pred. No. 5.7e+02;		
Matches 12;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;
				Gaps 0

QY	541	ATCATGACCTTGGC	554
Db	1	AGCATCACCCTTGGC	14

RESULT 817
AAF45908
ID AAF45908 standard; DNA; 15 BP

AC AAF459081

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #747.

KM Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiproliferic;
 KM cytoactive; dermatological; cardiact; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid
 KM skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1 plastylasts;
 KM IGF binding protein; IGFBP-3; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilarsis;
 KM growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; xeroderma; ruba;
 KM keratosis; neoplasia; sclerodema; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KM hyperovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KM neovascular condition of the retina; ss

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200078341-A1

PD 28-DEC-2000.

21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

21-JUN-1999: 99US-0140345.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

Wraith CJ Werther GA Edmondson SR
PT

XX
DB
WPT: 2001-041421/05

PT ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antinease PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation -

PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match

0.8%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 543 CATGACCTTG3CAT 556

DB 2 CATGACCTTG3CCT 15

Search completed: December 17, 2003, 11:04:55
 Job time : 16 secs